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Annual Report

of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

1903

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, Room 708, Boston, Mass.

Cable Address, "Fernstalk, Boston" **Telephone, No. 608 Haymarket, Boston**

President. — SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D. *Vice-President.* — HENRY HOPKINS, D.D.
Corresponding Secretaries. — JUDSON SMITH, D.D., JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.
Treasurer. — FRANK H. WIGGIN, ESQ. *Editorial Secretary.* — E. E. STRONG, D.D.
Prudential Committee. — The President and Vice-President, *ex officis.*
WILLIAM W. JORDAN, D.D., ELIJAH HORR, D.D., CHARLES A. HOPKINS, WILLIAM H. DAVIS, D.D. Terms expire 1904.
G. HENRY WHITCOMB, J. M. W. HALL, SAMUEL C. DARLING, EDWARD C. MOORE, D.D. Terms expire 1905.
FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D., EDWARD WHITIN, FRANCIS O. WINSLOW, ARTHUR L. GILLETT, D.D. Terms expire 1906.
Publishing and Purchasing Agent. — JOHN G. HOSMER.
Assistant Secretary. — HARRY WADE HICKS.
District Secretaries. Middle District, C. C. CREEGAN, D.D., 4th Avenue and 22d Street, New York.
Interior District, A. N. HITCHCOCK, PH.D., 153 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
Pacific Coast District, REV. H. MELVILLE TENNEY, Y. M. C. A. Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Woman's Boards of Missions

W. B. M., Boston. — MISS E. HARRIET STANWOOD, Home Secretary; MISS S. LOUISE DAY, Treasurer. 704 Congregational House, Beacon Street, Boston.

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W. B. M. for the Pacific. — MRS. W. J. WILCOX, Secretary, 576 East 14th Street, Oakland, Cal. MRS. S. M. DODGE, Treasurer, 1275 Sixth Avenue, Oakland, Cal.

LEGACIES. — In making devices and legacies the entire corporate name of the Board should be used, as follows: "The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, incorporated in Massachusetts in 1812."

HONORARY MEMBERS. — The payment of one hundred dollars at one time (fifty dollars if a minister) constitutes a person an Honorary Member of the Board.

PUBLICATIONS. — The *Missionary Herald*, illustrated, monthly; 75 cents a year, or 50 cents in clubs of ten or more. The *Mission Dayspring*, an illustrated monthly for children; 20 cents a year, $1.50 for ten copies, $3 for twenty-five copies. *American Board Almanac*; Price, 10 cents, $6 per hundred, by mail or express. Sketches of Missions, Maps, including Wall Maps, leaflets, and tracts in large variety. For Publications, address

AMERICAN BOARD, PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT, Room 102, 14 Beacon St., Boston.

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THE

NINETY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

PRESENTED AT THE

MEETING HELD AT MANCHESTER, N. H.

OCTOBER 13–16, 1903

PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD
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BOSTON

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MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced its Ninety-fourth Annual Meeting in the First Congregational Church of Manchester, N. H., Tuesday, October 13, 1903, at 3 P.M.

CORPORATE MEMBERS PRESENT

Maine

Frederick A. Noble, D.D., Phillips.
William H. Fenn, D.D., Portland.
Rev. William P. Fisher, Brunswick.
Galen C. Moses, Bath.
Smith Baker, D.D., Portland.
George H. Eaton, Calais.
John M. Gould, Portland.
David N. Beach, D.D., Bangor.

New Hampshire

Franklin D. Ayer, D.D., Concord.
E. P. Kimball, Portsmouth.
William J. Tucker, D.D., Hanover.
Elisha R. Brown, Dover.
Cyrus Richardson, D.D., Nashua.
George E. Hall, D.D., Dover.

Vermont

Charles F. Thompson, Brattleborough.
Rev. Henry Fairbanks, PH.D., St. Johnsbury.
George L. Phillips, D.D., Rutland.
Charles W. Osgood, Bellows Falls.
Gilbert M. Sykes, Dorset.

Massachusetts

Joshua W. Wellman, D.D., Malden.
Egbert C. Smyth, D.D., Andover.
Elbridge Torrey, Boston.
Albert H. Plumb, D.D., Boston Highlands.
Judson Smith, D.D., Boston.
Samuel B. Capen, LL.D, Boston.
Hon. William P. Ellison, Newton.
G. Henry Whitcomb, Worcester.
Arthur Little, D.D., Dorchester.
Rev. George A. Tewksbury, Concord.
Alexander McKenzie, D.D., Cambridge.
Francis E. Clark, D.D., Auburndale.
Henry Hopkins, D.D., Williamstown.
Rev. Payson W. Lyman, Fall River.
Albert E. Dunning, D.D., Brookline.
Lyman S. Rowland, D.D., Lee.
Rev. John R. Thurston, Whitinsville.
Thomas Weston, Newton.
Ezra A. Stevens, Malden.
William W. Jordan, D.D., Clinton.
Charles H. Daniels, D.D., Newton.
William H. Davis, D.D., Newton.
Henry M. Moore, Somerville.
Elijah Horr, D.D., Malden.
James L. Barton, D.D., Newton Center.
DeWitt S. Clark, D.D., Salem.
Charles A. Hopkins, Brookline.
William F. Whittemore, Boston.
Frank H. Wiggin, Boston.
Rev. Charles M. Southgate, Auburndale.
Rev. Asher Anderson, Boston.
Thomas Todd, Concord.
George A. Gordon, D.D., Boston.
Hon. Frederick Fosdick, Fitchburg.
Willard Scott, D.D., Worcester.
Charles J. Holmes, Fall River.
Samuel B. Shapleigh, Allston.
Rev. William E. Wolcott, Lawrence.
Charles N. Prouty, Spencer.
Samuel V. Cole, D.D., Norton.
Charles E. Swett, Winchester.
Reuen Thomas, D.D., Brookline.
James G. Buttrick, Lowell.
Hon. Samuel C. Darling, Somerville.
W. V. W. Davis, D.D., Pittsfield.
Edward Whitin, Whitinsville.
John C. Berry, M.D., Worcester.
Rev. Albert F. Pierce, Campello.
Elijah Swift, Falmouth.
H. H. Proctor, Boston.
George Harris, D.D., Amherst.
Edward C. Moore, D.D., Cambridge.
Miss Caroline Hazard, Wellesley.
Rev. William R. Campbell, Roxbury.
Rev. Franke A. Warfield, Milford.
Rev. Robert M. Woods, Hatfield.
George E. Keith, Campello.

Prof. Edward Y. Hincks, Andover.
Philip S. Moxom, D.D., Springfield.
Rev. Edward M. Noyes, Newton Center.
Herbert A. Wilder, Newton.
Pres. L. Clarke Seelye, Northampton.
Samuel L. Loomis, D.D., Boston.

Rhode Island

James G. Vose, D.D., Providence.
Rev. James H. Lyon, Central Falls.
Herbert J. Wells, Kingston.
Wallace Nutting, D.D., Providence.

Connecticut

Edward Hawes, D.D., Hartford.
Lewis A. Hyde, Norwich.
James W. Cooper, D.D., New Britain.
Lewellyn Pratt, D.D., Norwich.
Samuel H. Howe, D.D., Norwich.
Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, Hartford.
John H. Perry, Southport.
William W. McLane, D.D., New Haven.
Russell T. Hall, D.D., New Britain.
Joseph H. Selden, D.D., Greenwich.
Rev. William H. Woodwell, Hampton.
Joseph Anderson, D.D., Waterbury.
Rev. John DePeu, Bridgeport.
Prof. Arthur L. Gillette, Hartford.
Rev. James W. Bixler, New London.
Rev. Everett E. Lewis, Haddam.
George B. Burrall, Lakeville.
Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, Torrington.
Rev. Frank S. Child, Fairfield.
David N. Camp, New Britain.
Frank K. Sanders, D.D., New Haven.
Rev. Frank D. Sargent, Putnam.
Rev. William H. Holman, Southport.

New York

Edward N. Packard, D.D., Syracuse.
Henry A. Stimson, D.D., New York City.
Thomas B. McLeod, D.D., Brooklyn.
Charles C. Creegan, D.D., New York City.
Albert J. Lyman, D.D., Brooklyn.
William E. Griffis, D.D., Ithaca.
Guilford Dudley, Poughkeepsie.
Charles E. Jefferson, D.D., New York City.
Rev. F. B. Makepeace, New York City.
Elliot C. Hall, Jamestown.
Henry P. Dewey, D.D., Brooklyn.
Samuel H. Virgin, D.D., New York City.

New Jersey

Amory H. Bradford, D.D., Montclair.
William Hayes Ward, D.D., Newark.

Pennsylvania

George L. Weed, Philadelphia.
Thomas C. Edwards, D.D., Kingston.

Ohio

William W. Mills, Marietta.
J. Tyler Greer, Toledo.
Rev. John R. Nichols, Marietta.

Illinois

G. S. F. Savage, D.D., Chicago.
Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, PH.D., Oak Park.
David Fales, Lake Forest.
Thomas McClelland, D.D., Galesburg.
Thomas C. MacMillan, Chicago.

Michigan

Willard G. Sperry, D.D., Olivet.

Wisconsin

George R. Leavitt, D.D., Beloit.
Edward D. Eaton, D.D., Beloit.

Iowa

Nathan P. Dodge, Council Bluffs.
Hon. S. F. Smith, Davenport.
Rev. E. M. Vittum, Grinnell.

MALE HONORARY MEMBERS PRESENT

Maine

Rev. Rollin T. Hack, Portland.
Rev. Wm. C. Curtis, Waldoboro.
Rev. Edward L. Marsh, Waterville.

New Hampshire

Rev. O. D. Fisher, Wolfboro.
Rev. Joseph S. Cogswell, Walpole.
Rev. A. J. McGown, Amherst.
Rev. Frank G. Clark, Plymouth.
Rev. Edward Robie, Greenland.
Rev. T. S. Robie, Greenland.
Rev. Willis A. Hadley, Keene.
Dea. Frank T. Moore, Goffstown.
Rev. John P. Newell, Hudson.
Rev. Alfred E. Tracy, Wilton.
Allen Folger, Concord.
Rev. Franklin P. Chapin, Hudson.
Rev. James Alexander, Newport.
Rev. James G. Robertson, Chester.
Rufus C. Flagg, D.D., Berlin.
Rev. W. L. Anderson, Exeter.
Rev. D. E. Adams, Mason.
Rev. S. Franklin French, West Derry.

Rev. William S. Beard, Durham.
Rev. S. L. Gerould, Hollis.
Rev. William M. Livingston, Jaffrey.
Rev. Albert Watson, Windham.
Rev. C. F. Roper, Winchester.
Rev. Aaron W. Field, Gilsum.
Rev. N. F. Carter, Concord.

Vermont

Rev. Perrin B. Fisk, St. Johnsbury Center.
Rev. William S. Hazen, Northfield.
D. H. Nutting, M.D., Randolph Center.
Rev. R. J. Barton, Greensboro.
Rev. C. H. Merrill, St. Johnsbury.

Massachusetts

Rev. Henry S. Huntington, Milton.
Rev. Eugene C. Webster, Boston.
Rev. W. E. Locke, Wellesley.
Rev. Alexander Lewis, Worcester.
Rev. Edward H. Rudd, Dedham.
Rev. Calvin M. Clark, Haverhill.
Rev. Charles S. Holton, Newburyport.
Rev. Stephen A. Norton, Woburn.
Rev. Israel Ainsworth, Rockport.
Rev. Charles Scott, Reading.
Rev. R. P. Hibbard, Gloucester.
D. D. Stratton, Melrose.
Rev. George A. Hall, Peabody.
Rev. Andrew Burns Chalmers, Worcester.
Edward W. Capen, Boston.
H. Porter Smith, Cambridge.
Rev. Leroy M. Pierce, Medfield.
Rev. J. V. Clancy, West Medford.
Rev. T. Clayton Welles, Lowell.
Rev. Isaac C. White, Plymouth.
E. M. Ferry, Easthampton.
Arthur W. Kelley, Auburndale.
Henry C. Rolfe, Concord.
Rev. Austin B. Bassett, Ware.
Rev. Burke F. Leavitt, Melrose Highlands.
Rev. J. B. Seabury, Wellesley Hills.
Rev. A. F. Newton, North Leominster.
Rev. George H. Hubbard, Haverhill.
Henry A. Smith, Lowell.
Rev. J. Torrey, Shirley.
Benjamin F. Dewing, Boston.
Rev. Francis J. Marsh, Boston.
Rev. Samuel H. Lee, Springfield.
Charles L. Morgan, D.D., Boston.

Rhode Island

Rev. L. Z. Ferris, East Providence.

Connecticut

F. C. Sherman, New Haven.
Rev. H. Martin Kellogg, Voluntown.
Rev. Charles A. Northrop, Norwich.
Rev. John O. Barrows, Stonington.
Rev. David L. Yale, New Haven.
Rev. Henry C. Woodruff, Bridgeport.
Rev. D. W. Goodale, Suffield.

Minnesota

Rev. James E. McConnell, Northfield.
W. A. Bartlett, D.D., Chicago.

Idaho

Rev. W. S. Hawkes, Roswell.

MISSIONARIES PRESENT

Rev. J. H. De Forest, D.D., Japan.
Rev. and Mrs. George M. Rowland, Japan.
Mrs. George Allchin, Japan.
Rev. and Mrs. W. N. Chambers, Central Turkey.
Miss Ellen M. Blakely, Central Turkey.
Rev. James L. Fowle, Western Turkey.
Rev. and Mrs. L. S. Crawford, Western Turkey.
Rev. George F. Herrick, D.D., Western Turkey.
Rev. J. Henry House, D.D., European Turkey.
Miss Ellen M. Stone, European Turkey.
Miss Agnes M. Lord, Eastern Turkey.
Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Beard, Foochow, China.
Miss Emily S. Hartwell, Foochow, China.
Rev. C. S. Vaughan, Madura, India.
Mrs. Elizabeth D. Harding, Marathi, India.
Dr. and Mrs. W. O. Ballantine, Marathi, India.
Rev. E. S. Hume, Marathi, India.
Rev. Thomas B. Scott, M.D., Jaffna, Ceylon.
Miss Laura M. Mellen, Zulu, South Africa.
Miss Nellie O. Prescott, Mexico.
Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Wright, Mexico.

Under Appointment and About to Start for the Field

Rev. and Mrs. Theodore S. Lee, Marathi.
Rev. and Mrs. John X. Miller, Madura.

President Capen took the chair, and devotional services were conducted by Rev. John R. Thurston, of Massachusetts.

An address of welcome was made by Rev. Thomas Chalmers, the pastor of the church, and the President responded.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read.

The following Committee was appointed by the President: —

Committee on Nominations. — Pres. Edward D. Eaton, of Wisconsin; Rev. F. L. Goodspeed, of Massachusetts; Rev. A. J. Lyman, of New York; Rev. George L. Phillips, of Vermont; J. T. Greer, of Ohio; Rev. Russell T. Hall, of Connecticut, and William H. Rice, of Illinois.

The following Committee was nominated by the President and duly elected: —

Business Committee. — Herbert J. Wells, of Rhode Island; N. P. Dodge, of Iowa; Pres. Thomas McClelland, of Illinois; Rev. George E. Hall, of New Hampshire, and Rev. Samuel L. Loomis, of Massachusetts.

Rev. Frank K. Sanders offered the following resolutions: —

Resolved, That Section 3 of Article II of the By-Laws, on members, be amended by the alteration of the last clause to read, "five hundred," instead of, as now, "three hundred and fifty."

Resolved, That Section 5 of the same Article II of the By-Laws be amended by the change of the last three clauses to read, "with the annual addition, beginning with the year 1904, of a number not to exceed fifty in any one year, until the total number of members shall have reached five hundred."

These resolutions under the rule were laid over for twenty-four hours.

Dr. Sanders also offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Business Committee: —

Resolved, That the Committee on the Nomination of New Members be authorized to nominate at this meeting fifty members, in addition to the number required to fill the vacancies in corporate membership arising from the usual causes.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the President to take into consideration all questions relating to the nomination, election, and services of Corporate Members, and report at the next annual meeting.

Secretary Charles H. Daniels offered the report of the Prudential Committee on the Home Department.

Treasurer Frank H. Wiggin presented the report of the financial affairs of the Board, with the certificate of the auditors.

The President nominated the following Committee, which was elected: —

Committee of Arrangements. — Rev. Thomas Chalmers, Rev. B. W. Lockhart, Charles A. Bidwell, George H. Brown, A. F. Emerson, Judge David Cross, W. B. Mitchell, W. M. Fulton, Mr. E. F. Higgins.

An address was made by Rev. A. H. Plumb.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. G. Vose.

Adjournment was taken to 7.30 P.M.

TUESDAY EVENING

The President took the chair at 7.30 o'clock.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Philip S. Moxom.

The sermon was preached by Rev. W. G. Sperry, on the text, Revelation xiv: 1: "And I saw, and behold, the Lamb standing on the Mount Zion, and with him a hundred and forty and four thousand, having his name, and the name of his Father, written on their foreheads."

Prayer was offered by Rev. Asher Anderson and adjournment taken to 9 A.M.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

The President took the chair at 9 A.M.

Devotional services were led by Rev. Llewellyn Pratt.

The Minutes of yesterday's sessions were read.

The report of the Coöperating Committee of the New England District was presented by Rev. S. C. Bushnell.

The report of the Coöperating Committee of the Middle District was presented by Rev. J. H. Selden.

The report of the Coöperating Committee of the Interior District was presented by Pres. E. D. Eaton.

Secretary Barton, in behalf of the Prudential Committee, reported that the Annual Survey of the Missions of the Board would be presented in print, and in its place gave an account of the different departments of the work of the Board.

A hymn was sung, and prayer was offered by Rev. Reuen Thomas.

Addresses were made by Rev. J. H. House, of Turkey; Rev. W. N. Chambers, of Turkey; Dr. Thomas B. Scott, of Ceylon, and Rev. C. C. Tracy, of Turkey.

A telegram was read announcing the death, near Naples, of the wife of Dr. Sydney Strong, of the returning Deputation to South Africa, and prayer was offered by Rev. J. H. Twichell and a message of sympathy was ordered to be sent by cable to Dr. Strong.

An address was made by President C. O. Day, of Andover Seminary, upon "The Theological Training of Foreign Missionaries."

President Eaton, of the Committee on Nominations, reported the following Committees, and they were elected: —

Committee on Missions in Secretary Smith's Department. — Principal J. H. Sawyer, of Massachusetts; Rev. J. R. Nichols, of Ohio; Rev. A. F. Pierce, of Massachusetts; Charles F. Thompson, of Vermont; Rev. George F. Herrick, of Western Turkey.

Committee on Missions in Dr. Barton's Department. — Rev. P. S. Moxom, of Massachusetts; Rev. George R. Leavitt, of Wisconsin; Rev. F. B. Makepeace, of New York; Judge John H. Perry, of Connecticut; Rev. Edward S. Hume, of India.

Committee on Home Department. — Rev. H. P. Dewey, of New York; John M. Gould, of Maine; Rev. F. D. Ayer, of New Hampshire; Hon. Thomas Weston, of Massachusetts; Rev. G. S. F. Savage, of Illinois.

Committee on Treasurer's Report. — W. W. Mills, of Ohio; C. W. Osgood, of Vermont; George L. Weed, of Pennsylvania; E. C. Hall, of New York; J. G. Buttrick, of Massachusetts.

Committee on Place and Preacher. — Rev. W. V. W. Davis, of Massachusetts; Hon. S. F. Smith, of Iowa; Rev. J. G. Vose, of Rhode Island; Rev. J. H. Twichell, of Connecticut; Rev. F. A. Noble, of Maine.

Adjournment was taken to 2 P.M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

The President took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Livingston L. Taylor.

Addresses were made by Rev. Paul L. Corbin, under appointment for China; Rev. Theodore S. Lee, under appointment to India; Rev. E. M. Vittum, of Iowa; Rev. A. A. Berle, of Illinois; Prof. E. C. Moore, of Massachusetts, and Mr. H. W. Hicks, all speaking upon the relation of the cause of missions to the young people and the children of the churches.

Prayer was offered by Rev. George A. Tewksbury, of Massachusetts.

President Eaton presented from the Committee on Nominations the following Committee, and it was elected: —

Committee to Nominate Officers. — Prof. A. L. Gillette, of Connecticut; Hon. Frederick Fosdick, of Massachusetts; Rev. A. H. Bradford, of New Jersey; Hon. Thomas C. MacMillan, of Illinois; Rev. E. M. Vittum, of Iowa; Rev. Henry Fairbanks, of Vermont; Rev. E. M. Noyes, of Massachusetts.

Secretary Smith read a paper from the Prudential Committee on "The Growing Victory."

Addresses were made by Rev. George F. Herrick, of Turkey, and Rev. W. A. Bartlett, of Illinois.

Adjournment was taken to 7.30 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

The President took the chair at 7.30 o'clock.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Smith Baker.

Addresses were made by Rev. J. H. De Forest, of Japan; Rev. Edward S. Hume, of India, and President Charles Cuthbert Hall, of New York.

Prayer was offered by Rev. A. H. Bradford, and adjournment taken to 9 o'clock A.M.

THURSDAY MORNING

The President took the chair at 9 o'clock.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. O. D. Fisher.

The Minutes of yesterday's sessions were read.

Principal J. H. Sawyer reported for the Committee on Missions in Secretary Smith's Department.

Addresses were made by Rev. W. H. Sanders, of West Africa, Rev. W. L. Beard, of China, Rev. C. W. Kilbon, of South Africa, and the report was accepted.

A cablegram was read from the Congregational Union of South Africa.

Rev. P. S. Moxom presented the report of the missions in Secretary Barton's department.

Addresses were made by Rev. Charles S. Vaughan, of India, Rev. W. O. Ballantine, of India, and Rev. Alfred C. Wright, of Mexico. After prayer by Secretary Creegan the report was accepted.

The Committee on the Report of the Missions in Secretary Smith's department offered the following resolution, which was adopted: —

Resolved, That we urge our government to persist in the effort to secure from the Turkish government the authoritative concession of the same rights and privileges of American citizens and American institutions in Turkey as have already been granted to the men and the institutions of France, Russia, Germany, Italy, and England, using all legitimate means for the accomplishment of this object, including the retention of the present naval force in Turkish waters until this concession is secured.

Mr. H. H. Proctor, of the Committee on the Treasurer's Report, presented the report of the Committee, and the report was accepted.

Rev. H. P. Dewey, of the Committee on the Home Department, presented the report of the Committee, and the report was accepted.

An address was made by Pres. W. J. Tucker.

Adjournment was taken to 3 P.M.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The Board united with the churches of Manchester in the celebration of the Lord's Supper at 2 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock the President took the chair.

Secretary Hitchcock led in prayer.

The President nominated the following Committee on New Members, and they were elected : —

Committee on New Members. — Rev. W. V. W. Davis, Rev. Smith Baker, Mr. J. F. Anderson, of the Committee last year; Rev. James W. Bixler, of Connecticut; Mr. Thomas C. MacMillan, of Illinois; Mr. Orrin H. Ingram, of Wisconsin; Rev. John R. Nichols, of Ohio.

Excuses were presented from the following absent Corporate Members: G. C. Adams, J. F. Anderson, W. G. Ballantine, F. W. Baldwin, E. H. Baker, George B. Barnes, H. P. Beach, D. C. Bell, A. W. Benedict, E. W. Blatchford, N. Boynton, J. E. Bradley, D. J. Brewer, C. R. Brown, M. Burnham, W. R. Burnham, M. H. Buckham, M. A. Bullock, Charles R. Burt, Franklin Carter, C. H. Case, E. W. Chapin, R. Cordley, Robert Coit, O. V. Coffin, A. Z. Conrad, L. H. Cobb, Mrs. Joseph Cook, B. M. Cutcheon, T. Y. Crowell, Ralph Emerson, Miss Margaret J. Evans, G. P. Fisher, F. S. Fitch, E. P. Flint, Walter Frear, A. L. Frisbie, H. T. Fuller, M. E. Gates, J. H. George, W. W. Gist, Washington Gladden, E. F. Grabill, J. B. Gregg, Lewis Gregory, J. M. W. Hall, L. H. Hallock, Mrs. Mary C. Hardin, F. S. Hayden, A. W. Hazen, R. G. Hazard, Chester Holcombe, C. A. Hull, S. J. Humphrey, E. P. Ingersoll, D. Willis James, L. E. Jepson, P. C. Jones, R. J. Kent, J. D. Kings, bury, W. H. Laird, Mrs. M. P. H. Leake, J. H. Lockwood, T. C. MacMillan, J. K. McLean, J. J. McWilliams, L. F. Mellen, R. R. Meredith, E. H. Merrell, G. R. Merrill, J. G. Merrill, C. S. Mills, E. S. Miller, George Mooar, E. F. Morris, A. J. Newton, C. Northrup, W. E. Park, M. V. B. Parker, George Parsons, C. H. Patton, A. H. Pearson, C. P. Peirce, S. B. L. Penrose, W. L. Phillips, W. H. Pound, E. A. Reed, W. H. Rice, C. H. Richards, W. A. Robinson, Frank Russell, George H. Rust, J. K. Scarborough, Doremus Scudder, N. Shipman, W. S. Smart, Moses Smith, E. L. Smith, J. E. Snowden, E. A. Stevens, G. B. Stevens, E. E. Strong, J. W. Strong, Sydney Strong, G. E. Street, J. M. Sturtevant, F. D. Taylor, E. S. Tead, Henry M. Tenney, A. R. Thain, W. B. Thorpe, C. F. Thwing, G. E. Tucker, J. E. Tuttle, E. G. Updyke, Samuel Usher, W. H. Warren, N. M. Waters, W. A. Waterman, C. A. Webster, J. H. Washburn, E. Whittlesey, J. M. Whitehead, E. M. Williams, A. L. Williston, Edward P. Wilcox, C. D. Wood, Frank Wood, F. P. Woodbury, G. W. Woodruff.

Rev. F. K. Sanders called up his two resolutions of amendment of the By-Laws increasing the Corporate Membership to five hundred.

Rev. Henry Fairbanks moved to amend the resolution by changing the number from five hundred to four hundred, and the motion was not adopted.

Rev. William E. Wolcott moved the laying of the resolution upon the table, and it was so voted.

The resolution offered by Dean Sanders and referred to the Business Committee, in regard to the appointment by the President of a Committee of Seven to take into consideration all questions relating to the nomination, election, and services of Corporate Members and report at next annual meeting, was reported back and adopted.

The resolutions offered by Dean Sanders as to amendment of By-Laws increasing membership were taken from the table, and on motion of Judge Perry the resolutions were referred to the Committee of Seven just ordered.

Mr. W. W. Mills, of the Committee on New Members, reported the following

list, and they were elected after the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Judge Perry: —

Resolved, That the Corporate Members today elected be deemed and are hereby declared to be appointed and elected subject to such limitation as to terms and obligations as to service as may be hereafter imposed *ex post facto*.

Frank A. Day, of Newton, Miss Mary E. Woolley, of South Hadley, A. H. Lowe, of Fitchburg, Luke W. Fowle, of Woburn, L. A. Crossett, of North Abington, F. O. Winslow, of Norwood, Massachusetts; Henry H. Bridgman, of Norfolk, William H. Catlin, of Meriden, Connecticut; S. Parkes Cadman, of Brooklyn, New York; H. J. Heinz, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; J. Ross Clark, of Los Angeles, California; David Percy Jones, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Colonel Hopkins offered a resolution which, after reference to the Business Committee, was reported and referred to the Committee of Seven on the service of new members, as follows: —

Resolved, That until otherwise instructed the Committee on New Members be requested to nominate men only for Corporate Membership.

Rev. E. M. Vittum, of the Committee on Officers, presented the following list of officers, and they were elected: —

President

Samuel B. Capen.

Vice-President

Henry Hopkins.

Corresponding Secretaries

Judson Smith.
James L. Barton.

Treasurer

Frank H. Wiggin.

Editorial Secretary

Elnathan E. Strong.

Recording Secretary

Henry A. Stimson.

Assistant Recording Secretary

Edward N. Packard.

Auditors

Edwin H. Baker.
Henry E. Cobb.
William B. Plunkett.

Prudential Committee for three years

Edward Whitin.
Francis E. Clark.
Francis O Winslow.
Arthur L. Gillette.

The same Committee also offered the following resolution, which was adopted: —

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee be authorized to employ a person to discharge the duties of Corresponding Secretary *ad interim* to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Secretary Daniels.

The same Committee also offered the following resolution: —

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee be requested to nominate a permanent Corresponding Secretary at the next annual meeting of the Board.

This resolution was laid upon the table, on motion of Rev. John De Peu.

Pres. E. D. Eaton, of the Committee of Conference with the other Missionary Societies, appointed last year, made a report, and it was accepted.

Rev. W. H. Davis offered the following resolution, and it was adopted: —

In view of the retirement of Rev. Charles H. Daniels from the office of Home Secretary of this Board, which for the past ten years he has filled with such notable fidelity:

Be it Resolved, That the corporation of the American Board hereby puts upon record its cordial appreciation, not only of the great executive force and loyalty with which

Dr. Daniels has administered the public duties of his office, but also of the generous Christian spirit which has always characterized his work and words, and to express to him its warm personal regard and a most hearty good will as he lays down his official relationship to the work of the Board, which for nearly fifteen years, as District Secretary in New York and Home Secretary in Boston, has engrossed his thoughts and commanded the constant devotion of his time and strength.

Rev. L. Pratt, of the Committee on Salaried Officers, appointed last year, reported, offering the following resolution: —

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee be instructed to apply to the legislature of Massachusetts, at its next meeting, for authority to make such modification in the charter of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions as shall make it legal for the Prudential Committee to elect all the salaried officers of the Board.

After remarks by Rev. A. H. Plumb, Rev. W. W. McLane, Prof. Egbert C. Smyth, Rev. Elijah Horr, Rev. F. A. Noble, Rev. Philip S. Moxom, Rev. John De Peu, and Col. C. A. Hopkins, a motion to refer the resolution to the Committee of Seven was defeated, and the resolution itself was lost.

On motion of Rev. Philip S. Moxom the resolution to request the Prudential Committee to nominate a permanent Corresponding Secretary at the next annual meeting of the Board was taken from the table.

After remarks by Dr. Vittum, Dr. Noble, Professor Gillette, Rev. Philip S. Moxom, Prof. Egbert Smyth, Pres. D. N. Beach, Rev. John De Peu, on motion of Rev. W. W. McLane, it was amended so as to read: —

Resolved, That the Nominating Committee be instructed to nominate a Committee of five, two of whom shall be members of the Prudential Committee, to nominate a Corresponding Secretary at the next annual meeting.

This resolution was adopted.

Rev. W. V. W. Davis, of the Committee on Place and Preacher, reported, recommending Grinnell, Io., as the place of the next meeting, Rev. Reuen Thomas as the preacher, and Rev. Michael Burnham as alternate.

Adjournment was taken to 7.30.

THURSDAY EVENING

The Vice-President took the chair at 7.30 o'clock.

evotional service was conducted by Rev. D. N. Beach, of Maine.

An address was delivered by Miss Ellen M. Stone.

A telegram of salutation was received from Bishop Foss, conveying the greetings of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Conference in Philadelphia. By vote of the Board a reply was sent by President Capen.

An address was delivered by Rev. George A. Gordon, of Boston.

The annual address of the President was delivered by Dr. Capen.

"All hail the power of Jesus' name," was sung. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. N. Packard and adjournment taken to 9 o'clock A.M.

FRIDAY MORNING

The Board met at 9 o'clock, the President in the chair.

Devotional services were conducted by Rev. Robert A. MacFadden.

The Records were read.

It was voted, on motion of Rev. L. S. Rowland, of Massachusetts, that all honorary titles be hereafter omitted from the Records.

The Business Committee, through Rev. George E. Hall, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted: —

Resolved, That, while we rejoice with gratitude unspeakable in contemplation of the good providence of God, who has called us into this glorious fellowship in the love and service of his Son, Jesus Christ, the thanks of this Board be given to all who have contributed to the success of the Ninety-fourth Annual meeting of the American Board; and we would mention especially the churches of Manchester, which, led by the First Congregational Church, have made complete arrangements and most generous provision for this meeting; the local newspapers and the Associated Press, for their excellent reports; the railroads, for special rates; the Rev. Dr. Sperry, for his sermon, a copy of which is hereby requested for publication in the transactions of this annual meeting; and the hosts and hostesses of the city of Manchester and its suburbs, for the delightful hospitality which has heartened us.

In the absence of the Nominating Committee the President nominated the Committee of Seven on questions relating to the election and services of Corporate Members, previously ordered, as follows, after the number of the Committee was increased by vote from seven to nine members: Rev. Frank K. Sanders, of Connecticut; David Fales, of Illinois; Rev. H. A. Stimson, of New York; Rev. N. Boynton, of Michigan; Rev. C. H. Daniels, of Massachusetts; Rev. Henry Fairbanks, of Vermont; John H. Perry, of Connecticut; S. F. Smith, of Iowa; William H. Laird, of Minnesota.

Rev. A. F. Pierce presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Business Committee: —

The American Board places itself on record as being in hearty sympathy with every movement which has for its purpose the federation and unification of missionary work at home and abroad; and it hereby requests the Prudential Committee to enter into correspondence with other foreign missionary bodies to consider questions of coöperation and ultimate consolidation of such bodies, and to report to the Board at a future annual meeting.

Addresses were made by the following missionaries: Rev. James L. Fowle, of the Western Turkey Mission; Rev. P. L. Corbin, of the Shansi Mission; Rev. A. C. Wright, of the Mission to Mexico; Rev. J. H. De Forest, of Japan; Rev. and Mrs. John X. Miller, appointed to the Madura Mission; Rev. and Mrs. Theodore S. Lee, appointed to the Marathi Mission.

Prayers were offered by Rev. A. A. Berle and Rev. James W. Bixler.

The President nominated the following as the Committee of Five to nominate a Home Secretary at the next annual meeting, and the Committee was appointed, as follows: Rev. A. J. Lyman, Rev. John De Peu, A. W. Benedict, George Henry Whitcomb, and Rev. W. H. Davis.

The Business Committee reported back the resolution offered by Rev. A. F. Pierce on unification of missionary work, and it was adopted.

An address was made by Rev. B. W. Lockhart, of Manchester, in behalf of the churches and people of the city.

A response was made by the President.

The hymn, "Blest be the tie that binds," was sung. After prayer and the benediction, pronounced by Rev. J. W. Wellman, the President announced the adjournment of the Board to meet at Grinnell, Io., on the second Tuesday of October, 1904.

E. N. PACKARD, *Assistant Recording Secretary*.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Committee on the Home Department.

Rev. H. P. Dewey, D.D., Chairman.

It has been said that a man does not exert his largest influence upon a community until he becomes an institution in it. A society such as this which assembles us together is an institution in name from its beginning, but its real institutional value can only be fully appreciated when it has been established many years. The American Board has become structural in our religious and ecclesiastical life. It has the prestige of age. We received it as our inheritance, hallowed in the prayers and loyalty of our fathers. It has been endeared to us through our gifts of money and time and thought, and through our gifts of the lives of those we love, surrendered to bear forth the sacred message. Moreover, its illustrious usefulness has earned it a name beyond the bounds of denomination, until all Christians claim it and glory in it; and as with resistless advance it pushes to the ends of the earth, and in winning adherence to the kingdom is seen to be a force that must be reckoned with more and more in the molding of the social and industrial and political destinies of the nations, men of Christendom and men of heathendom, men of faith and men of no faith, accord it their respect.

It must reënforce our confidence greatly to attend this annual meeting and remind ourselves that our religion has become embodied in an institution which by its vast and permanent achievements constrains the homage of the world.

The report of the Home Department will deepen the impression upon us as it discloses the working of the central power station from which the extensive operations of the Board receive their initial impulse.

Your committee would express their appreciation of the continued and faithful service rendered by the Board's officials. We would offer no merely conventional praise. The highest tribute which can be paid these servants whom we have placed under grave responsibility is to say, that they noticeably reflect the spirit of Him whom their work, by its very nature, recalls so constantly to their mind. We would make acknowledgment of the valued assistance of the Secretaries who have resigned their trusts; and it is particularly appropriate in this review to speak of the faithful years given to the Board by Dr. Daniels, who has been known and honored as our Home Secretary. To the recognition of his earnest labor, his mastery of detail, his executive force in the important task assigned him, it is pleasant to add that his unfailing courtesy, springing from genuine warmth of heart, has made him a welcome visitor to our churches and homes, and commended to us the gracious interests to which we, with him, have been pledged.

As we pause, in reading the report, before the roll of those of our membership who have been summoned from earth during the year, we are led to dwell upon the name of one who was once the minister to the people whose hospitality we are receiving. Energetic, kindly, full of good cheer, Dr. Clapp would have delighted to mingle in this assembly, to give and receive in these genial exchanges of fellowship, to do whatever he might to make this occasion a worthy and notable one; and the memory of him excited here and now in the minds of those who were his people and in the minds of all who knew him, blending with the tender thought of others who have so recently slipped from our sight, must quicken our sense of realities

invisible and spiritual, and kindle our rejoicing that we are ambassadors of an immortal hope to the world.

The report indicates three characteristics marking the present endeavors of our administrators which deserve special mention. The first is the effort in a campaign of education. We commend the attempt to bring the pastors to a keener realization of the duty upon them to be teachers and leaders of the people in the missionary business; and we sanction the holding of conferences for missionary study and the introduction into the churches of libraries of missionary literature. We believe it would be highly profitable to send frequent deputations from the Board's membership to the foreign fields, with the design of gaining information first-hand. Indeed we are convinced that whatever means can be adopted to make more evident the actual, vital facts of the work must stimulate the churches to profounder interest and fuller consecration. Mayor Low, in a letter accepting a renomination to the highest office in the gift of New York City, simply relates the achievements of his administration and lays bare the terrible evils that it has been instrumental in mitigating; and this vivid and truthful recital is the most eloquent incitement to the popular conscience and will that possibly could be made. The disciples had three years of apprenticeship learning the Master, then came Pentecost. If the Holy Spirit is to inflame us with missionary zeal he must have fuel for his fires, and that fuel can be nothing less than completest knowledge of the various agencies employed, of the fields to which the labor is directed, and of the reverses and triumphs which signalize the occupation of them.

In this connection we find gratification in the service performed by the *Missionary Herald.* This publication has sustained its long-time credit, and has evidently sought to adapt itself to the more exacting demands which are made today upon periodical literature. We urge upon the churches the desirability of increasing the number of subscribers to this publication, that it may become a regular and eagerly awaited visitor to every household of our constituency. That this popularity may be accorded the magazine the more readily, we would suggest to the publishers, while expressing our appreciation of its very substantial merits, that it might be made even more attractive by furnishing a more extended outlook, not only upon the work of our own denomination, but also upon the work of the great church catholic wherever it is being accomplished. Let the *Herald* be a messenger of information concerning all that our own division of the Lord's army is doing; then let it tell in addition what is of most account respecting the movements of other divisions of the on-moving host, and make the whole story realistic and engaging by illustrations and other devices known to the printer's art; and by its intrinsic value it will persuasively advocate its subscription list, and every Congregational family, at least, will feel the necessity of giving it a welcome.

This prompts the suggestion that the sooner we can consolidate the publications of our home missionary work in one splendid magazine; the sooner we can substitute such a magazine for the *Congregational Work*, which, however worthy it may be in its character, is discredited by its mean attire, the sooner we shall be doing what the exigencies demand toward leading our reading constituency to know and feel the glory and the power of the enterprise in which the church of Christ is engaged.

The word education is matched by another word which expresses the purpose of this organization's administrators. That other word is coöperation. We note with warmest approval all that is being done to affiliate more closely the various agents participating in our great work. That is a happy expedient which appoints a missionary and a pastor to go together in a tour of the churches; and we think too much cannot be said in praise of the effort to form district committees of Cor-

porate Members. Those who are distinguished by election to membership in this honorable body should not suppose that they have discharged their obligation by attendance upon the annual festival. They should feel that they have a special burden upon them touching the interests of the Board in their respective communities. There must be no merely honorary office in the kingdom of God. The report tells of the increasing tendency on the part of the churches to specialize their aim. We rejoice in the great interest which this method appears to provoke; and without attempting to discuss how far the method may be carried wisely, we are assured that one feature in recommendation of it is, that it may bring the Board and the missionaries and the contributing churches into closer association with one another, and create that reciprocal interest which produces the union wherein is strength.

But perhaps the most significant note which the report sounds is its reference to the efforts which are being made to recruit friends to the Board from the ranks of the young. We congratulate our leaders upon the success crowning this endeavor, and would utter our earnest plea that the churches abet and encourage it by every influence possible. We subscribe unhesitatingly to the expressed wish that the full time of Assistant Secretary Hicks, who during the year has labored so effectively in directing the thought of our young people to the Board, be reserved for this important branch of the work. No portion of the narrative which we are considering is more fraught with hopeful augury than that which informs us that ten young people have already been commissioned to the active field and that ten others have applied and been approved. This exhibition of pure aspiration and noble commitment is the sort that is not infrequently seen today, and it attests that the labor for the Master calling for the completest self-annunciation has not lost its power to fascinate the ardent soul of youth. It is particularly auspicious that the attempt is being made to establish a more intimate relation between the Prudential Committee and the students in our educational institutions. If one is inclined to fall a prey to the dolorous mood respecting the state of the church of the world, let him spend a few days at one of the seats of learning, and his distemper is grievous indeed if he does not speedily recover his optimism. An eminent professor, after thirty years' experience in teaching, declares that latterly the young men graduating from the colleges have seemed imbued with an earnest desire to make their lives count for the welfare of their fellowmen, and that very often their altruistic dream has prospected upon benefits which they might hope to send on to the generations yet unborn. And those of us who are at all familiar with young men and young women who have caught the finer spirit pervading the academic hall know that the missionary cause has not been retarded because of lack of those who would enlist in its behalf, but because of lack of the financial means wherewith to send forth the volunteers. The brightest signal of the more generous time which is to come is to be found today in our schools and colleges. What it foretells no one can doubt when he reflects upon the power coiled up in these lives that have the glow of the morning upon their brows. The willingness of the intelligent youth of the land to do the valorous and heroic thing, if we can only keep it flaming, will solve the financial problem, for surely they who so buoyantly and whole-heartedly lend themselves to the highest aims will not be niggardly with their gold when it comes into their possession.

Your committee would reiterate the urgency of completing the Twentieth Century Fund. The year has closed without debt, and it is matter for congratulation that the gifts from the living have been increased; but the decline in legacies results in a net loss in the total receipts when comparison is made with the preceding years. Death is a certainty, and its rate may be calculated with measurable accuracy; but the history of this Board demonstrates that there is no safety in predicting what the

last will and testament will yield. We would advert at this point to the "special" gifts which are said to be accompanied by embarrassments, and would urge upon prospective donors that they recognize that the officials of the Board presumably are best fitted to know the wisest use to be made of funds, and that, as the report suggests, it is all important that the treasury be supplied to meet the current expenses of the work already planned. We sympathize with the attempt to maintain an extended list of substantial givers from whom regular sums may be expected, for this is the day of great wealth, not a little of which is lodged in the Congregational churches and still unconsecrated to the Lord; but we think that along with this endeavor an equal effort should be made to secure a contribution from every man, woman, and child in our constituency. Heart in this work is the supreme requisite, and the heart goes only where the treasure is.

Pennsylvania, it is said, gave more in the year just closed than the year preceding, and this notwithstanding the stringency which her churches suffered because of the coal strike. The same credit attaches to her contribution to the home missionary work. As we muse upon the import of this commendable liberality, we wonder whether, if our country should enter upon a period of lessened material prosperity, the cause of Him who became poor that we might be rich would not be more generously supported.

But whatever the instrumentalities that shall revive and intensify the missionary spirit, let us have no doubt that by some means our work is to grow and prevail. Our Lord is, as one has termed him, the invincible Christ. Shall we not dare to rely more implicitly upon his invincibleness? In civilized lands, at least, it is the Christian standard that is acknowledged if it is not always obeyed. By common consent men of religion and men of no religion accord to the Nazarene the right to sit upon the judgment seat of conduct; and whatever offends the justice, the kindness, the purity enunciated and lived by him is admitted to come short of the best and to have upon it the mark of doom. These memorable words, once uttered before this body, may well be recalled: "We do not know what the government of this country will be a hundred years from now; we do not know what the government of any country of Europe will be a hundred years from now; we cannot prophesy concerning anything in human progress; but this luminous prophecy shall not fail, that the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of the Lord and of his Christ." The brief time that has elapsed since those cheering words were spoken is a confirmation of their truth; and we believe that the evil that afflicts the world will grow less and less, as surely as we believe that the lengthened darkness of autumnal nights will yield at last to the encroaching light of the day.

Committee on Missions in Secretary Barton's Department.

Rev. P. S. Moxom, D.D., Chairman.

THE reports of the missions in Japan, India, Turkey, Europe, and Mexico were put in the hands of your committee only yesterday afternoon. By subdivision of the work the committee has been able to examine these reports with some care. The most that could be done in so short a time, however, was to note salient points of interest and need, and make a few recommendations of special importance.

All the reports reveal a gratifying degree of progress in additions to churches and schools in the various fields, and increase of contributions by native churches. In Turkey the situation continues to be one of great difficulty and perplexity, but even there some gain has been made.

All the reports illustrate and emphasize two needs: the need of more trained missionaries and the need of more money. The evangelistic work and the educational work move on together in happy union, each stimulating and reënforcing the other.

I. *Eastern and European Turkey.* — The foundation work in these, as in all true Christian missions, is evangelistic work, gathering converts and organizing churches. This work has continued to prosper, if not in a marked degree. In Eastern Turkey an English evangelist has done excellent work at Van and other centers. The churches gathered are organized as evangelizing centers.

The schools, from kindergartens to seminaries, have made progress. The schools for women, as in our own country, have increased more noticeably than those for young men. Industrial training is successfully employed. In European Turkey there is great need of money for an industrial school.

The work in both fields has been hindered by special obstacles. In each the political troubles have been serious. An obstacle to the growth of the churches in Eastern Turkey is the great emigration to America. The church at Bitlis, for example, has lost a fourth of its membership in this way. Still another hindrance, graver than either of these, is the lack of an adequate missionary force. In 1890 there were nineteen ordained missionaries in Eastern Turkey where now there are but twelve. At least five men are urgently needed for strategic points.

Your committee approves the modest request from Eastern Turkey for five new missionaries, and from European Turkey for money for a manual training school.

II. *India.* — The three Indian missions report gratifying advancement on all lines. In the Marathi Mission famine conditions are reported to be past, but the responsibilities which the famine brought are as great as ever. More than three thousand famine children are now in charge of our missionaries, and are giving great hopes for the future.

Industrial enterprises are being carried on with efficiency. Large numbers of inquirers are seeking baptism, but work for them is seriously hampered by lack of teachers, without whose aid the ripening harvest cannot be gathered.

Work at Lalitpur, in the northwest province, has been placed in charge of a native pastor, who resigned his position in order to undertake this mission enterprise. His church continues to pay his salary in full, although deprived of his services. The work of the mission has more than doubled within the past ten years, while the mission force numbers two ordained men less than it did at that time.

We urgently recommend that three new married men be sent to this field, also that a substantial addition be made to the appropriations for 1904, those for the present year having been cut down more than one-half from the modest estimates sent in by the mission for carrying the work already in hand. In this connection it should be stated that 11,482 rupees have been received from the pupils in the schools in the form of fees, and 24,265 rupees from government as grants, making a total of 35,747 rupees, or $11,916 of outside financial aid towards the educational work of this mission.

In the Madura Mission special attention has been paid to the development of the village congregations, and as a result numbers have expressed their purpose to become Christians. Striking testimony is given of the improvement manifest in those who have come out as Christians. Increased activity among the Christians and a larger appreciation of their responsibilities for their fellow countrymen is reported at some of the stations, especially at Madura. The work of the mission is seriously hampered by reductions. In the Dindigul district alone Mr. Chandler has been obliged to dismiss more than twenty workers for want of funds.

For this mission also we earnestly request the Prudential Committee to mak lar er appropriations.

The special feature of work reported by the Ceylon Mission has been evangelistic services held throughout the whole field. An attempt was made to reach with the gospel message every one in the community. With few exceptions the meetings were everywhere well attended. The spirit in which the native workers have labored has been most encouraging.

In some of the schools a few low caste pupils have been admitted. This is a new and most important step.

As the result of a visit from Mr. G. S. Eddy, a revival was enjoyed at the college. Sixteen Sivite students confessed their belief in Christ as a Saviour, and nearly a score of the Christians were led to pledge themselves for mission work.

III. *The Japan Mission.* — The points to be specially noted here are: —

1. The recent incorporation of "The Association of Congregational Missionaries" under the laws of Japan, with power to hold real estate for the mission. This greatly simplifies the matter of holding and handling missionary property.

2. The union of different missionary bodies in certain lines of work. These include the preparation of Sunday school helps, the prosecution of Christian Endeavor, temperance, and other reform work, the production of a new hymn book, and the carrying on of evangelistic work in Osaka during the national exhibition.

3. The visit of Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D.D., during five weeks in the early spring. This visit awakened great enthusiasm and exerted a most beneficial influence.

4. The Doshisha. The committee notes with regret that, in order to keep expenses within the narrow income, this important school is unable to maintain its earlier grade.

5. Evangelistic work. On this point it will be best to quote from the report: "There has probably never been a time in the history of the mission when there was so large an opportunity for hopeful, aggressive evangelistic work in Japan as at the present time. Opportunities . . . are far more than our mission can accept. There is much inquiry on the part of students throughout the Japanese empire, and a much more friendly and cordial feeling towards the missionaries as well as towards Christianity as a religion. Many leading Japanese, who make no profession of Christianity, have publicly declared their belief that Christianity offers to Japan that which it most needs in the way of moral training for her people. Through the schools, the press, and direct personal effort the influence of Christianity is deepening and strengthening, and we find everything to encourage a distinct advance. The point at which our mission is crippled is its inability to send out more Japanese evangelists and to aid temporarily more weak churches until they can become self-supporting. A little advance in the amount of money available for general work would greatly increase the effectiveness of the mission."

This modest plea is commended to the Prudential Committee.

IV. *Mexican Mission.* — The enforced absence of nearly one-third of the American force, by imposing increased responsibility upon the native helpers, has served to demonstrate their ability to bear it.

The excellence of the mission schools has led to remarkable improvement in the quality of Catholic education, and the schools themselves — as everywhere in the mission field — have opened avenues for gospel work otherwise closed.

The founding of churches and Sunday schools successfully conducted by native pastors and workers is noted with especial pleasure. One Sunday school, with an average attendance of 110, voted to supplant the usual Christmas tree by an offering from each member of the school to some one else, thus adopting a standard of advanced Christianity as yet unattained in many of our own.

We earnestly second the appeal for assistance to the *Colegio Internacional* at

Guadalajara. Upon its proper equipment the success of the mission appears to depend. If the native church and the trained native worker are, as we believe, the ultimate object of missionary effort, this institution is of vital consequence to Mexico. Its immediate need is a proper building. We recommend that all possible assistance be rendered to it.

V. *Mission to Spain.* — Your committee notes with pleasure the careful organization of this mission. The working force of the year has just been lessened by the sudden death in London, September 14, of Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, whose intelligent, devoted, unremitting work for the education of Spanish girls has awakened enthusiasm on both sides of the Atlantic, has been an inspiration to all mission workers, and has proved a priceless gift to Spain.

The work of the International Institute, over which the lamented Mrs. Gulick presided, has received exceptional recognition and publicity through the high grade of scholarship shown by its pupils under examination for entrance to the government institute, they receiving the greatest percentage of high marks ever given to a group of students, *extra muros*, who sought entrance by examination.

Your committee observes with pleasure the extension and wide usefulness of the Christian Endeavor movement, which, beginning in the church at San Sebastian, under the missionaries of the Board, now numbers twenty local organizations for young people, seventeen for Juniors, and seven for mothers — in all forty-four societies, with an *active* membership of 552, and 707 associate. This movement has been greatly helped by the paper, *Esfuerzo Cristiano*, which is published monthly.

The day schools which have been organized in connection with the various churches have proved most valuable means of reaching the people and of enlisting their interest in the Bible message, which is made a subject of daily study. The day school teacher is, in some cases, the only evangelist for the community.

The committee earnestly recommends that another missionary family be sent to strengthen the force, which has been weakened by the death of Mrs. Gulick; and that such a family be sent *at once*, in order that the members may receive Dr. Gulick's own instruction. From the nature of the case, this opportunity cannot long be available.

VI. *The Austrian Mission.* — The work of this mission shows a steady enlargement in many directions, and sounds the call for a new advance. Under the leadership of four missionaries, only two of whom are ordained, a large force of native helpers has been enlisted, and a vigorous work of evangelization is being done. The small beginnings of but a few years ago have now grown to a group of eighteen churches, with a membership of 1,414 — a well-balanced enterprise of publication, colporterage, and rescue work, which has received the sum of $4,078 towards its support from the people, and 4,970 adherents to the mission work.

We recommend: —

1. That these eighteen churches be organized into a conference or association, in order that they may each strengthen the other, and that all may share the blessings which come from closer fellowship.

2. That a larger appropriation be made by the Board, in order that a larger number of places of worship may be secured to meet the public demand, and that the work of evangelization, for which such a wide door has been opened, may be pushed with a larger force.

Committee on Missions in Secretary Smith's Department.

Principal J. H. Sawyer, Chairman.

YOUR committee were given reports from four missions in China, two in the Islands of the Pacific, three in Africa, and two in Turkey, in all eleven.

The Islands of the Pacific. — The work in the Philippines was not definitely begun at the time the report was rendered. One missionary was on the ground engaged in visiting the islands and selecting his station. The work in Micronesia has been greatly hindered by the lack of adequate facilities for intercourse between the islands and by the attitude of the German government, to whom sovereignty was transferred by the action of Spain. The transfer of the work or a portion of it to German missionaries, a system which has been suggested, has not yet been completed, although the effort is not abandoned. These simple-minded islanders are swayed toward heathenism and again to a higher Christian life, until, as we shall hope, the struggle is won for the right and the truth.

Southern China Mission. — The field in Southern China is the two cities Hong Kong and Canton. Here two missionaries with their wives are aided by native helpers, in all fifty-one people, men and women, to do a work so great. Yet although the work is great and the difficulties many, they say, "We seem to be in a large and fruitful field, where the hand of the Master guides the labors and multiplies the results, giving glorious assurance of final victory." It is doubtful if the money expended yields a greater result in any other mission.

Foochow. — The report from Foochow contains nothing novel or discouraging. It is a field well in hand, meeting the usual difficulties, with here and there opposition, but with good numbers in day schools, in Sunday schools, in normal schools, in kindergartens, in collegiate institutions, with hospitals and dispensaries sought by the people, to the physical relief of thousands, with churches self-supporting, substantially aided by the Chinese themselves. The report has throughout a tone of courage and hope and gratitude for divine protection and guidance.

Shansi. — This mission is for the present joined to the North China Mission, and the missionaries are resident there. The helpers nearly all perished with the missionaries in the martyrdom of 1900, and the great need of the mission, after the reënforcement of foreign laborers, is a few trained and competent native preachers. The promise that this need will be met, in part, at least, is already appearing. Eight pupils from the former schools of the mission are now in training in the schools of the North China Mission. It is a marvel that this mission, so smitten and scattered three years ago, is now so quiet, the Boxers vanished, the missionaries welcomed, the churches rallying their broken forces, and property of the mission restored. It seems a scant response to the call that this opportunity is to welcome but one missionary with his wife, now in China, and a second with his bride expected in the coming year. These with a handful of native helpers are to rebuild the walls of this Jerusalem.

North China. — In North China more workers are employed and a greater field covered. New hopes, new opportunities, new achievements are reported. Events have moved swiftly since 1900. Then all was confusion; the torch and the sword were claiming all. Now missions are protected, schools and chapels are opened and filled. The call is for men and money for bold plans and enthusiastic effort. To neglect this call would be disloyalty. The future of China is veiled in uncertainty even to mystery, but there is no uncertainty about the duty of the church, and the kingdom of God can advance whatever the outcome of national politics or international complications.

The East Central African Mission. — Three events in the history of this mission are named as of special significance. The arrival of the outfit of the industrial department, most prominent among which is a traction engine, all of which was brought through from the coast with great labor and safely installed in April last. For four months all the force of men was demanded for this great labor, and the entire care of the mission was left with the wives of the missionaries. The second great event of special significance was the visit of the Deputation, headed by Sec. E. E. Strong, which was in progress at the time the report was written, and the results of which are not here enumerated. The third event of special significance is the coöperation of the English officials as well as the people themselves. When schools were seriously embarrassed because of the disturbed condition of the district, and were likely to be closed and the pupils withdrawn, the government remitted the fees and paid two-thirds of the cost of board. The same liberal assurance is to be continued during the coming year.

West Central African Mission. — Scarcely recovered from the disturbed condition of the country incident to war, this mission was bereaved by the death of one of its number, whose ten years of service faithfully done had brought him to his greatest efficiency. Yet the report from these workers has a note of thanksgiving and confidence and hope. The war brought many losses and hardships upon the native Christians, but with commendable spirit these persevered, and not a single adherent was lost. Mention is made of native helpers assuming responsibility for evangelistic work, and this among a people whose superstition was aroused by sickness and death in the station even to endangering the integrity of the station.

Zulu Mission. — Most important in the report of this mission is the visit of the Deputation from the American Board. The party arrived at the mission on June 2, and remained until July 28. The annual letter speaks warmly of the work done by these friends. "They won our hearts," says the letter. "We feel that the Committee could not have found more delightful people if they had sought America through. They won the hearts of the people by the gracious words they spoke in response to the ovations of welcome which greeted them everywhere. The coming of the Deputation makes this, both to us and our people, a red-letter year." The officials of the English government joined in this welcome to the members of the Deputation, mayors of cities, the governor general, Lord Milner, governors of districts, and other magistrates, wherever the Deputation appeared. The great increase of work in this mission results in increase of population in centers like Durban, Pretoria, Johannesburg, incident to public work and reopening of mines. This rushing to the towns sorely tries the Zulu. Escaping from heathen superstition, he is confronted by pitfalls of vice which are quite sure to appear in rapidly growing towns.

Western Turkey Mission. — From Africa to Turkey is a far cry. In Africa is a people childish, weak in purpose, vacillating; but over these people is a government on the whole friendly to the work of missions, ready to coöperate in the work — a government formed for good order and humane in its purpose, under whose direction these childish people are emerging from the darkness of heathenism to the light of Christianity. In Turkey, on the wrecks of dynasties and ruins of states, is superimposed a civilization proud of its immobility and strong in its inertia. It is a mighty effort this to place Christianity where it once was and where it now should be. This requires strong men and many of them. It was therefore with peculiar interest that your committee read this passage from the report of the Western Turkey Mission: "During the last ten years only three ordained men have been appointed to this mission, and one of these remained less than three months. During this decade six men of long and fruitful service have been removed by

death or resignation. The remaining men are ten years older, and the necessity for reënforcements seems too plain and urgent for question."

Central Turkey Mission. — We note with special gratitude the marked revived interest in the remaining churches in the Central Turkey Mission, and their notable increase in self-support and in readiness to undertake evangelistic work in the region about them.

In the minds of your committee, the most marked event in the year in the missions in Turkey has been the effort to secure from the Turkish government the authoritative concession of the same rights and privileges given to American citizens and American institutions in Turkey as have already been granted to the men and institutions of Russia, France, Germany, Italy, and England, a concession rightfully demanded under the "favored nation clause" of our treaty. We commend the efforts of our government to secure this concession, which would remove most, if not all, source of friction in the empire. And we urge that our government persist in this effort, using all legitimate means for its accomplishment, including the retention of the present naval force in Turkish waters until this is secured.

The Committee on the Treasurer's Report

H. H. Proctor, Chairman

THE committee express their approval of the change made this year in the form adopted by the Treasurer in making his report, and would recommend that this form be continued. The accounts of the Board have been kept in a clear and businesslike manner, and have been examined and approved by an expert accountant. The stocks, bonds, and other securities comprising the permanent fund have been verified and compared with the books by the auditors. Your committee believe that the records of the Treasurer have been intelligently and conscientiously kept. Nevertheless, he is on the lookout for improved methods in bookkeeping, to be adopted when their superiority to those now in use shall be made to appear. A new feature of this report, and we consider it a commendable one, is the offering by the Treasurer of such comments and recommendations as seem to him appropriate.

The committee desire to bear testimony to the patient, untiring efforts by the Treasurer, Frank H. Wiggin, for the past year, during the greater part of which time he has been carrying extra burdens.

A prominent feature of the Treasurer's report for 1903 is the closing of the year without a debt. It has not been an easy matter to bring about this result, and it would not have been attained except for the conditional pledges which were urged upon the friends of the Board, to be used in case of need. The redemption of these pledges has been called for and the desired result attained.

The Board is to be congratulated on the wisdom and sagacity of its Finance Committee. We regret that the term of office of the Hon. William P. Ellison has expired. He has served as a member of the Prudential Committee twenty years, and most of that time has been a member of the Finance Committee, the last three years acting as its chairman. He has also served seven years as chairman of the Committee on Missionary Property, in the important task of securing complete inventories, titles, and valuations of the Board's property. His services, in their thoroughness and constancy, cannot be too highly estimated.

We desire to call attention to a few points which appear important: —

First. This work is limited on account of a short supply of funds. Should we be satisfied to continue year after year without an increase in the receipts and

consequently, in the work of the Board? Those who are most intimately connected with our work are obliged to refuse many calls which seem to them imperative. This state of things should not continue. The President of the Board, the Finance Committee, and other committees have urged upon the membership the need of one million dollars per annum instead of three-quarters of a million. We trust that systematic efforts will be made which will bring about this result, and that it may be done immediately.

Second. As we read the *Missionary Herald* our attention is called, first of all, to the financial situation. The cry of distress which is constantly going forth is discouraging, not only to the members of the Board at home, but to the great company of missionaries and their families abroad. Is it right for us to allow this? Do we realize that in our work we are in partnership with the Infinite One? It is not customary for business firms in good standing to hesitate and refuse to take on new lines of work on account of lack of money. If opportunities for enlargement are offered, and after careful consideration are thought to be desirable, steps are immediately taken to secure the necessary funds. If this method prevails in mercantile business, why should it not in the marvelous work of the American Board?

Third. We recommend that renewed efforts be made toward the completion of the Twentieth Century Fund of $250,000, only about one-half of which has thus far been raised. The amount we may receive from legacies is very uncertain. The falling off this year was more than $50,000; and when we consider that over twenty per cent of our receipts in a series of years have come from legacies, which is a larger proportion than that of any other similar board, the importance of having the Twentieth Century Fund completed is impressed upon us. The original plan of having this divided *pro rata* among the states was a wise conception, as it made the burden apparently light. Our difficulty arises from the fact that some of the states have not shown the interest which they should. The reason for this we cannot understand.

From certain states the apportioned amount has been more than realized. For instance, the sum assigned to the state of Rhode Island was $4,500. We have received already from that state over $6,000, largely due to the special efforts of a few individuals. If any are desirous of finding out how their states have responded, they can obtain full particulars upon inquiring of the Treasurer. If this fund could be completed at this meeting it would be most encouraging. Why may we not do it?

Looking at the work of this Board as a whole, it seems to be large; but when we consider the membership of our churches, and the small number who take an active interest and who are disposed to contribute according to their means, we see that there is room for improvement. If in each church the monthly missionary concerts can be established; if committees can be appointed who will arrange for reports from the missionary fields at these concerts, to be given by the younger people; if a special effort is made to obtain information; and above all, if there is an enlightened consecration on the part of all of our church members, the coming years will witness great progress in this work, which is in obedience to our Lord's last command to his disciples.

ANNUAL REPORT

1902–1903

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

(HOME DEPARTMENT)

1902—1903

BOSTON
CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE
1903

REPORT

OF THE

PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

For the first time in the long history of its annual meetings the Board comes to the state of New Hampshire and receives its hearty welcome from the churches of the city of Manchester.

The Prudential Committee presents its ninety-fourth annual report of the Home Department for the careful consideration of the Corporate Members and friends of the Board. The Prudential Committee has held its meetings as usual during the year, with occasional omissions when the business permitted. There have been thirty-six meetings, with an average attendance of nine. At no time during the year has the Committee failed to have a quorum. Between fifty and sixty different matters have been referred to sub-committees for consideration and report, the reports to be presented in writing.

Necrology.

There have been removed by death nine of our Corporate Members Thomas J. Borden, of Massachusetts, elected in 1877; Edward A. Studley, of Massachusetts, elected in 1887; Miss Abbie B. Child, of Massachusetts, elected in 1899; Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, of Massachusetts, elected in 1899; Joseph S. Ropes, of Connecticut, elected in 1870; Henry Blodget, of Connecticut, elected in 1895; T. Eaton Clapp, of New York, elected in 1890; George H. Ide, of Wisconsin, elected in 1890; Lucian H. Frary, of California, elected in 1902.

MOVEMENTS OF MISSIONARIES.

New Missionaries.

One of the most interesting phases of a report of the Prudential Committee relates to the reënforcements of the missions of the Board, the appointment and sending forth of new missionaries, and also the return of the older missionaries after a season of rest in this country. Nearly all of the missions are asking for reënforcements because of the development of their work. The young people who have gone forth for the first time upon missionary work have been the subject of careful investigation, and the fact of their having received appointment by the Prudential Committee is our testimony to the confidence we have in them and our rejoicing in their appointment. Every application for missionary appointment is cordially received, the papers are gathered, if possible they are approved, and the applicant receives appointment to the field as soon as possible. The papers of ten young people have been approved, but as they will not complete their course of study until the next summer they have not as yet received appointment. The Committee anticipates their appointment in due time to the several missions which are most urgently asking reënforcements. Since the last annual meeting we have had the pleasure of sending to the field twenty-three new missionaries. Of these,

eight are ordained, one is a physician, seven are the wives of missionaries, and five are single women. The remaining two are unordained men. Their names and designations are as follows: —

West Central Africa: Rev. Merlin Ennis.

Western Turkey: Mr. Dana K. Getchell, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Caldwell, Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Clark, Rev. and Mrs. H. M. Irwin, and Miss Nina A. Rice.

Eastern Turkey: Miss Susan R. Norton, Miss Bertha A. Wilson.

Marathi: Rev. and Mrs. Byron K. Hunsberger.

North China: Miss Laura N. Jones, Mrs. F. D. Wilder.

Japan: Rev. and Mrs. Enoch F. Bell, Rev. and Mrs. C. B. Olds, Rev. Charles M. Warren.

Micronesia: Rev. Albert A. Jagnow.

Mexico: Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Jamieson.

It should be stated that ten young people are now under appointment to definite missions, and will go to their work soon after the annual meeting.

Missionaries Returning.

It has been the continued habit of the Prudential Committee to meet personally, in the Committee Room, the missionaries who are at home on furlough so far as it is possible. Their story of service and their plans for the future are both interesting and instructive to the Committee. During the year thirty-three missionaries have returned to their several missions after a season of rest in the home land. Of these, thirteen are men, ten are the wives of missionaries, and ten are single women. Their names and missions are as follows: —

East Central Africa: Rev. Dr. and Mrs. George A. Wilder.

Zulu: Rev. and Mrs. Charles N. Ransom.

European Turkey: Rev. Robert Thomson.

Western Turkey: Rev. and Mrs. Herbert M. Allen, Miss Susan D. Riggs, Mrs. Etta D. Marden, Rev. and Mrs. L. S. Crawford.

Central Turkey: Rev. Americus Fuller, D.D., Miss Lucile Foreman.

Eastern Turkey: Miss Johanna L. Graf.

Marathi: Miss Annie L. Millard.

Madura: Rev. James C. Perkins, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John P. Jones, Miss Eva M. Swift, Harriet E. Parker, M.D., Rev. and Mrs. James E. Tracy, Miss Mary Noyes.

Foochow: Rev. and Mrs. George H. Hubbard.

North China: Mrs. Estella A. Perkins, Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Aiken, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, Miss Luella Miner.

Japan: Miss Clara L. Brown, Rev. George E. Albrecht.

African Deputation.

There had been very urgent appeals to the Prudential Committee to send a deputation to visit the African missions. On the 7th of April last, such a deputation, composed of Rev. Sydney Strong, D.D., of Oak Park, Ill., and Rev. E. E. Strong, D.D., Editorial Secretary of the Board, started for Africa. The varied reports which have been received from the Deputation and printed in the *Missionary Herald* and the Congregational papers have been interesting in

the extreme. The Deputation is now on its homeward journey, but will not reach this country in time for the annual meeting.

Mr. Frear's Resignation.

Soon after the last annual meeting, the Rev. Walter Frear, who for eleven years has been the General Agent of the American Board on the Pacific coast, with office at San Francisco, felt constrained because of years to resign his office. The Prudential Committee, in accepting his resignation, conveyed to him its very hearty appreciation of his valued services to the Board and his careful business administration in the delicate affairs connected with transportation of supplies to the Micronesian Mission and the purchases to be made for missionaries in the Pacific lands. The Committee has appointed Rev. H. Melville Tenney, for several years pastor at San José, Cal., as his successor, under the name of District Secretary in place of General Agent, and it is the purpose of the Committee to give more attention in the future than has been possible in the past to field work among the churches. We have every reason to believe that the appointment of Mr. Tenney is eminently satisfactory to the pastors and churches on the Pacific coast, and that he has excellent qualifications for the important work in that part of our country which is growing so rapidly in its great outlook across the Pacific Ocean.

District Secretary Tenney.

During the year Mr. Charles E. Swett, for seventeen years Publishing and Purchasing Agent of the Board, presented his resignation, to take effect the 1st of July; and his successor has been appointed in the person of Mr. John G. Hosmer, who for four years has been connected with this department, and brings to his important duties an extended business training.

Publishing and Purchasing Agent.

Change in Charter.

At the last annual meeting of the Board the following resolution was adopted: —

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee are requested to take suitable action to obtain from the Legislature of Massachusetts an amendment to its charter, authorizing the Corporation to define and limit the terms of office of its members, their qualifications, and the method of their election.

In compliance with this resolution the following action was secured through the Committee from the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts: —

Section 1. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a religious Corporation incorporated by Chapter twenty-one of the acts of the year Eighteen hundred and twelve, is hereby authorized to define and limit the term of membership, qualification, and method of election of its members.

Section 2. Section Eight of said Chapter twenty-one is hereby repealed; but no rights or privileges of membership, if any, created by or acquired under said Section Eight shall be affected by this repeal.

AGENCIES.

Plans of Work.

With the Home Department of the Board are intrusted those varied plans and efforts to reach the constituency of the Board and secure funds from the churches and individuals for the prosecution of its work. In the report of one year ago a careful review was made of the work conducted by the New England district as an illustration, and a similar survey may not be necessary this year. One

year ago the plans for the coming year were indicated, viz., to press the need of an advance upon all the churches through the pastors; to make special efforts to keep the pastors informed of the immediate needs, requesting them to carry to their people the story of need; to plan in each section of the country where there are Corporate Members for their coöperation; to advance with fresh vigor upon the young people for the sake of their present ability to give, as well as their future responsibility in advancing the kingdom of God on earth, and to increase the company of individual helpers, remarking that the personal touch and the personal gifts of the year had been unusually cheering. These plans have been the constant aim of the Committee during the year. We repeat with emphasis that the first and most important factors in conducting the work of our agencies are the pastors, and we are indebted to them for their constant and growing interest. The Corporate Members of the Board, with other interested friends, have been organized into district committees throughout the country. Many of these committees have rendered valuable service during the year, and all of them are being equipped for better service in the future. The first report from the Young People's Department, which has been established during the year, will be presented to you in this report.

Co-operating Committees.

Ten years ago the coöperating committees were organized in the four districts of the Board. These committees have been continued during the years. We would recognize most heartily the services which these gentlemen have rendered in different sections of the country, planning with the officers of the Board for larger things, and lending their valuable influence to the foreign missionary cause.

District Secretaries.

We cannot speak too cordially of the work done by the District Secretaries, Creegan and Hitchcock, and by the General Agent, Rev. Walter Frear, up to the time of his retirement from the office. We mention with great pleasure the effective plans already being laid by District Secretary Tenney in San Francisco.

Press Agent.

The Rev. James H. Ross has continued his excellent work in connection with the secular press. By his efforts the annual reports from our missions and the varied letters containing important information have been sent out through the daily press in hundreds of columns.

PUBLICATIONS.

Missionary Herald.

The Publication Department of the American Board represents a very fundamental part of the administration. As a source of income it has proven itself the very best. The varied forms in which printed matter is sent to the constituency of the Board have most happily been turned into excellent income. The commendations which have been received concerning the *Missionary Herald* the past year, both in its subject-matter and in its make-up, have been constant and hearty. These commendations have not come alone from our own constituency, but from many friends in other denominations. It is purposed by those who are in editorial charge of the *Missionary Herald* to give to its readers, not the general dissertations upon the importance of the missionary

work, but exact and interesting facts in regard to the work itself, both as to what has been accomplished, and also plans for the work itself. It is the one channel through which our missionaries speak to the churches, and the messages which have been presented from them during the last year have been varied in subject, varied also in fields, and able in their character. More than ever the magazine has been well illustrated. Its price is such that it comes within the reach of every one. While its circulation is slowly increasing, we feel that there is abundant room for improvement. During the year the Young People's Department has been enlarged in the *Missionary Herald* under the direction of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Harry Wade Hicks. This department will aim to give suggestion, instruction, and inspiration to the young people of our churches, and it is considered a valuable addition to the *Herald.*

Congregational Work.

The Board has united with the other national Congregational benevolent societies in the publication of the *Congregational Work.* This paper reaches a large number of Congregational families, very many of whom would have little or no missionary literature but for this paper.

Mission Dayspring.

The American Board and the Woman's Boards unite in publishing the *Mission Dayspring* in behalf of the children of the churches. Wherever this little paper is taken it is read with interest by those whom it is designed to reach.

Young People's Literature.

Several important leaflets have been issued and widely circulated in connection with the new department of young people's work, the aim of which is to stimulate the young people to a more careful study of missions, and to instruct them in the best methods of organization and study. Many lesser circulars and advertising statements have been issued, which have resulted in the increased purchase of literature and a wider interest in the affairs of the Board. The Forward Movement Library has been purchased by forty-seven young people's societies since September 1, 1902. The total number of these libraries sold is 176. Programs have been issued for the missionary meetings of the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor, and circulated among not less than 1,200 societies. During the last month extensive plans have been made for promoting mission study during the year. A text-book has been adopted, and the whole scheme of cultivation and administration is at present being outlined.

Special Leaflets.

An interesting series of leaflets was issued soon after the last annual meeting, including the president's address, the admirable addresses by Rev. W. H. Davis, D.D., of the Prudential Committee, and Mr. John R. Mott, of the Student Volunteer Movement. These leaflets have had a generous circulation. The Envelope Series has been continued during the year.

It is purposed for the coming year to supply what is at present a felt want in the shape of illustrated historical sketches of the several mission fields. Before another year shall have passed, it is expected that many of these will be in print ready for circulation among the churches.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

It is with exceptional pleasure that we present for the first time, as a definite department, the work among the young people, which has been so consistently begun under the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Hicks.

The study and work of the year have been connected with the administration of the Forward Movement, the investigation of conditions among the young people of the churches, the study of the relations existing between the Board and college students, and the preparation of a limited amount of literature related to the three lines of investigation just mentioned.

Forward Movement.

The records handed down to the Assistant Secretary by Mr. Luther D. Wishard, representing the Forward Movement of the American Board, have been completely revised and put into card index form for reference. Correspondence has been conducted with the majority of the churches which had adopted missionaries prior to August 31, 1902, the purpose of this correspondence having been to verify the records and discover the actual conditions prevailing between the churches and the adopted missionaries. Existing brief biographical statements of adopted missionaries have been classified and filed, and other biographical statements have been prepared. Correspondence has also been conducted with missionaries on the field who have been adopted by churches, to inform them of the relationship established, and to encourage them in keeping in close communication with the churches contributing to the American Board for their support.

Special Objects.

During the year the correspondence hitherto conducted by Dr. E. E. Strong, the Editorial Secretary, regarding the assignment of specific objects to young people's societies, Sunday schools, and individuals, has been transferred to the Assistant Secretary. All the entries previously made have been recorded in card indexes. Many new assignments of specific objects have been made. In addition to the revision of the records indicating previous adoption of specific objects, correspondence has been carried on through the corresponding secretaries with all the missions of the Board to secure from the secretaries of the missions a new and authorized statement of specific objects, with names, amounts, and other specifications. These lists have been thoroughly indexed, and the objects are now ready for adoption.

A most helpful phase of the Forward Movement is the effort to unite the churches of a conference located in a country district in the adoption and support of a missionary family. During the year not less than five such adoptions have been made, the last recorded having indicated a probable 300 per cent increase in the gifts of the churches involved during the year 1903–04.

During the past year fifty-three churches and individuals have adopted missionaries, and 142 assignments of specific objects made to churches, young people's societies, Sunday schools, and individuals.

The future usefulness of the Forward Movement is assured, provided

certain important conditions can be fulfilled. The time of a secretary is demanded for its proper extension. A much more intimate connection must be established between the adopting church and the adopted missionary. At the same time closer supervision should be established between the Board and the missionary on the one hand, as well as the adopting church on the other. Specially prepared bulletins and other literature should be printed and circulated among all who are in any way contributing under the Forward Movement plan. The campaign for the study of missions and the presentation of current missionary events in the churches can be united most helpfully to the financial effort in the support of missionaries. It is apparent, as a result of the year of study of the Forward Movement, that as rapidly as possible the station and outstation plan of support should be introduced rather than the support of individual native missionaries. By this means the attention of the giving constituency would be fastened on a permanent portion of foreign missionary work rather than a changing class of native workers.

Forward Movement Secretary.

By many visits in the churches and attendance upon conventions, as well as by correspondence, the missionary activities among the young people of Congregational churches have been carefully studied. No phase of the work during the year has offered a surer basis for encouragement and a brighter outlook for development in the future than this. It will be the purpose of the Assistant Secretary to aid in the development of a unified scheme of cultivation and administration of missionary plans, not only in coöperation with the Woman's Boards, but with the five other national societies.

Training Young People.

As a result of five training institutes or conferences held in different sections of New England, it has been decided to carry on, during the succeeding year, a campaign whereby as large a number of churches in different sections of the country as possible will be brought into immediate touch with the Board through field work. The conference method, where thorough instruction is given in missionary plans, has been proven to be a more efficient means of training than that which involved only an address before a general audience of those who may not have been selected because of special responsibility in the missionary organization of the churches.

Institutes.

Two of the Student Summer Conferences have been attended — one for college men at Lakeside, O., and another for college women of Canada and the eastern part of the United States, held at Silver Bay, Lake George, N. Y. The conference of the Young People's Missionary Movement was also attended, where the best opportunity of the year was afforded for the study of the needs of missionary work among young people.

Summer Conferences.

The promise for the succeeding year in the effort to stimulate an intelligent and prayerful interest in missions among the young people of all classes in the churches is sufficiently great to warrant the use of practically all the time of the Assistant Secretary in this department.

TABLE OF RECEIPTS FOR THE NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.

States.	Number of churches	Non contributing churches.	Donations to A. B. C. F. M.	Legacies to A. B. C. F. M.	Donations to W. B. M.	Legacies to W. B. M.	Totals.
Maine	256 (250)*	115 (111)	$10,948.08 (8,134.65)	$700.00 (5,670.39)	$3,876.05 (3,745.15)	$125.00 (23.00)	$15,649.13 (17,573.19)
New Hampshire . .	189 (189)	42 (52)	14,128.69 (7,833.15)	7,048.60 (5,489.89)	3,222.29 (3,248.27)	2,174 23 (4,050.09)	26,573.81 (20,621.40)
Vermont	210 (210)	37 (43)	16,091.45 (6,624.72)	5,646.67 (2,190.37)	5,153.48 (4,876.78)	1,675.00 (1,033.08)	28,566.60 (14,724.95)
Massachusetts . .	605 (601)	80 (75)	188,058.90 (101,611.19)	54,469.94 (54,054.49)	51,275.89 (46,342.25)	19,400.25 (26,123.71)	313,204.98 (228,131.64)
Rhode Island . . .	42 (41)	8 (5)	10,413.95 (6,588.61)	572.19 (13,034.30)	4,912.09 (4,368.61)	..... (5,217.78)	15,898.23 (29,209.30)
Totals	1,302 (1,291)	282 (286)	$239,641.07 (130,792.32)	$68,437.40 (80,439.44)	$68,439.80 (62,581.06)	$23,374.48 (36,447.66)	$399,892.75 (310,260.48)

*(Last year's receipts in parentheses.)

REPORT FROM THE MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Rev. Charles C. Creegan, D.D., District Secretary, makes the following report from the Middle District (including Connecticut and Ohio and the Middle and Southern Atlantic States, with office at the Congregational Rooms, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York):—

In making our tenth annual report of the Middle District we wish to express hearty thanks to the Coöperating Committee for their constant sympathy and support; to the officers of the Board in Boston for many courtesies and substantial aid; and to a large number of busy pastors who have not only opened their pulpits to the representatives of the cause, but have given days of effective service in deputation work.

DEPUTATION WORK.

The effort which has been made during the year to enlist leading pastors, in coöperation with the missionaries fresh from the field, in deputation work among the churches has been most successful.

1. *The Object* of this form of field work is (*a*) to bring a large number of our foremost pastors before the churches as advocates of foreign missions; (*b*) to carry in this way the greetings of a strong central church to all the smaller churches of the neighborhood, thus cultivating fellowship; and (*c*) to greatly increase the staff of workers in efforts to instruct and inspire the people touching the cause without an increase of expense to the Board's treasury, since the time of these devoted ministers is freely given as a love service.

2. *The Method* has been very simple and can be stated in a word. The Secretary places a pastor and missionary together for a series of five rallies during a week with as many of the churches. Neighboring churches are invited to send large deputations, and in some cases it has been found that a score or more persons have driven a dozen miles to share in one of these meetings. At the afternoon conference special emphasis is placed upon the work of women in the foreign field, and at the close of this session the children are invited in to hear mission stories and see curios. The evening session is of the nature of a mass meeting, churches of all denominations within easy reach being invited.

3. *Results.* — Thus far during the year "campaigns of education" have been conducted with fruitful results among the churches of Connecticut and Ohio. Arrangements are being made to repeat the experiment in Connecticut another year, and also extend the method until it shall embrace all parts of the district.

(*a*) *Connecticut Campaign.* — With the cordial coöperation of the Corporate Members a schedule of appointments, embracing seventy-five of the churches centrally located, was arranged during the spring, and it is believed that the influence of these rallies was felt by nearly all the churches of the state. Among the missionaries who had a part in this series of meetings we may name: Rev. J. E. Tracy, D.D., Rev. C. C. Tracy, D.D., Rev. Charles E. Ewing, Rev. L. S. Crawford, Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Elwood. The pastors who gave, in most cases, a week of earnest and effective service were: Rev. Samuel H. Howe, D.D., Rev. J. W. Bixler, Rev. R. H. Potter, Rev. H. H. Kelsey, Rev. Henry P. Schauffler, Rev. J. C. Goddard, Rev. W. L. Phillips, D.D., Rev. William W. McLane, D.D., Rev. George E. Soper, Rev. C. A. Northrop, Rev. J. G. Johnson, D.D., Rev. Frank D. Sargent.

(*b*) *Ohio Campaign.* — By the request of the Corporate Members in Ohio, and with their assistance, a similar series of meetings was held in the autumn with some eighty of the churches in that state. The missionaries who assisted were: Rev. George F. Herrick, D.D., Rev. J. H. House, D.D., Rev. George E. Albrecht, D.D., Mrs. Lydia Lord Davis, and Mrs. Alice M. Williams. The pastors who have borne a noble part (most of them giving a week's services) were: Rev. John W. Bradshaw, D.D., Rev. H. M. Tenney, D.D., Rev. Charles S. Mills, D.D., Rev. C. W. Carroll, Rev. John R. Nichols, D.D., Rev. Charles H. Small, Rev. Howard MacAyeal, Rev. L. J. Luethi, Rev. Dwight M. Pratt, D.D., Rev. Washington Gladden, D.D., Rev. William E. Cadmus, and Rev. Harry D. Sheldon. I cannot too strongly express my appreciation of the splendid services — always most acceptable to the churches — which the pastors in both states named above have rendered to the Board. May we not anticipate — if this plan should be enlarged to embrace the whole country — a speedy answer to the inquiry, how are we to raise a million dollars for foreign missions?

OTHER FORMS OF FIELD WORK.

Since the other forms of field service, embracing the constant efforts of the Secretary and all the available missionaries, have not been different from that of former years, I will therefore not speak of them in detail.

MEETINGS OF CORPORATE MEMBERS.

As one of the results of the appointment of committees in the several states, composed for the most part of Corporate Members, there have been held state meetings in Hartford and Brooklyn, and other conferences in New York, New Haven, New Britain, Cleveland, and other points. Much has been accomplished by these gatherings, (*a*) in the way of creating a consciousness of responsibility for the success of the Board and its work on the part of members, (*b*) in discussing ways and means of cultivating the field, and (*c*) in practical efforts on the part of members — laymen as well as ministers — in speaking at associations and in the churches, and in other ways making their influence felt.

Ohio State Association. — Growing out of the conference of Corporate Members in Cleveland it was decided that the hour set apart for the American Board at the State Association should be taken by members in the state. The program as carried out, with Drs. Gladden, Thwing, and Mills, and William W. Mills, Esq., all of them Corporate Members, as speakers, resulted not alone in an effective presentation of the cause, but a great spiritual uplift to the association. May not this plan be imitated by other conferences and associations with similar results?

ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS.

1. It will be noted that the contributions from the Woman's Board and the Woman's Board of the Interior have decreased from the exceptional record of last year $13,619.60. If, however, we make the comparison with the year 1900–1901, we find there has been an increase from these boards of $11,453.07.

2. We are gratified to note the increase of $3,962.47 from Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor. This evidence of a deeper interest in foreign missions on the part of our young people is most cheering.

3. If we subtract the large amount given for the debt ($39,438.36) within the bounds of this district, also the unprecedented gain made by the Woman's Boards last year ($24,505.30), we find that there has been a gain rather than loss of gifts from the living as compared with a normal year. As compared with 1900–1901, the gifts from the living have increased $11,453.07, which is most gratifying.

4. The loss of $34,619.60 from legacies in this district alone during the last year is a powerful argument for the Twentieth Century Fund for which President Capen has been so earnestly pleading. Such a large shrinkage as this, when it falls upon one portion of the field, cannot be made good by living donors unless it be by efforts which are unusual and abnormal, from which there is sure to be a reaction.

5. The increase of $2,309.83 from Pennsylvania, of which $1,222.36 is from the living, is most cheering in view of the great coal strike, which sorely afflicted many of our churches in that state.

6. The increase of $3,249.74 from Ohio, of which $2,285.55 is from the living, is chiefly due to the meeting of the Board in Oberlin, which proved to be a spiritual blessing to many of the churches of that state.

As we face the future, the question is not so much have the churches done as well as in former years — for all our giving in the past has been far below our ability — but rather, in view of the vast fields open before us in lands beyond the sea and the growing wealth of the home churches, how shall we bring the gifts up to the million dollar mark?

MIDDLE DISTRICT. — STATEMENT FOR 1902–1903.

(Also two previous years in parentheses.)

No. of churches.	Contributing.	Non contributing.	States.	Donations.	Y. P. S. C. E. and Sunday schools.	W. B. M.	Legacies.	Totals.
326 resident members, 64,030	286	40	Connecticut.	$57,704.80 (79,548.24) (47,452.87)	$4,201.41 (2,499.34) (4,847.63)	$26,471.11 (37,470.11) (19,820.16)	$17,423.17 (60,199.75) (19,297.96)	$105,800.49 (179,717.44) (91,418.62)
296 resident members, 51,291	218	78	New York.	31,910.10 (59,436.40) (35,889.89)	3,151.97 (1,980.32) (2,796.23)	11,400.85 (12,235.26) (9,614.00)	16,357.25 (2,702.73) (15,314.72)	62,820.17 (76,354.71) (63,614.84)
253 resident members, 40,019	173	80	Ohio.	11,483.67 (9,062.11) (14,372.79)	1,507.44 (825.96) (1,382.68)	5,629.99 (6,447.48) (4,826.69)	1,962.00 (997.81) (2,570.74)	20,583.10 (17,333.36) (23,152.90)
108 resident members, 12,219	45	63	Pennsylvania.	5,179.61 (3,978.02) (3,315.78)	168.04 (144.29) (296.34)	401.16 (404.14) (286.38)	1,817.16 (729.69) (5,042.86)	7,565.97 (5,256.14) (8,941.36)
38 resident members, 7,487	25	13	New Jersey.	5,528.62 (5,498.54) (5,704.97)	557.70 (266.25) (762.24)	3,286.53 (3,318.97) (2,027.55)	—.— (3,468.30) (—.—)	9,372.85 (12,552.06) (8,494.76)
16 resident members, 3,777	9	7	Maryland, Dist. Columbia. Virginia and West Virginia.	1,361.92 (1,878.08) (2,787.72)	254.99 (227.55) (272.16)	1,286.55 (1,803.17) (617.50)	—.— (4,580.90) (1,862.84)	2,903.46 (8,489 70) (5,540.22)
230 resident members, 10,113	41	189	Southern States.	738.98 (593.77) (579.02)	99.12 (34.49) (201.49)	317.58 (166.87) (148.42)	500.— (—.—) (—.—)	1,655.68 (795.13) (928.93)
1,267 (1,252) (1,243)	797 (807) (802)	470 (445) (441)		$113,907.70 (159,995.16) (110,103.04)	$9,940.67 (5,978.20) (10,558.77)	$48,793.77 (61,846.00) (37,340.70)	$38,059.58 (72,679.18) (44,089.12)	$210,701.72 (300,498.54) (202,091.63)

In the table above may be found the receipts for the Middle District, from all sources, for the year ending September 1, 1903. The total receipts are $210,701.72, which is less by $89,796.82 than last year, but more by $8,610.09 than the previous year (1900–1901). The legacies are less than last year by $34,619.60, and smaller than the average for the last three years by $11,186.24.

REPORT FROM THE DISTRICT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, PH.D., District Secretary, presents the following report from the District of the Interior (including fourteen states and

territories west of Ohio, and the Southern Mississippi States, with office at 153 La Salle Street, Chicago): —

FIELD WORK.

Unabated emphasis has been laid upon this department of work. In briefest outline the record of the year is as follows: —

Addresses have been made in different parts of the district by Dr. Jones, of India, Dr. Hyde, of Micronesia, Mr. Ransom, of South Africa, Dr. Fuller and Miss Graf, of Turkey, and Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich, of China. It has been an occasion of regret that so few returned missionaries have been available for this most useful service.

Secretary Barton, of the Boston office, was warmly welcomed at the State Associations of Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, and Missouri.

During the year the District Secretary has visited a large number of churches in nine different states. He has addressed six State Associations and numerous local conventions. With a view to combining as many of the latter as possible he made special tours in Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

Very gratifying success has been realized in securing pastors and Corporate Members to speak on behalf of our work at meetings of local associations. Not less than fifty such engagements have been made during the year. Half a hundred pastors and Corporate Members pleading the cause of foreign missions before these representative gatherings are most welcome and efficient reënforcements to our work.

COMMITTEES.

The Coöperating Committee for the Interior States consists of Rev. Willard B. Thorp, chairman; Dr. J. F. Loba, Pres. E. D. Eaton, E. H. Pitkin, Esq., David Fales, Esq., and Hon. T. C. MacMillan. They have held numerous meetings and have freely coöperated in all the plans of the Chicago office. Various letters have from time to time gone to the churches in their name. The District Secretary would record his deep appreciation of their support.

Various state committees have rendered important service. These are: Hon. John M. Whitehead, O. H. Ingram, Esq., and S. T. Kidder, D.D., of Wisconsin; Rev. R. W. McLaughlin, Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., Messrs. E. F. Grabill, E. K. Warren, and H. J. Hollister, of Michigan; H. T. Lay, Esq., Pres. Thomas McClelland, Rev. F. L. Graff and Rev. F. S. Hayden, of Illinois; Hon. S. F. Smith, E. S. Miller, Esq., A. L. Frisbie, D.D., F. N. White, D.D., and E. M. Vittum, D.D., of Iowa; C. H. Patton, D.D., Michael Burnham, D.D., Albert Bushnell, D.D., A. W. Benedict, Esq., and Rev. Paul Douglass, of Missouri; Rev. John E. Tuttle, D.D., and M. A. Bullock, D.D., of Nebraska; Messrs. George H. Rust, William H. Laird, I. E. Jepson, and L. H. Hallock, D.D., of Minnesota; E. P. Wilcox, Esq., Rev. B. G. Mattson, and Rev. H. D. Wiard, of South Dakota; Rev. George B. Barnes and Rev. C. H. Dickinson, of North Dakota; Rev. J. B. Gregg, D.D., Rev. F. T. Bayley, D.D., and Rev. F. M. Sheldon, of Colorado; and M. V. B. Parker, Esq., and Rev. Richard Cordley, D.D., of Kansas. Many of these have sent out communications to the pastors and churches of their respective states.

In addition to the above, a number of committees chosen by state and

local associations have been in correspondence with this office and have aided in our work.

AT THE CHICAGO OFFICE.

At this busy center calls for service are numerous and extremely diverse. We may make only passing reference to the many circular letters that have been issued, the several thousand personal communications written, the hundreds of interviews held, leaflets and articles published, the almost unbroken stream of our literature sent out among the churches, and the manifold miscellaneous duties which are inseparable from such a center of work. Even such a matter as maintaining working relations with the labor unions connected with our large Yale Apartment Building has been an occasion of no little solicitude and patience on the part of your Secretary.

It perhaps deserves mention in this connection that our effort to secure a large number of names of persons of means or prominence in the churches met with gratifying success. Pastors and Corporate Members aided us in this undertaking, and as a result about four thousand names of our foremost Congregationalists in the Interior States have been listed at the Chicago and Boston offices.

No. 1. — GENERAL STATEMENT.

	Churches contributing from all sources, 1,629.	Churches contributing from all sources, 1,673.
	1902.	1903.
Donations, Churches and Individuals through A. B. C. F. M.	$51,131.28	$51,394.56
Special Gift from A Friend, Illinois	.....	19,000.00
Donations for the Debt	52,716.09	.....
Donations Sunday schools through A. B. C. F. M.	2,246.15	3,044.21
Donations Y. P. S. C. E. through A. B. C. F. M.	3,524.67	3,037.66
Donations W. B. M. I.	60,040.30	61,672.22
Donations Sunday schools through W. B. M. I.	1,123.70	1,254.86
Donations Y. P. S. C. E. through W. B. M. I.	4,983.26	4,697.40
	$175,765.45	$144,100.91
Legacies	21,763.15	3,537.19
Total	$197,528.60	$147,638.10

FINANCIAL.

The financial results have been somewhat disappointing. Leaving out of the account the splendid personal gift of $19,000, also the large donations last year for the debt, most of which was contributed by one individual, it will be seen from the tables that the ordinary donations from churches and individuals remain about the same, showing only slight increase. The Woman's Board also shows a small advance. While the Sunday schools

No. 2.—ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS, 1902.

States.	Number of churches.	Number of churches contributing from all sources.	Number of churches taking public collections for American Board.	A. B. C. F. M.			W. B. M. I.			Totals.	Legacies.
				Churches and individuals.	Sunday schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Missionary societies.	Sunday schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.		
Indiana	62	33	10	$366.57	$10.79	$24.81	$751.41	$40.42	$63.45	$1,257.45	$1,034.78
Michigan	341	205	106	6,135.16	367.26	456.14	5,649.29	97.63	372.18	13,077.66	4,002.00
Illinois	364	275	186	69,802.26	489.49	1,022.59	25,228.09	166.22	1,512.12	98,220.77	13,838.91
Wisconsin	269	161	122	6,360.65	247.06	229.64	4,968.23	96.49	635.28	12,537 35	458.95
Iowa	316	239	136	7,113.66	315.02	641.03	9,114.92	277.75	781.29	18,243.67	1,005.33
Minnesota	216	138	82	5,420.42	264.08	186.14	4,263.52	219.66	444.44	10,798.26	801.68
Missouri	75	58	38	1,720.03	71.63	127.31	4,110.57	74.81	178.15	6,282.50	.....
Kansas	173	113	48	966.50	71.42	24.46	1,507.92	78.12	410.11	3,058.53	621.50
Nebraska	202	137	96	1,598.07	153.89	403.90	1,248.61	33.79	143.41	3,581.67	.....
North Dakota	100	52	33	261.13	29.83	46.26	169 78	9.24	44.56	560.80	.....
South Dakota	149	95	62	856.65	80.93	93.95	845.92	20.05	82.27	1,979.77	.....
Colorado	79	44	24	1,809.77	34.19	187.46	1,777.88	2.02	297.00	4,108.32	.....
Wyoming	13	11	7	67.75	11.75	1.57	123.91	.....	.....	204.98	.....
Montana	15	6	5	329.16	10.35	6.45	64.60	.....	7.00	417.56	.....
Texas	25	7	5	42.50	35.60	.....	151.25	7.50	7 50	244.35	.....
Indian Territory	4	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	83	14	3	59.71	5.13	10 80	45.47	.....	4 50	125.61	.....
Arkansas	4	1	1	16.00	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....
Louisiana	40	6	5	32.84	3.80	40.00	.....	.....	.....	76.64	.....
Kentucky	23	2	2	313.89	.....	3.00	9.98	.....	.....	326.87	.....
Tennessee	44	11	9	300.28	9.14	15.00	8.95	.....	.....	333.37	.....
Alabama	111	19	15	251.37	27.72	2.16	.....	.....	.....	281.25	.....
Mississippi	5	2	1	23.00	2.07	2.00	.....	.....	.....	27.07	.....
	2,713	1,629	996	$103,847.37	$2,246.15	$3,524.67	$60,040.30	$1,123.70	$4,983.26	$175,765.45	$21,763.15

No. 3. — ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS, 1903.

States.	Number of churches.	Number of churches contributing from all sources.	Number of churches taking public collections for American Board.	A. B. C. F. M.			W. B. M. I.				
				Churches and individuals.	Sunday schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Missionary Societies.	Sunday schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Totals.	Legacies.
Indiana	63	32	15	$305.96	$29.05	$40.80	$794.38	$14.79	$78.94	$1,263.92	$10.00
Michigan	346	197	95	11,761.12	418.18	407.20	5,583.85	68.92	422.01	18,661.28	510.79
Illinois	366	281	173	32,744.88	690.03	859.17	26,056.44	202.96	1,364.39	61,917.87	539.83
Wisconsin	266	169	121	5,548.95	244.34	149.56	5,602.67	79.17	582.62	12,207.31	936.90
Iowa	315	239	136	4,543.02	468.50	499.87	8,211.15	307.27	762.16	14,791.97	543.00
Minnesota	221	142	80	6,054.20	271.66	149.26	4,968.48	243.91	467.18	12,154.69	776.37
Missouri	75	55	34	1,501.89	91.40	82.65	3,576 24	74.23	182.53	5,508.94	220.30
Kansas	172	107	53	1,053.71	109.35	46.75	1,677.80	112.53	415.73	3,415.87	.....
Nebraska	205	139	89	2,377.83	193.01	446.81	1,328.14	71.07	108.00	4,524.86	.....
North Dakota	116	54	35	548.53	76.84	28.66	235.27	21.30	30.27	940.87	.....
South Dakota	151	99	58	660.38	107.92	67.79	1,107.59	21.28	70.12	2,035.08	.....
Colorado	88	49	23	1,647.62	100.51	170.97	2,234.62	27.43	190.00	4,371.15	.....
Wyoming	14	11	5	46.55	40.40	10.00	141.56	.....	.....	238.51	.....
Montana	16	12	8	125.93	19.46	5.60	32.03	10.00	6.25	199.27	.....
Texas	29	11	5	200.80	62.13	4.00	25.00	.....	.....	291.93	.....
Indian Territory	1	1	1	.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.97	.....
Oklahoma	74	30	8	453.83	18.00	.....	62 60	.....	17.20	551.63	.....
Arkansas	3	1	1	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....
Louisiana	38	11	9	60.97	22.89	68.57	11.00	.....	.....	163.43	.....
Kentucky	22	6	3	413.25	5.40	.....	11.70	.....	.....	430.35	.....
Tennessee	44	12	11	238.62	55.44	.....	11.70	.....	.....	305.76	.....
Alabama	110	14	12	77.55	16.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	93.70	.....
Mississippi	5	1	1	22.00	3.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.55	.....
Totals	2,740	1,673	976	$70,394.56	$3,044.21	$3,037.66	$61,672.22	$1,254.86	$4,697.40	$144,100.91	$3,537.19

record a distinct relative increase, contributions from the Endeavor Societies, both through the Woman's Board and the American Board, have fallen off somewhat. The same was true last year as compared with the year preceding. This fact, taken with others which might be given, suggests the importance of inquiring very carefully into the whole question of the missionary training of our young people.

The number of churches contributing from all sources shows a gain of forty-four, while the number taking public collections appears to have slightly decreased. Some of the smaller churches, however, collect their offerings in an irregular way, sometimes combining them with the offerings of the Sunday school or the Endeavor Society.

In closing this report I am moved to speak with special appreciation of the prompt and hearty support in every undertaking which has been accorded by the Boston office. This close, sympathetic, and mutually responsive relation between all parts of our work can but promote the highest results.

REPORT FROM THE DISTRICT OF THE PACIFIC.

Rev. H. Melville Tenney, District Secretary, presents the following report from the District of the Pacific (including the Pacific coast states, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona): —

The report from a new incumbent of a new office after one month's service must necessarily be one of prospects rather than of history.

The retirement of Rev. Walter Frear, August 1, was the occasion of sincere regret on the part of the missionaries, the churches in the field, as well as the officers of the Board. His twelve years of service, given largely as a labor of love, have been a noble contribution to the cause of Foreign Missions on the Pacific coast. But the increase in the business of the office and the demand for more service in the field called for a larger expenditure of strength than he felt equal to at his time of life, and so he laid down the work. The action of the Board in making its new representative a District Secretary, in planning to meet the demand for more field work, and in emphasizing the distribution of literature while providing for the quick dispatch of the purchasing business of the office is in response to the manifest needs of the situation. Following the directions of the Prudential Committee, plans are nearly matured for a larger office in our Congregational headquarters and the employment of a competent assistant. The interest of the pastors of San Francisco and vicinity has been enlisted, and they have voted an appropriation toward the needed improvements. The Woman's Board of the Pacific has consented to raise a contingent fund, for the first year, to assist in paying the additional rent. The plan to make the office not only the headquarters for all of our literature, but for a reference library upon Foreign Missionary subjects, meets the hearty approval of the contiguous pastors and churches.

Proffers of coöperation in arranging for missionary tours in Washington have been received. In the Secretary's attendance upon the coming annual meetings of the State Associations, conferences will be held with the pastors in the different states to determine the most feasible and efficient plans for interesting the churches in our cause. The churches of the coast are still

in large proportion under the necessity of receiving Home Missionary aid, and are struggling with problems of pioneer experience; but the cultivation of interest in the larger work of the kingdom is practicable, and must not be neglected if we are to have churches responsive to the heart of the Master.

During my month's work in the vicinity of San Francisco, I have met only the heartiest coöperation from pastors and people. The opportunities of work in the future are opening on every side, and will manifestly fill all available dates.

The problem of our Micronesian work presses upon the occupant of this district office, as so much of the business connected therewith must be done from this point. The return of the schooner, the *Carrie and Annie*, from her last disappointing trip, and the necessity of chartering a larger vessel to take down the annual cargo for the stations, with the invariable and anxious inquiry that accompanies almost every letter, "When are we going to have a new and adequate ship to do our work?" brings something of the burden of the workers upon the heart of the District Secretary. May the hope that is beginning to kindle again in their hearts that a *New Morning Star* may be given them meet no disappointment!

The *Carrie and Annie*, chartered for a voyage to Alaska with a load of lumber, has returned after a two months' trip and is again lying idle under a caretaker, awaiting the disposal of the Board.

The accompanying financial statement shows largely the same conditions among the churches here that have obtained in other parts of the country.

States.	Number of churches.	Resident members.	Contributing churches.	Contributions to A. B. C. F. M.	Contributions to W. B. M. P.	Totals.	Increase or decrease.
Alaska	3 (3)	57 (57)	.. (1)	..... ($10.00)	....	..... ($10.00)	..... $10.00
Arizona	6 (6)	265 (253)	1 (2)	216.00 (219.15)	....	216.00 (219.15)	..... 3.15
California	208 (216)	16,105 (16,129)	99 (101)	9,341.45 (9,021.26)	$5,839.57 (4,917.99)	15,181.02 (13,939.25)	1,241.77 .....
Idaho	20 (16)	797 (709)	10 (8)	105 45 (100.84)	....	105.45 (100.84)	4.61 .....
Oregon	56 (55)	3,035 (2,922)	16 (27)	412.20 (911.22)	392 24 (348.89)	804.44 (1,260.11)	..... 455.67
Nevada	1 (1)	80 (86)	1 ..	10.35	....	10.35	10.35 .....
New Mexico	5 (5)	218 (204)	2 (2)	21.10 (53.25)	....	21.10 (53.25)	..... 32.15
Utah	8 (9)	926 (763)	8 (5)	186.53 (51.54)	10.00 (43.84)	196.53 (95.29)	101.24 .....
Washington	135 (125)	6,614 (5,871)	68 (50)	1,137.49 (956.37)	596.09 (550.00)	1,733.58 (1,506.37)	227.21 .....
Totals	442 (436)	28,097 (26,994)	205 (194)	$11,430.57 (11,313.54)	$6,837.90 (5,860.72)	$18,268.47 (17,184.26)	$1,084.21 .....

COÖPERATING SOCIETIES.

For many years the American Board has enjoyed fellowship with coöperating societies whose object is the printing and distribution of the Scriptures and Christian literature. We have also had very pleasant fellowship with other societies uniting with us in evangelistic work. We are glad to present brief reports from these organizations: —

American Tract Society.

The American Tract Society, through its publishing secretary, Rev. John H. Kerr, D.D., writes, "I herewith give you a list of the grants and publications and money made by this society to the missionaries of the American Board for the year." This report is itemized and amounts to $1,319.50, and was distributed in nine of our missions.

American Bible Society.

The American Bible Society, through its secretary and our Corporate Member, Rev. Edward P. Ingersoll, D.D., writes as follows: "I am more and more impressed with how essential the American Board and the American Bible Society are to each other. We are the pioneers and scouts finding out fields, distributing Bibles and Testaments, and then you and other great missionary organizations come forward and take possession of the field for permanent work. Dr. Judson Smith has been pleased to say: 'If there were no agency doing the work of the American Bible Society, we should be compelled to inaugurate one. Our debt to it is immeasurable. We should feel hopeless and helpless without it.'" He then adds from the report of the treasurer money donations amounting to $842, and donations of Bibles and Testaments amounting to $1,597.02, making a total of $2,439.02.

Religious Tract Society.

The Religious Tract Society, of London, from which we have not often had report, sends to us this year a record of its grants to some of the mission fields of the American Board, almost entirely those in India and in Turkey. These donations represent either literature or money grants amounting to $1,760.

Bible Lands Missions' Aid Society.

The Bible Lands Missions' Aid Society, founded in 1854 and just coming up to its fiftieth anniversary, has had for its special work the recovery of the Bible lands from the blight of Mohammedanism which has covered them for twelve centuries. In its financial report we note that its gifts to our four Turkish missions amount to a little over $6,530. These gifts have been used for evangelistic and educational work, also with great generosity for the care of orphans.

C. S. S. and P. S.

The Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society has also made many grants of its valuable Sunday school literature to twenty-nine stations in our missions, to the amount of $306.85.

To all these societies the American Board extends its heartfelt thanks for a coöperation which has been so generous and a fellowship which becomes more abiding and tender as the years pass on.

THE BOARD'S RESOURCES.

The problem of the financial support of any great missionary board is ever present and always tasking. It has been thought the "one hard problem" pertaining to foreign missions. One year ago the report read, "It is a grand triumph for which we are grateful in the extreme, that the year closes without debt." It is a greater triumph which we report at this meeting, that the Board closes this year without debt. In order to do so it has been necessary to overcome a decrease in legacies of over $50,000 with cash gifts from the living. The fuller financial report will be made by the Treasurer, to whom, and with the kind coöperation of a multitude of friends, this result is largely due. While we thus congratulate ourselves upon this happy issue, it must not be forgotten for a moment that the missions have been pledged to practice the closest economy and pass through the struggle of severest retrenchment, and that, too, in the face of an unusually growing and prosperous work, such as the foreign secretaries will indicate in the reports which are to follow. Therefore, while expressing our extreme gladness, we would also sound a note of caution lest by any means the urgency of our appeal should be lessened in any of the churches.

Twentieth Century Fund.

The experiences of the year as relates to legacies once again present a strong argument for the completion of the Twentieth Century Fund. We believe that the Board has met its annual expenses every year for many years when the receipts from the legacies have been normal. This year they were below the normal, and it required a sharp emergency call to relieve the situation and come through the year without debt. On a recent year, as a further illustration of this thought, the donations from the living increased over the previous year by nearly $60,000, but the legacy account decreased by nearly $85,000, and it proved that year an insurmountable obstacle.

Special Donations.

In previous years we have made a careful explanation of those gifts which are termed in the language of our treasury department "specials." We have recognized the value of these specials in many ways, but it must be emphasized again and again that they do not help the Board to meet its pledged expenses, rather it often happens that the money is taken away from the regular channels where it is needed so much. We must emphasize that which has been emphasized in former years, that there is no help so greatly needed and no value so great for the missions as that which will enable the Board first of all to meet its current expenses. These current pledges represent in the estimate of the missions their own most urgent necessities.

RECEIPTS.

The story of the receipts for the year will be told here, simply in the way of contrast, in order to better show the conditions under which the Board has labored, and there is no better comparative statement than that made by the Treasurer and published in his card sent to the Corporate Members: —

	From churches and individuals.	From the Woman's Boards.	From S. S. and Y. P. S. C. E.	For special objects.	From legacies.	Interest.	Totals.
1902	$278,766.32	$214,710.61	$11,458.43	$42,717.42	$174,437.58	$19,364.03	$741,454.39
1903	318,089.07	219,365.71	12,665.04	46,984.97	122,049.03	20,162.23	739,316.05
Gain	$39,322.75	$4,655.10	$1,206.61	$4,267.55		$798.20	
Loss					$52,388.55		$2,138.34

It is interesting to note that the gain in donations from churches and individuals was made nearly all in the month of August, showing that there was an inspiring rally to the support of the Board. The donations from the three Women's Boards may be divided as follows:—

From the Woman's Board of Boston, $138,351.06, an increase over the previous year of $1,162.33; from the Woman's Board of the Interior, Chicago, $77,810.31, a gain over the previous year of $5,734.56; from the Woman's Board of the Pacific, $7,121.63, an increase of $1,688.87. The ladies in the Canadian Congregational churches contributed $185.70. In order to make these figures tally with the table above there should be deducted $4,098 which represent special donations, making the regular contributions through the Women's Boards as there indicated.

The total receipts from all sources amounted to $739,316.05, a shrinkage from last year of a little over $2,000.

One year ago it was reported that the expenses were larger than the previous year by over $24,000. The expenditures for this year are nearly the same as last year, the difference being less than a thousand dollars, showing that from year to year we shall need the full amount of the expenditures of the year just closed, the total of which is $740,777.17. A small balance is now in the treasury.

THE SOURCES OF INCOME.

The question is being discussed by many of the leaders in our benevolent institutions as to the principal sources of income in the future. The question has substantially this form: whether the great missionary work will be carried on and generously supported by the churches as such under the leadership of a missionary loving pastorate and missionary loving official boards, or whether other agencies must be constituted and large deficiencies be made up each year by appeals to individual givers. It is possible that in the future, more than in the past, each of our missionary boards will depend upon a long list of individual givers. On the other hand, it is evident that in connection with churches and religious societies there will be more of the specialization income or the association of individual churches and societies with definite portions of the missionary work. We have to recognize as one of the factors during this last year the very valuable and heartily welcomed gifts from a multitude of individuals who are the warm friends of the American Board, and who stand ready to consecrate their best gifts to the advancement of the kingdom of God.

Individual Gifts.

One year ago we made a careful statement in regard to the churches of our order and faith and the contributions which they make to the Board. The financial condition in many of the churches was touched upon; the transition state of others and the exceedingly small membership of still others. From such careful study we have no heart to cast censure upon the noncontributing churches, though we are confident that every one should at least give an opportunity to its members to give to this work of foreign missions. During the last year 3,636 of our churches contributed in some form to foreign missions, and 2,185 come under the list of noncontributing churches. These figures show a gain over the previous year of 107.

The Churches.

Under the instructions of the Board, given at a late annual meeting, a Sunday School Foreign Missionary Day is observed on the last Sabbath in October. The pastors and superintendents are urged to observe the day so far as is possible, and to make an offering for foreign missions. One year ago we reported contributions from 1,200 schools amounting to $14,000. This year we have received contributions from 1,348 schools, amounting to $17,329. This represents considerable gain over the previous year, for which we are glad; and when all our schools shall contribute in the same proportion to those who contributed last year we shall have a most generous addition, and one greatly needed, to the treasury of the Board, and the number of those who will be the future defenders of the faith will be greatly increased.

Sunday School Day.

We have very warm regard for the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor, and we are grateful for the contributions which come from them. Last year we received contributions from 1,599 societies; this year from 1,583, a decrease of sixteen. The amount contributed last year was $19,555, while this year we have received $18,926, a decrease of $529. The special educational efforts which are now being put forth among our Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor are sure to bring to us happy results in the future.

Endeavor Societies.

The Congregational Foreign Missionary Board of Canada has continued its happy relationship with the American Board. The contributions from this source are almost entirely for the work in the West Central African Mission. We are very happy to continue in this delightful Christian fellowship.

When we recall the large number of legacies which come every year to the American Board, we can only count ourselves happy in such a "great crowd of witnesses," and the attention of those who love the great work of foreign missions is called to the value which we attach to the legacies received and the important part which is played in the advancement of our work by such receipts. The Conditional Gifts by which persons desiring to remember the Board with a portion of their money, and in return receive a guarantee of the payment of a stipulated sum semi-annually, so long as they live, are increasing with each year. Such gifts constitute not only a most excellent source of income, but an admirable method of safe investment to a goodly number of persons.

CONCLUSION.

We shall all remember the story of the flight of the Syrians as recorded in the second book of Kings.

"They fled for their life," and the lepers "came to the uttermost part of the camp. They went into one tent and did eat and drink, and carried thence silver and gold and raiment and went and hid it, and came again and entered into another tent, and carried thence also and went and hid it.

"Then they said one to another, We do not well; this day is a day of good tidings and we hold our peace."

We look over the great constituency of the American Board and it seems like the great camp of Syria, with enough to eat and drink, with silver, gold, and raiment. It is all hidden somewhere, but this day in our annual meeting is a day of good tidings, and we shall not hold our peace. It will not be well.

"Now, therefore, come, that we may go and tell the King's household." Our King is the King of kings, and his household is scattered abroad in all the world, and we shall send out the good tidings, and we shall pledge our silver and our gold and raiment. No longer shall it be hidden, but it shall be scattered in the light, and become instinct with spirit, and be placed side by side with the needy ones of earth, and transformed into their salvation.

The plans suggested one year ago have been faithfully applied. It will be the aim of the Board to acquaint every member of every Congregational church with the great facts of the foreign missionary enterprise. We shall urge an increase in missionary meetings; the organizing of study classes; the circulation of a wholesome literature. It will be our purpose to enlist every member of every church in the delightful privilege of supporting the foreign missionary enterprise. This can best be done through the aid of the mission-loving pastor; through public appeal; personal canvass; constant correspondence. In the future as in the past, missionaries and other members of the Board will visit the churches; volunteer pastors will do the same; our business men also; and the students of our colleges who belong to the Volunteer Movement. The Sunday schools and Endeavor Societies will be enlisted by instruction. The personal touch will be continued and the personal gifts will be multiplied. The task will not be an easy one, but with reverent gratitude to Almighty God for his abundant grace, belief in his purpose to subdue the world to himself, and living under the promises of an ever-living Christ, we can only declare that the outlook is full of hope. We have faith that men and means will be provided adequate to the present exigencies. God will in his own time bring to us the day when "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess that Christ is Lord."

THE MISSIONS.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSION.

BAILUNDU. — Wesley M. Stover, William E. Fay, *Ordained;* Mrs. Bertha D. Stover, Mrs. Annie M. Fay, Mrs. Marion M. Webster, Miss Elizabeth B. Campbell.

KAMUNDONGO. — Merlin Ennis, *Ordained;* Frederick W. Wellman, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Lydia I. Wellman, Miss Sarah Stimpson.

CHISAMBA. — Walter T. Currie, *Ordained;* A. Yale Massey, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Amy J. Currie, Mrs. Ella M. Massey, Miss Helen J. Melville, Miss Margaret W. Melville, Miss Diadem Bell.

SAKANJIMBA. — Thomas W. Woodside, *Ordained;* Mrs. Emma D. Woodside, Miss Emma C. Redick.

In this country. — William H. Sanders, *Ordained;* Mrs. Sarah B. Sanders, Miss Rose A. Bower, M.D., *Physician.*

Four stations; 14 outstations; 7 ordained men, one a physician; 8 wives; 9 single women, one a physician; 14 native preachers; 39 native teachers; 18 other native helpers; 4 churches: 240 members, 58 added on confession this year; 20 preaching places: average congregations, 1,927; 1 training school: 12 students; 20 common schools: 2,204 pupils, of whom 1,098 are girls; 2 hospitals: 185 patients; 4 dispensaries: 39,476 treatments; native contributions, $211.02.

Soon after the last report was printed Mr. Read's health rapidly failed, and early in December he passed away. He had been in the service ten years, and had labored faithfully and successfully. His loss is deeply felt by the mission as well as by his family and friends. Mr. Ennis has gone out for the first time to join the mission and make good the loss occasioned by Mr. Read's death. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders and Miss Dr. Bower are on furlough in this country; and Mr. and Mrs. Currie have leave of absence for a visit to points in the interior of Africa, eastward from the borders of the mission. After rather trying detention at various points outside the mission on account of the disturbed state of affairs, those who last year were reported as on the way to the field reached their several stations some months behind time, to the great rejoicing of themselves and their associates.

The serious disturbances in this mission reported a year ago are happily at an end, missionary work has been resumed in all lines, and a good year's work accomplished. The Portuguese government is fully assured of the friendly disposition and loyal attitude of the missionaries and their native associates; and a firmer bond unites the people to the missionary body, which stood by them and did so much to preserve order in the land.

Bailundu, 1881. — Recounting the experiences of the war a year ago, Mr. Stover recites losses and hardships that came upon the native Christians and adherents, and adds: "These losses and unjust treatment were borne in a commendable spirit by all. Not a single adherent was lost to the station by the persecution, the avowed purpose of which was to drive the people away and leave the missionaries alone." For a time the evangelists were

forbidden to go out to the villages, and those who ventured to do so were often severely handled. All this, however, belongs to the past, and the only condition imposed on missionary work is that permission must be had from the government for opening any new work.

Mr. Fay and his party, who had been detained some time in England, was able to join the station in December, and his arrival at Benguella was so timed as to save large quantities of mission goods that were without any adequate guard at that point.

Mr. Fay has resumed charge of the medical work and is making good use of the knowledge he gained at the London School of Tropical Diseases. Miss Campbell was located at Bailundu and proves a valuable accession to the force of workers. Mr. Moffatt returned to Chisamba in September last, and the industrial work was at a standstill the greater part of the year. The seating of the new church was completed before Mr. Moffatt left. There is more printing to be done than the mission press can furnish, and it is proposed to add a small printing outfit to the industrial facilities of this station to meet this need. It is thought the earnings of the press will fully meet all the running expenses, if not help toward the original cost. One of the young men of the station, Elijah Nunda, has been put in charge of the goods that belong to the treasury, of the mails, the payment of carriers, and the dispensing of goods, to the great relief of the missionary force.

The station schools have been maintained as usual, some of them held in the morning, others in the afternoon. The native pastor teaches three or four of the more advanced pupils; Mrs. Webster is in charge of the general school and of a Bible class of women; Mrs. Stover superintends the kindergarten, with assistance from Mrs. Webster and Miss Campbell. The pastor, the deacon, and ten other young men assist in the schools, all without remuneration. A class in the Portuguese language has been organized, to meet the wish of the government. The enrollment in these schools was as follows: kindergarten, seventy-three, ten graduating to the primary school; general school, 442, about equally divided between boys and girls.

Daily evening prayers have been left in the care of the native helpers who live on the place, each one taking his turn for a week at a time. A sense of responsibility is thus developed, and the results are entirely satisfactory thus far. Evening prayers are also held at five of the villages around the station by church members, or by adherents residing there. Morning prayers are held in the houses of the married men, the unmarried boys and girls going to the houses of their relatives. The religious services on the station have been well attended, the people from the villages around coming in as formerly after the war was over. The average attendance for the year is 427; the largest number any one Sunday was 614. The spiritual condition of church and congregation has been very good, though a smaller number has made confession of faith this year than during the last two years. The evening service on Sunday is wholly in the hands of the native pastor and deacon, and the midweek prayer meeting also. The average attendance is above two hundred. The meeting of Sunday afternoon has been divided this year, Mr. Stover taking the boys up to twenty years of age, and Mr. Fay the men. The

boys' meeting numbers about ninety, and all who have made profession of faith take part readily, as many as twenty-five offering prayer in fifteen minutes. The men's meeting has about the same attendance, and the time is fully occupied with prayer and testimony. The women and girls meet by themselves at the same time, the older women giving great assistance in leading the meetings. Twelve persons have been received to the church during the year, one an old woman, the first in the station to take this step. The classes of catechumens are not quite so large as last year — thirty-seven women and girls, forty-one men and boys.

At Epanda the work has much more than held its own, and families are drawn to build here for the sake of the school and church privileges enjoyed. The school has enrolled 100 pupils, with an average attendance of eighty. The Sunday services have been attended by increasing numbers, and the house is more than full every Sunday. Two have been received into the church, and a goodly number more have confessed their faith in Christ. The prayer meeting is well attended, and half a dozen or more offer prayer or give testimony; a Sunday afternoon meeting has been started, and it is planned soon to open a Sunday school.

The medical report shows that 5,393 prescriptions were made during the year.

Kamundongo, 1886. — As in former years this station reports slow but steady progress along various lines of work. In spite of the absence of Mr. Sanders for several weeks at Bailundu and Benguella, and of Dr. Wellman for five months at Loanda during the war, the work has been carried forward without interruption.

The preaching Sunday morning has been done by Mr. Sanders and Dr. Wellman in turn, with about the same attendance as in the preceding year. The Sunday school is in three divisions, presided over respectively by a native Christian, Miss Stimpson, and Dr. Wellman. The Sunday evening service is entirely in the hands of the native Christians and is attended by all on the station and some from the nearer villages. As at Bailundu, evening prayers are conducted daily by the missionaries, morning prayers by the heads of the several families. The midweek prayer meeting is conducted by the missionaries and is much enjoyed. Mrs. Wellman has charge of the woman's prayer meeting on Sunday afternoon, and draws all the women on the station and some from the contiguous villages. Miss Stimpson is in charge of the Junior Christian Endeavor Society on Sunday afternoon, and there is an average attendance of forty-two.

There are nine outstations, with a native worker in charge of each. The congregations and pupils number 140 in the largest of these and forty-five in the smallest. One from these places has been received into the church, and ten more are now in the catechumen's class. The church of the station has received eighteen additions during the year, making the present number sixty-seven. There are five deacons but no pastor. The total number living at the station is about 280.

The schools at Kamundongo have enrolled 303 pupils, all under the care of Miss Stimpson, and the average attendance has been high. Four of the

younger boys have helped Miss Stimpson in the children's school of ninety-eight pupils and have done very well. The boys' school numbers ninety-eight; the most advanced class has finished the "Harmony of the Gospels," doing excellent work. Four of the boys assisted in teaching this school also. The girls' school had an enrollment of 112, and seven of the boys have taught here under Miss Stimpson's constant oversight. One of the classes consists of old women, who have made good progress in learning to read. In the outstations there were 685 pupils, and thirty in the girls' boarding school, making 1,018 under instruction.

Dr. Wellman gives an interesting report of the medical work, presenting the facts under four heads. The patients who pay in the dispensary have been about the same as last year, but the number of free patients has greatly increased, partly because the simpler remedies have been intrusted to the helpers at the outstations. Certain changes have been made in the administration of the dispensary, which lay more responsibility on native assistants and give the physician more time for special work. The hospital now has five permanent buildings, seven temporary huts, and two houses available for overflow patients. Dr. Wellman has hardly found time this year for the training class, though some instruction has been given to the young men in charge of the outstations. The finances of the medical work have been kept by themselves, and for this year the balance is rather against the department. The attendance at the dispensary was 28,483, and the patients in hospital were 135.

Chisamba, 1890. — Mr. Currie's absence from the mission at the time of the annual meeting made his report for the year unusually brief and condensed. The industrial department is now on a solid basis, and it ought soon to be in a position of entire self-support. The evangelistic work has been fully maintained, while the village work has not been pressed as vigorously as usual, owing to the unsettled condition of the country. In addition to the services conducted at Chisamba heretofore, a devotional meeting in English was begun last December and has exercised a helpful influence on the life of the station. There were added to the church twenty new members, and there are 110 in the several classes of candidates for baptism.

Mr. Currie reports good progress in the class for evangelists and preachers, twelve in number, under his direction, as also in the Sunday school. The boys' school at Chisamba reports an enrollment of 104 pupils, the girls' school of sixty-seven, and the kindergarten of fifty-five. In Chiyuka there were 163 pupils, in Matendas eighty-five, and in the Sanders' school forty, making in all 526 under instruction.

Dr. Massey reports the medical work as in a vigorous and promising state. There has been a great increase in the buildings devoted to this department. In March last the new dispensary building was opened, containing an office, consulting room, drug room, native waiting room, and a storeroom. Two cottages have also been built, also a house for a native caretaker, and a second large building, of the same size as the dispensary, is just ready. A fourth cottage wants only doors and windows to complete it. The number of patients is about the same as last year, 5,600 in dispensary

and fifty in the hospital. The income of the year, $500, has met the running expenses of the department. A house for the physician has been built during the year, and the compound inclosed by a mud wall 380 yards in length.

Sakanjimba, 1893. — The death of Mr. Read and the consequent permanent withdrawal of Mrs. Read necessitates a new adjustment of mission forces, and upon the return of Mr. and Mrs. Sanders Dr. Wellman will be assigned to Sakanjimba, while Mr. Ennis will be permanently located at Kamundongo. Mr. Woodside, commenting on the disturbance of last year, emphasizes the fact that while the Portuguese and the traders were in great peril, the missionaries not only remained undisturbed but also were able to shelter and care for the refugees, native and foreign. While the services at the station were not interrupted, all efforts in the country districts were suspended for some time, and martial law was declared. Before the year ended, however, quiet was restored and all customary operations were resumed.

The health of the missionaries has been good; among the natives sickness has been common, and there were deaths of those on the station. Native superstition was awakened by this fact, and persistent efforts made to draw people away and break up the station. The good behavior of some of the station people and the firm stand taken by the missionaries prevailed, and now the wonted order is fully resumed.

The outstation work has suffered seriously, even when it has not been suspended altogether. The one exception is at Puhenge, where the people themselves, under a teacher who had spent some time at Sakanjimba, organized a school, built a schoolhouse, and maintained services, and sent for Mr. and Mrs. Woodside to visit and help them. Six new names have been added to the church, and there are twelve names in the catechumen's class.

The numbers on the station are increasing, several who have lately come being young men of much promise. It is proposed to have a boarding department in the station school, which will still more encourage the coming of such men.

There is reason to think that the location at Sakanjimba is likely soon to become undesirable by the proximity of traders and the possible establishment of a government center near by. It is Mr. Woodside's desire to sell the present location, and go with his people to some more quiet and desirable point. This would not affect the work, the church, or the schools, as the people belonging to the station would all follow him wherever he goes. The enrollment in the boys' school was sixty-nine, and in the girls' school forty-six, and in the kindergarten thirty-five; and good work is reported in all these schools.

Mr. Woodside's report closes with words of appreciation of Mr. Read and his work. He says: "We were all grieved on getting the news of Mr. Read's death. A memorial service was held the Sunday following. Mr. Read had spent over nine years in the work in Africa. He was untiring in his efforts and conscientious to duty as he saw it. He sowed beside many waters and was permitted to see fruits of his labors. Mrs. Read and their little ones have the warmest sympathy not only of the station, but of the whole mission."

EAST CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSION.

MT. SILINDA. — Francis W. Bates, *Ordained;* William L. Thompson, M.D., *Physician;* C. C. Fuller, *Teacher;* Mrs. Laura H. Bates, Mrs. Mary E. Thompson, Mrs. Julia B. Fuller.

CHIKORE. — George A. Wilder, D.D., *Ordained;* William T. Lawrence, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Alice C. Wilder, Mrs. Florence H. Lawrence.

MELSETTER. — Miss H. J. Gilson.

Three stations; 9 outstations; 2 ordained men; 2 physicians; 1 teacher; 5 wives; 1 single woman; 6 Zulu assistants; 3 native teachers; 4 other native helpers; 1 church: 47 members; 20 preaching places: average congregation, 600; 3 Sunday schools: 300 pupils; 2 boarding schools: 126 pupils; 3 common schools: 84 pupils; 2 dispensaries: 1,453 treatments; native contributions, $31.

Dr. and Mrs. Wilder have rejoined the mission, making the outward journey in company with the members of the Deputation. Otherwise the mission force is unchanged since the last report. The year has been especially marked by two events. The first of these is the arrival in the field of the outfit of the Industrial Department, especially of the traction engine, which could not be brought through to Mt. Silinda until April last. The second great event of the year is the visit of the Deputation, which, as was planned, is in progress at the time this report is written. The letters from the mission assure the Deputation a most cordial welcome, and anticipate great personal pleasure in their presence and great benefit to the work of the mission.

Mt. Silinda, 1893. — From July to November last the station was necessarily left in care of the missionary ladies, with the help of the Zulu evangelists, the gentlemen being obliged to meet Mr. Fuller and family at the coast and assist in bringing in the traction engine and other goods. The burdens were many, the responsibility a heavy one; but they were borne with cheerfulness, and their labors were attended with success. The evangelistic services must be provided for, the school work carried on, also the medical work as far as possible, the industrial work of thirty or forty boys must be superintended, the business correspondence kept up, station matters adjusted, carriers called and caravans paid off, the later harvest gathered, and the gardens planted for the early crops. It is much to the credit of the capacity and faithfulness of these ladies that such duties were so thoroughly done. Thanksgiving Day was celebrated with double zest, in welcome of the Fullers and the return of their escort.

A new outstation has been opened this year at Matangas, five miles west from Mt. Silinda. A Zulu helper and a native teacher are located here and doing effective work. This teacher and his wife are products of the mission, the first to be put in places of so great responsibility, and the school under their care quickly gained an enrollment of fifty-nine, a goodly number of them being girls. A second school is to be opened at Elandsburg, half way between Mt. Silinda and Chikore, under the instruction of a native teacher and his wife, both former pupils in the station school. These young teachers receive for their work less than a fourth of the amount they had at the mining

centers, where they had spent the last few years. The work at Mangundis, mentioned in former reports, has suffered interruption for want of proper supervision. At seven points on the mission farm at Mt. Silinda, and on four farms near by, regular services have been maintained, and occasional visits by church members have been made to twelve other points. In all this work the station has been aided by the Zulu helper, Mcume, who joined the mission this year, who is a carpenter and has been of service also in the school.

The regular services at Mt. Silinda have averaged a higher attendance than ever before; the Sunday school has had an enrollment of 252. The inquirers' class, under Mrs. Thompson, has both grown in numbers and shown a deepening grasp of spiritual truth. Six members have been added to the church, and others are waiting to be received. The church collections amount to above twenty-one dollars.

The medical and school work have gone forward with efficiency; more than a hundred have been enrolled as pupils.

Chikore, 1897. — Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence, who have occupied this station alone during the year, will rejoice to welcome back Dr. and Mrs. Wilder to their former home and work. Early in March last they moved out of Dr. Wilder's house, which they had been occupying, and began building on their permanent location. They are erecting the building for medical work first, which will be their home until a permanent house can be erected, meanwhile living in temporary huts. The new site is attractive, likely to prove healthy, and free from white ants. A school has been opened, with a fair attendance. The medical work is called for among the people more than heretofore, is steadily increasing, and has taken much of Dr. Lawrence's time. There are six places where regular services are held on Sunday, with promising attendance in each, and Dr. Lawrence is beginning to preach in the vernacular with good success. It is expected that a church, the second in the mission, will be organized on this station soon after Dr. and Mrs. Wilder's return. Mention is made, with special appreciation, of a visit to Chikore made during January and February last by Mr. and Mrs. Romey, of the South African General Mission, and of the cheer and inspiration which they brought.

Melsetter, 1902. — Although the Chimanimani school for the children of Europeans was the immediate object in the opening of this new station, the needs of such natives as can be reached are kept constantly in mind, and already much good has been done in this line. Miss Clark, of Natal, who joined Miss Gilson in the course of the year, was already experienced in teaching kraal girls at Inanda, and she immediately opened a night school for boys in service in the town, although the boys could not come until half-past seven, and the only place for the school was in a kitchen in daily use. Twenty-six boys were enrolled, among them a Matabele from Mashonaland, several boys from Blantyre, and one, a lad of fourteen, who ten years since was a slave of Gungunyana, and who speaks English, Dutch, and at least two native languages. For tuition in this school the receipts were $6.25, and for books and slates $3.62. A religious service is held at every session of the school. A Zulu evangelist, if stationed here, would find an open field and abundant work.

The Chimanimani school would have seriously suffered from the depressed condition in the district had not the local magistrate, Mr. Longden, come to its aid and proved himself its true patron. When the scholars were likely to be withdrawn for want of money to meet the cost of school privileges, a notification from the government was secured to the effect that for one term the fees would be remitted, and that the government would pay two-thirds of the cost of board and no extras would be charged for books or washing. This very generous provision saved the school, proved the friendly attitude of the government, and brought forty-seven pupils to the school between the ages of seven and twenty years. This liberal treatment was continued through the year, and in other similar ways the purpose of the government to keep the school in vigorous life has been manifested. The citizens of Melsetter have emulated the action of government. Probably half the meat consumed in the school has been the gift of the people of the town. The largest donor is a Scotch trader living eighty-five miles away. The needs of the school have been wonderfully met in other ways. A few boys over twelve years of age, as an exception, have been received as boarders, and their influence in the school has been wholly excellent, and they have freely undertaken much of the manual labor about the school home. The outlook for the coming year is hopeful. The government continues the same liberal assistance until July, 1904, and has authorized Miss Gilson to rent additional rooms if necessary. Ten of the pupils earned the money to meet their expenses; another sold a few cattle, and with the proceeds paid for himself, his sister, and a younger brother.

Daily lessons in the Bible in school, morning prayers in the home, and Sunday school give opportunity for religious training, and the pupils seem to be gaining in right ideas of the Christian life.

ZULU MISSION.

ADAMS (Amanzimtote). — Charles N. Ransom, James D. Taylor, James C. Dorward, Albert E. LeRoy, *Ordained;* James B. McCord, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Susan H. Ransom, Mrs. Katherine M. Taylor, Mrs. Florence H. Dorward, Mrs. Rhoda C. LeRoy, Mrs. Margaret McCord, Miss Hattie Clark.

IFAFA. — William C. Wilcox, *Ordained;* Mrs. Ida C. Wilcox.

IMFUME. — In charge of Mr. Bridgman.

UMZUMBE. — Mrs. Euphemia S. Harris, Miss Caroline E. Frost.

DURBAN. — Frederick B. Bridgman, *Ordained;* Mrs. Clara D. Bridgman.

LINDLEY (Inanda). — Stephen C. Pixley, *Ordained;* . Mrs. Mary K. Edwards, Miss Fidelia Phelps, Miss Martha E. Price.

UMSUNDUZI. — In charge of Mr. Bunker.

ESIDUMBINI. — Miss Martha H. Pixley.

GROUTVILLE (Umvoti). — Frederick R. Bunker, *Ordained;* Mrs. Isabel H. Bunker.

MAPUMULO. — In charge of Mr. Bunker.

JOHANNESBURG. — Herbert D. Goodenough, *Ordained;* Mrs. Caroline L. Goodenough.

In this country. — Charles W. Kilbon, *Ordained;* George B. Cowles, Jr., *Teacher;* Mrs. Amy B. Cowles, Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman, Miss Laura M. Mellen.

Eleven stations; 20 outstations; 10 missionaries; 1 teacher; 1 physician; 10 wives; 9 single women; 10 native pastors; 19 other native preachers; 88 native teachers, 52 of

them women; 414 other native helpers; 23 churches, 18 entirely self-supporting: 4,298 members, 389 received on confession this year; 142 preaching places: average congregations, 11,828; 23 Sunday schools: 1,717 Sunday school pupils; 1 theological school: 12 students; 1 boys' high school: 75 students; 2 girls' boarding schools: 241 pupils; 67 common schools, 18 entirely self-supporting: 3,085 pupils; whole number under instruction, 3,413; 1 hospital: 30 inpatients; 1 dispensary: 3,000 outpatients; native contributions, $7,963.81.

Mr. and Mrs. Ransom, thoroughly recuperated, have rejoined the mission, accompanied by Mrs. Calhoun, and Mrs. Goodenough is on her way to the field. Mr. Kilbon and Mrs. Bridgman, much worn with long and severe labors, accompanied by Miss Mellen and Miss Ireland, have come to this country for rest. The year has been especially marked by the visit of the Deputation from the American Board, long looked for and much desired. Special conditions at the Rooms in Boston made it inexpedient for Secretary Smith to share in this visit, as had been the earnest wish and expectation of the mission and himself; but it was most fortunate that Secretary Strong could go in his place. Dr. and Mrs. Sydney Strong, of Oak Park, Ill., were the other members of the Deputation. The party arrived in the mission June 2 and remained until July 28, every day of their stay busily occupied with the inspection of the work and conferences with the missionaries and natives. The annual letter from the mission speaks warmly of the Deputation and their work. We quote: "First, they won our esteem and love in their stay with us, all too short, in our homes; we felt, as one expressed it, that the Committee could hardly have found more delightful people if they had searched America through. Next, we saw them winning the hearts of the people with the wise and gracious words they spoke to them in response to the ovations of welcome which greeted them everywhere. We have admired the wisdom and tact shown by Dr. Strong, as the head of the Deputation, in the conferences with the native delegates, and his words of counsel and those of Dr. Sydney Strong have been of great help both to them and to us. Mrs. Strong has helped much in making the visit successful. Her addresses to the many groups of school children, as well as those to the older people, will long be remembered. In short, the coming of the Deputation makes this, both to us and to our people, a red-letter year."

THE CHURCHES.

The churches have been in charge of the same missionary superintendents as last year, except that Mr. Bunker has had the Zululand work and the Umvoti church and schools, thus giving much needed relief to Mr. Taylor, who for two years has superintended the whole north coast. Of the twenty-three organized churches ten have ordained pastors, and the others, with one exception, are in charge of approved preachers, the salaries of all these being paid by the people themselves. The report of the year's work in these churches, as usual, has both a bright and a dark side. On the dark side of the picture are immorality among some of the young people and indifference to gospel truth, and occasional lapses into heathen customs, especially that of beer drinking. On the brighter side, which most of these reports tell of, are times of spiritual refreshing, and zeal on the part of many in carrying on

the Lord's work and in giving for its support. The Esidumbini pastor says: "The Lord has worked very much in turning the lost ones to himself. My inquirers' class is large and zealous." At Impapala and Noodsberg we hear of the conversion of three heathen men who have cut off their head rings in token of their sincerity. Such cases are very rare, and so are an occasion for special thanksgiving. The Mapumulo church, though suffering from the lack of a pastor and having no settled preacher, is highly spoken of by the missionary in charge. It is a strong influence on the station, and is drawing from the heathen population outside a good number of converts. A good man, a graduate of the theological school, has now been chosen by the church and has accepted the call to become its pastor. At Inanda, Mr. Dube, the pastor, seems earnest and faithful in rebuking sin, but has much other work on his hands, and the church has now chosen an assistant. The congregations are large, and there are a great number of young people, too many of whom are going in wrong ways, as the pastor laments in his report. Mr. Dube's school work is progressing, some new buildings having been added and a good printing press bought. He has started a weekly newspaper, which seems to be having a good circulation.

The Umgeni church, six miles from Inanda, shows what may be accomplished by an earnest, consecrated pastor, with God's blessing, in six years of continuous service. Nearly twenty years ago Jewili Gumede, having just completed his course in the theological school, began work here, first as a teacher, later as a preacher. When Mrs. Edwards visited the work in 1883 there were but two dressed men. The church was organized in 1898 with seventy members, and there are now 205, with an inquirers' class of sixty-one. After many unsuccessful efforts in that direction, Mr. Wilcox has succeeded in leading the people at Adams to unite in calling a pastor. Sixty-eight have been received to the church the past year, most of them from the outstations, which continue to show a more vigorous spiritual life than the central church. About fifty names are on the plan of Sunday services of those who go from the station and outstations and theological class to the various preaching places. Pastor Nyuswa, at Umtwalume, is rejoiced by the zeal of the "Volunteers," who, as he says, "go about waking up those who have backslidden and those who are wanting to do so. They help me very much." The Umzumbe church has enlarged its chapel to seat 300, accomplishing this in spite of discouraging circumstances and limited means. An interesting work is being carried on at a place about fifty-five miles from Umzumbe, and a little chapel has been put up by the people, who seem very enthusiastic in their desire to have the work go on among them.

The Durban work has gone on prosperously the past year. The pastor says, "It rejoices my heart to see some repenting nearly every Sunday, and to see the zeal of the people in doing the Lord's work." Fifty-nine have been received to the church, making a total of 268, and ninety-five are in a class under instruction preparatory to church membership. Forty-eight preaching places are occupied by the church each Sunday. The Beatrice Street chapel is as crowded as ever, while its long-suffering out-of-door congregation is still waiting in vain for the new chapel.

The very rapid growth of Durban and the many public improvements that are being made at great cost are causing a constantly increasing demand for labor, and the native population has risen in the past four years from 11,000 to 20,000. Probably 50,000 individuals are brought within the reach of the gospel each year in this city.

The special feature of the Johannesburg work is that in the mine compounds. The first sight of one of these compounds on a Sunday morning is an experience never to be forgotten. The dense darkness of heathenism is felt as never before; and as one looks in the stolid faces and notes the utter indifference to the gospel story, the winning of souls here seems hopeless till we remember the word, "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord." It is gratifying that one of the two new places opened in Johannesburg the past year is at the Robinson Deep, one of the largest mines, which will employ 4,000 men as soon as they can be obtained. A wood and iron building has been put up within a hundred yards of the mine compound, being opened during the visit of the Deputation there. The other new place is in the town and is called the Brickfields station, a stand and buildings having been procured at a cost of £370. An evening school is carried on, the teacher being paid by the fees of the pupils. Joel, often spoken of in previous reports, continues to show the same earnest, consecrated spirit; and Mr. Goodenough, in speaking of the pressing need of a native helper to take up the new work at the Robinson Deep, says: "O, that the good and faithful Joel might be multiplied! Shall he go to the new place, and if so, who will take his place at Mayfair? It will seem to his missionary like cutting off a right arm to let him go."

In Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, forty-six miles from Johannesburg, there is an interesting work which was begun and has been carried on wholly by natives. A large stone chapel, worth at least £500, has replaced the tin shanty in which they began; thirty-one have been received to the church during the year, and lay preachers from the church reach points ten miles or so outside the city. A work has also been started near the railway station for the native employees. The little tin chapel and its benches are the work of those who worship there. The chapel is filled to overflowing every Sunday, and they have started an evening school. Already a long distance away, near Delagoa Bay, a work has sprung up under the leadership of converts from this Pretoria church. At the pastors' conference in Natal, Pastor Nyuswa gave a very interesting account of a visit he has lately made to that district. He visited five places in which work has been started, the first one seven hours by boat from Lorenzo Marques at Delagoa Bay. Chapels have been put up in some of the places, and he saw congregations of from 100 to 150.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Fifty-one primary schools have been carried on during the year. Of these thirty-seven are supported by the government; the people themselves, aided by glebe funds or in some cases by individuals, have supported the others. The government-aided schools are visited annually by the inspector

of native education or his assistants, and a quarterly visitation is required from the missionary grantee or his deputy. A new government regulation provides that no school can hereafter receive a grant unless its teacher holds a certificate of having passed the required examinations. We welcome this as a step toward securing better qualified teachers, stimulating the higher classes in our boarding schools to further study, although we fear that the problem of securing teachers enough for the schools, always a difficult one, will be harder than ever. How to make these schools more efficient, sending on to the higher schools more and better prepared recruits, is one of the important questions to be considered. It is estimated that only one-third of the children of school age on the mission reserves are in school at present. Most of these nonattendants are in heathen kraals and difficult to reach.

The attendance at Umzumbe Home, though quite enough to make a full school, has not been as large as last year. The whole number of different pupils for the year was 219, with an average of 105; about one-third of these were from heathen homes. The inspector's report of the annual examination was satisfactory, and all who entered for the Teachers' examination received certificates and are now engaged in teaching. A visit from Mr. Samuelson, the assistant secretary for native affairs, resulted in his becoming much interested in the work, of which he spoke afterwards in high terms of praise.

At Inanda Seminary the health of both teachers and pupils has been exceptionally good throughout the year. In the last term 169 were present at one time, the average for the year being 136. The school is supposed to be full with 160 present. About two-thirds of the number are in the primary department, coming mostly from heathen homes. In the higher department five of a class of six passed the teachers' examination with credit and with two of the helpers are studying for the next grade. Some evangelistic meetings, conducted by Elder Weaver, were attended with good results, several for the first time coming out on the Lord's side and others receiving an uplift. On Monday evenings Mr. Pixley has given informal talks on various Bible topics, which have been much appreciated. Amanzimtote Seminary was favored in the absence of Mr. Cowles, its principal, in having Mr. LeRoy at hand to take charge of the institution. Mr. LeRoy has proved himself to be the right man for the work, winning and keeping the esteem and respect of the pupils. The attendance has been good, eighty-four the first term and seventy-five the second, with 121 different names enrolled. A class of four graduated at the end of 1902, two of whom have since been teaching. The visits of the government inspector and the government examinations have given a gratifying stimulus. The industrial department has been revived and carried on successfully, the boys taking up the work enthusiastically. Besides the carpenter work, a few of the higher class have received some instruction in printing, and showed commendable ability in this. Before the end of the first term there were eighty per cent of the whole school who had taken a decided stand for Christ, some of them having done so for the first time that term. Some evangelistic meetings were held early in the term, and later nearly the whole school observed a day of fasting and prayer, having asked that the day be given them for that purpose. A daily prayer meeting is kept up by the boys

themselves. The immediate needs of the school, as well set forth by Mr. LeRoy in his able paper, are: (1) An additional man for the educational work; (2) funds to establish the industrial department on a permanent basis; (3) some form of endowment to meet the running expenses of the school.

In the theological school a pleasant and profitable year is reported, with a class of eleven students, three of whom graduated. Two of these had had six years of work in Gazaland before entering, and are now returning to that field. The mission has appointed Messrs. Ransom and Taylor to be teachers in this school. The standard for admission is at once to be raised; and hereafter untrained men, if admitted, will probably constitute a Bible class, forming no part of the theological school proper. Among the fifty-four graduates of this school are nine of our ten pastors and eleven preachers in charge of churches, five are helpers in the East Central African Mission, others are lay helpers in good work; while only five, so far as is known, have proved unworthy.

The book sales for the year 1902 amounted to 29,143 copies, 16,000 more than the year before, and the net receipts £955 6/11, an increase of £300; for the six months of 1903 there is a still greater increase. The net profits for 1902 were £352 6/3. The publications of the past year comprise a new edition of the Zulu charts, a Temperance Manual revised, with hymns added, a translation of "Daily Light on the Daily Path," and a revised and enlarged edition of the Bible Question Book. This book has had a large sale, a thousand copies being called for within two months after it was put on sale at two shillings a copy. "Daily Light" has also had a good sale at one shilling sixpence per copy. There is also a great demand for the Zulu Scriptures and the hymn book.

Many other denominations, not only in Natal and the Transvaal, but even as far as Central Africa, look to us for Zulu books. We need also to publish many other books to help our people in various ways. Their taste for reading, though slowly awakened and developed, is certainly growing, and there is a greater demand for books than ever before. The mission is enthusiastic over the possibilities of this work, and agree that one man should now devote his whole time to it.

MEDICAL WORK.

Little could be said about this department last year, as Dr. McCord was still in England and the dispensary was closed, although Mrs. McCord attended to many local calls and visited many of the sick. Dr. McCord, having obtained the necessary diplomas, returned on August 28, and opened the dispensary the next day. The people soon began to come in large numbers, varying from 240 to 467 per month, the total number of cases for ten months being 3,000. The regular charge at the dispensary is half a crown for a consultation, and from this up to three pounds for operations; as a rule the people pay cheerfully for services and medicine. The receipts for the year have been £270 and the expenses £255.

The annual conference of the missionaries and pastors is constantly growing in importance. The last one was held at Ifafa, April 22–26. Nine

of our ten pastors were present, and of the missionaries Messrs. Pixley, Wilcox, Bridgman, and Bunker. An evangelistic service was held each day at 4 P.M., as usual, for the people, and four services on Sunday. The more important topics discussed in the business meetings were mission extension, matters of church discipline, the ordaining of evangelists, and the financial support of the pastors.

THE RESERVES.

No report of the year can be complete without including this topic, which has long occupied so much time and is now especially at the front. The American trustees, observing the tenor of sentiment in government circles, and being told that the government would not consent to have the lands sold to the natives, proposed a resolution which was agreed to and accepted as the basis of a bill. This resolution proposed the ceding to government the right to complete control of the reserves on three conditions, namely: (1) that suitable sites for churches and schools be leased at a nominal rent to the society named in the deed of grant; (2) that the reserves be kept for the exclusive occupation of the natives, and be administered in accordance with the intention of the deeds of grant; (3) that all revenue from the reserves be used for the benefit of the natives, half of it being given to the society to be used for educational purposes. Later a bill founded on this resolution was published, and is likely to become a law. A favorable colonial sentiment has been called out by the presence of the Deputation. No courtesy that could be desired has been wanting. Lord Milner was present at the reception given them in Johannesburg, and at the "Mayoral Reception" in Durban a letter was read from the premier of Natal, Sir Albert Hine, expressing the "hearty good will and good wishes of the government of the colony," and their "gratitude for the earnest and ever loyal work of the American Missionary Board."

In conclusion we say, thankfully, looking at the record of past years, and in spite of all mistakes and failures, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." We trust that this Deputation year will prove the dawn of a new era in which mission and people and the supporters in the home land may each do the right part in possessing this dark land of Africa for Christ.

EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION.

MONASTIR. — Lewis Bond, *Ordained;* Mrs. Fannie G. Bond, Miss Mary L. Matthews, Miss Harriet L. Cole.

PHILIPPOPOLIS. — George D. Marsh, Henry C. Haskell, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Ursula C. Marsh, Mrs. Margaret B. Haskell.

SAMOKOV. — James F. Clarke, D.D., J. W. Baird, William P. Clarke, Leroy F. Ostrander, *Ordained;* Mrs. Ellen R. Baird, Mrs. Martha G. Clarke, Mrs. Mary L. Ostrander, Miss Esther T. Maltbie, Miss Mary M. Haskell, Miss Agnes M. Baird, Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke (residing in Sofia).

SALONICA. — Edward B. Haskell, Theodore T. Holway, *Ordained;* Mrs. Elizabeth H. Holway.

On furlough.— J. Henry House, D.D., Robert Thomson, *Ordained;* Mrs. Addie B. House, Mrs. Agnes C. Thomson, Miss Ellen M. Stone.

Four stations; 55 outstations; 11 ordained missionaries; 9 wives; 7 single women; total missionary force, 27; 15 ordained native preachers; 15 unordained preachers; 50 teachers; 8 Bible-women; 7 other native helpers; total native helpers, 95. There are 16 churches, one of which is entirely self-supporting, with 1,492 communicants; 131 added on confession during the year; average attendance, 3,277. The 56 Sabbath schools have a membership of 2,719. The mission has 1 theological and collegiate school, with 65 students in collegiate training; 3 boarding and high schools, with 5 male and 170 female pupils; 22 other schools, with 296 boys and 263 girls in training; total number under Christian instruction is 829. Native contributions for the support of their Christian work amounted to $6,062.

Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Haskell have been transferred to Philippopolis, and Dr. and Mrs. House have come home upon furlough. We have to report the lamented death at Salonica, on May 4, of Mrs. Edward B. Haskell, who was taken away in the prime of her life.

The political disturbance in the Macedonian part of the mission, including the two stations of Monastir and Salonica, has been increasingly annoying if not alarming during the year. Mrs. Haskell's death occurred only a few days after severe disturbance in Salonica, when the Ottoman Bank was blown up almost under the walls of the mission house. There was no little bloodshed in the city at that time. In and about Monastir there has been even a more alarming uprising. Insurgents from Bulgaria and armed bands from Macedonia have attacked Turkish soldiers, who in turn have preyed upon the Christian population. This state of affairs has rendered the conditions abnormal and made the work difficult all of the time and perilous, if not impossible, some of the time. The missionaries have remained at their posts, continuing the various departments of their work, not thinking it wise to make any changes in view of the disturbed state of the country. Their presence has enabled them to alleviate suffering and to comfort the distracted. They have felt it to be their duty and privilege to remain among the people to whom they have devoted their lives, and share with them their sorrows. It has been possible to do but little touring in Macedonia, although in the earlier part of the year many outstations were visited. In Bulgaria the political situation has not been so alarming, although the sympathies of the Bulgarians throughout the country have been strong with their struggling people over the line in Turkish territory. This has made it impossible for the students as well as others to settle down to sober and quiet work.

The following detailed report, however, shows that during the year good progress has been made, and there is every reason to feel encouraged. The missionaries have maintained a neutral attitude, not taking part in the political agitations either in Macedonia or in Bulgaria. Their mission to those countries is not a political one, and as such they are recognized by all classes.

SAMOKOV.

The Collegiate and Theological Institute, a large Girls' Boarding School, the Mission Press, and the Industrial Department are at Samokov. More missionaries reside here than at any other station in the mission. This is not

a large city, but is most healthfully located among the mountains and is an attractive place for such extensive educational work. During July, 1902, the third triennial session of the Summer School for Christian Workers in Bulgaria was held in Samokov, and the buildings of the schools were placed at the disposal of the visitors. There was a large attendance, both from the Methodist field and our own, and for ten days interesting and profitable sessions were held.

The services of the church in Samokov have been well maintained, and there has been a good accession of members, most of them from the schools. In November eight young men publicly acknowledged Christ as their Saviour and Lord. For some time past among the regular attendants have been a number of officers of the artillery corps located in the city. Several of them seem to be very friendly. The Sunday evening temperance meetings once a month have brought out large audiences and called forth quite general discussion.

Outstations. — The period under review has been an interesting one for the church in Sofia. During the summer Pastor Popoff completed ten years of work with it. There were special anniversary services, but the form which the commemoration took was the effort made to cancel the debt of the church. This was largely successful. This church is nearly self-supporting, and but for this debt would probably become entirely so. The large audiences have been well maintained, as has also the Sunday school. The practice of having a Sunday evening lecture once a month from Mr. Vatralsky upon some current religious or sociological topic has been continued and has attracted many listeners.

Kustendil. — Notable progress has been made here in overcoming the prejudices of the people. Mr. Furnadjieff has kept up his Thursday evening meetings at the homes of the friends in turn, at which there has been informal discussion of religious questions, and these meetings have been found very beneficial. A lot in a most excellent situation has been obtained on which there is ample room for the erection of a church building in the future. There was a house on the lot and this has been altered so as to provide a residence for the pastor and his family and a meeting room capable of accommodating between seventy-five and one hundred people. It has been occupied for these purposes since the first of January.

During the year 1902 the time spent in touring is as follows: Dr. Clarke, sixty days; Mr. Baird, eight days; Mr. Ostrander, ten days; Miss Haskell, twenty-two days; students and teachers, 169 days; Bible-women, fifty-five days. A summary of the work of the station for 1902 shows that regular services were held in four places, and that there were frequent services in six other places. The total average attendance on the Sundays when services were held in all these places was 762, a gain of 135 compared with 1901. There are nine Sunday schools, with a membership of 507, showing substantial gains. Twenty-five were received into the church on confession of faith, nine more than in 1901. The total church contributions were 33,533 levs ($632.70), showing an increase of 6,977 levs ($131.60) over the previous year.

Collegiate and Theological Institute. — The school opened in September with sixty-five students on its rolls, representing various parts of the country; eighteen came from Macedonia, thirteen from Central Bulgaria, twenty-three from South Bulgaria, and eleven from north of the Balkans. These represented all the creeds of the country. Of the total above stated, fifty-two come from evangelical families, twelve belong to the state church, and one is a Jew. Having had no sixth class last year there was no seventh class this year, therefore the students are divided into six regular classes. In the absence of Mr. Thomson upon furlough Mr. Baird has been the director of the school.

Girls' Mission School. — There were no graduates from the gymnasium course last year, but two young women finished the Bible Workers' Training Class. One of these has been doing very good work in Vakarell and other villages, and the other will take her diploma with the four who finish the gymnasium course in June. There was enrolled a larger number of pupils this year than ever before in the history of the school, namely, 117 in all departments, of whom seventy-one are from Protestant and forty-six from Orthodox families. The accommodations have been strained to the utmost to make room for the fifty-eight boarders.

Two missionary ladies and eight Bulgarian teachers have given full time to the school in the following departments: Bible study; Bulgarian language and literature; English and French; history and geography; mathematics, including geometry; physiology and hygiene; psychology; logic and pedagogy; domestic science; plain and fancy sewing; penmanship and drawing; instrumental and vocal music; primary department and kindergarten.

The Christian Endeavor Society is doing its part in developing the higher nature. The members contribute monthly to the society and have pledged the support of a day pupil from voluntary weekly gifts. Four of the pupils have united with the church and others are hoping soon to do so. More money was received from tuition than ever before, namely, £T. 460, or $1,024.

Publication Department. — All the work of the printing department is done by students in the school who are taking the full amount of school work. A new and larger press for this department has been procured by the aid of some special friends and is now upon its way out to the mission. This work was under the superintendence of Mr. Thomson until midsummer of last year, when he started upon his furlough, leaving the work in charge of Mr. Baird. Eleven booklets and tracts have been published in the Bulgarian language, making a total of over 27,000 copies and some 700,000 pages. There is an extensive demand for more vigorous activity in the line of producing more Christian literature for the Bulgarians.

A Bible Workers' Training Class, now in its second year, has had four students under training.

Sofia Kindergarten. — The second year of the kindergarten in Sofia closed last June with encouraging success. Forty-six children were enrolled, of whom thirty-four remained until the end of the year, the others having dropped out for various reasons. Seventeen moved on into the first primary in September. Of the young ladies in the training department one graduated

after a two years' course in theory and practice and is this year in charge of the kindergarten in Samokov. All of the woman's work in Sofia, with the kindergarten, is under the direction of Miss Clarke. There is a crying need of larger accommodations for this influential and growing work.

PHILIPPOPOLIS.

For the first time we report two families at this station, Dr. and Mrs. Haskell taking up their residence here. Philippopolis is naturally the center of all the work of this station. It is not only the most important city in the station but one of the most important in all Bulgaria. The new church, with all its aids to the work and possibilities for the future, has given a new impulse to church life and should inspire all the workers and people here to more united, faithful, consecrated effort than they have yet attained. Pastor Setchanoff and wife have completed twelve years of fruitful service in this difficult field. The day school, with its two teachers; the three Sunday schools in the city and its suburbs, all under the oversight of the pastor and the church, and maintained by the earnest and self-denying efforts of many friends; the temperance societies; the societies of and for the young people; the mission paper, *The Zornitza*, with its editor and helpers all comfortably housed in the old church made over and neatly finished for its present use; the bookstore; the Armenian pastor, with his church and school work; the service of the Turkish Bible-woman; the various prayer meetings — all indicate the evangelizing agencies in this city.

The Zornitza has a circulation of about 1,200, which is more than was anticipated for it when it was revived. It is exercising a wide influence. One thousand five hundred and fifty-six copies of the Scriptures and 4,663 mission books were sold during the year in the station.

The station reports four or five places among the seventeen outstations where new chapels or the enlargement of the old ones are a necessity. The work is growing, as, for instance, in the village of Ahmatovo, five hours from Philippopolis, where the congregation of from fifty to one hundred have met in a hired room, after they outgrew the village home in which they first gathered. Lack of sufficient funds to build and hindrance on the part of government officials have thus far checked all efforts to secure the chapel that is greatly needed. Several near villages are also being quickened by the gospel leaven and light from this village. In one of them, Papasli, the railway station, regular Sabbath services have been held. The friends in the town of Stanimaka, some twelve miles from Philippopolis, have been more active the past year and have bought a good lot with quite a large house on it, which they intend to repair. Fifty-one new members were received to the seven organized churches in the station during the year.

In woman's work four Bible workers, four teachers, and three Bible workers and teachers have constituted the working force whose salaries are paid at least in part by the Woman's Board. Five Loyal Temperance Legions have been organized during the year, the largest numbering twenty-seven, and the Philippopolis Loyal Temperance Legion has celebrated the tenth anniversary of its founding, with a present membership of fifty-two.

MONASTIR.

Monastir is ninety miles northwest of Salonica and includes Albania. In his report Mr. Bond says: "Considering the political situation in the Monastir field we have reason enough to praise God for what has been accomplished. Many of the newspaper reports have been exaggerated. During the year we have been kept at this station in comparative quiet, the chief excitement consisting in wholesale arrests, an occasional assassination, and reports of bloody encounters in neighboring villages."

Work at the station has been well sustained. Three new members have been added to the church; the preaching services have been well attended, and the young people flock to the Sunday school. At Kortcha Mr. Tsilka has been much encouraged. The girls' school there, with fifty-three pupils, which is the only school in which the Albanian language is used, has had a prosperous year. At the closing exercises of the school the Albanian governor, who is brother-in-law to the grand vizier at Constantinople, was present, occupying the seat of honor. The girls' boarding school at Monastir has enlarged its capacity to meet the increasing number of pupils. Forty-six have been in attendance, of whom twenty were boarders. The school work has been but little disturbed during the year.

SALONICA.

Salonica, a seaport, is the leading city of Macedonia. The year since the last report has been, in many respects, the most trying in the history of the station. The lawlessness and anarchy prevailing throughout much of the field has restricted touring largely to the railway lines. But for the unsettled condition of the country two men would have been ordained and a separate church organized. The feeling that it was not best to gather people for councils has prevented this. The days spent in touring were: sixty-seven by Dr. House, in thirty of which he was accompanied by Mrs. House; forty-three by Mr. Haskell; twelve by Mr. Holway; fifteen by Miss Matthews and Miss Paveleva; total, 167. The fear and uncertainty hanging over the field have enlarged the congregations in many places, and the preachers report unusual solemnity in meetings, especially in the last few months, as is natural in congregations composed of people who feel themselves to be literally in the valley of the shadow of death, knowing not at what hour insurrection and massacre may break forth. Although circumstances have made it impossible to gather statistics as accurately as usual this year, yet the increase of 119 in the average attendance at services and eighty-seven in Sunday schools fairly represents the situation.

The Albanians in that part of the country seem especially well disposed towards our work. Probably the greatest increase in any place in the field has occurred at Drama, where in a year the communicants have gone up from twenty to thirty-five; the adherents from forty-nine to fifty-eight; the average congregation from thirty-nine to seventy-four; and Sunday school attendance from thirty-two to seventy-one. A great part of the increase is due to additions from other Protestant communities, as Drama is one of the few finan-

cially prosperous places in Turkey. A comfortable building for church and school has been erected, the meeting room being below and dwelling room above. There is a debt upon it of something like £T. 50, but the growth and enterprise of the place are such as to give hope that this may be soon paid.

The station is desirous of starting an industrial school in connection with the other work, so as to train promising boys in industries as well as in books. The plan has received the approval of the mission.

WESTERN TURKEY MISSION.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE THREE MISSIONS IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE. — Henry S. Barnum, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Helen P. Barnum.

GENERAL MISSIONARY WORK.

BROUSA. — Theodore A. Baldwin, *Ordained;* Mrs. Matilda J. Baldwin, Miss Harriet G. Powers, Miss Annie T. Allen.

CESAREA. — James L. Fowle, William S. Dodd, M.D., Henry K. Wingate, *Ordained;* Mrs. Mary L. Dodd, Mrs. Jane S. Wingate, Miss Fannie E. Burrage, Miss Stella N. Loughridge, Miss Susan W. Orvis, Miss Adelaide S. Dwight.

CONSTANTINOPLE. — Joseph K. Greene, D.D., Charles T. Riggs, *Ordained;* William W. Peet, *Treasurer and Business Agent;* Mrs. Mathilde M. Greene, Mrs. Mary S. Riggs, Mrs. Martha H. Peet, Miss Annie M. Barker, Miss Myrtle M. Foote, Mrs. Etta D. Marden.

Residing at Bardezag. — Herbert M. Allen, *Ordained;* Mrs. Ellen P. Allen.

Residing at Adabazar. — Miss Laura Farnham, Miss Mary E. Kinney, Miss Mary W. Riggs.

Teachers in the American College for Girls. — Miss Flora A. Fensham, Miss Isabel F. Dodd.

MARSOVAN. — Edward Riggs, D.D., George E. White, *Ordained;* Thomas S. Carrington, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Sarah H. Riggs, Mrs. Esther D. White, Mrs. Phebe S. Carrington, Mrs. Sarah E. Smith, Miss Charlotte R. Willard, Miss Phœbe L. Cull, Miss Mary I. Ward, Miss Susan D. Riggs.

SIVAS. — Henry T. Perry, Ernest C. Partridge, *Ordained;* Edward E. Clark, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Mary E. H. Perry, Mrs. Winona G. Partridge, Mrs. Ina V. Clark, Miss Mary L. Graffam, Miss Nina E. Rice.

SMYRNA. — Lyman Bartlett, James P. McNaughton, Alexander MacLachlan, *Ordained;* Mrs. Rebecca G. McNaughton, Mrs. Rosa B. MacLachlan, Miss Nellie S. Bartlett, Miss Emily McCallum, Miss Ilse C. Pohl, Miss Minnie B. Mills, Miss Claribel Platt, Miss Charlotte P. Halsey.

TREBIZOND. — Lyndon S. Crawford, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Olive T. Crawford.

In this country. — George F. Herrick, D.D., Charles C. Tracy, D.D., Robert Chambers, D.D., Wilson A. Farnsworth, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Helen M. Herrick, Mrs. Myra P. Tracy, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chambers, Mrs. Caroline P. Fowle, Mrs. Caroline E. Farnsworth, Mrs. Emily R. Hubbard, Mrs. Julia F. Parmelee, Miss Mary M. Patrick, PH.D., Miss Ida W. Prime, Miss Anna B. Jones.

Seven stations; 103 outstations; 19 ordained men, one of them a physician; 2 physicians; 1 treasurer and business agent; 22 wives; 31 single women; 32 native pastors; 42 other native preachers; 279 native teachers, 146 of them women; 14 Bible-women; 9 other native helpers; 124 places for stated preaching: average congregations, 13,094; 43 churches, 8 entirely self-supporting: 4,427 members, 212 received on confession this year; 122 Sunday schools: 9,917 pupils; 1 theological seminary: 6 students; 2 colleges for young men: 499 students; 1 college for young women: 128 students; 8 high schools for boys: 481 students; 7 boarding schools for girls: 825 students; 133 other schools, 23 entirely self-supporting:

5,431 pupils, of whom 2,403 are girls; 7,233 under instruction; 2 hospitals: 450 inpatients; 2 dispensaries: 9,665 outpatients; total receipts in fees, $5,517; native contributions for all purposes, $66,652.

Miss Mary Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Dr. and Mrs. Clark, Miss Annie T. Allen, and Miss Nina E. Rice have gone to the field for the first time; Miss Dodd has returned to Constantinople; Dr. and Mrs. Crawford and Mr. and Mrs. Allen have been reappointed and have joined the mission. Dr. Parmelee died in October last, after thirty-nine years of faithful and fruitful service. Mr. Henry Riggs was released in November last to become the president of Euphrates College; Mr. and Mrs. Fowle were compelled to come to this country in June on account of Mrs. Fowle's health, but Mr. Fowle has already rejoined the mission; Dr. and Mrs. Herrick, Miss Patrick, Miss Prime, and Miss Jones are in this country on furlough. The connection of Miss Holt and Miss Brewer with the Board has ceased, the state of their health forbidding a return to work.

The year has been marked by no unusual experiences; work has been unobstructed and successful in all the stations. With the full knowledge and cordial coöperation of our government, a vigorous effort has been made during this year to secure from the Turkish government the authoritative concession of the same rights and privileges to American missionaries and American institutions in Turkey as have already been granted to the men and institutions of Russia, France, Germany, and Italy. This concession, if secured, would at once put our missionary work upon a broad and secure foundation, and would remove most, if not all, sources of friction in the empire. Under the "favored nation" clause of our treaties with Turkey this concession is so clearly a matter of equity and obvious right that we are warranted in looking for an early and favorable settlement of this question, through the labors of the legation.

The condition and needs of the publication department received long and careful attention in the annual meeting of the mission, and definite action was taken on some important points. It was voted by the mission to authorize that in the distribution of the annual appropriation for general work twenty-two per cent of the whole amount, after a fixed sum has been deducted for general expenses at Constantinople, shall be devoted to the publication department. It is further proposed that this percentage shall be increased from year to year, as the churches and schools advance steadily toward self-support. It is hoped that Dr. Herrick's presence in this country the coming year may serve to draw favorable attention and substantial gifts to this department. When it is recalled that substantially all reading matter available for the graduates of the higher mission schools in all parts of the empire is furnished by the products of the mission press at Constantinople, every one must see that this department ministers to a vital need of the churches, and is to be reckoned one of the indispensable agencies in the whole missionary enterprise.

When it is noted that during the last ten years only three ordained men have been appointed to this mission, that one of these remained less than three months, that during the same time six men of long and fruitful service

have been removed by death or resignation, and that the remaining men are ten years older than then, the necessity for reënforcements will seem to every one too plain and too urgent for a moment's question.

THE STATIONS.

Brousa, 1848. — Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and Miss Holt have occupied the station and superintended its work, and they report a year of rather more than usual prosperity. The girls' school at East Brousa, under Mrs. Baldwin's superintendence, had a larger attendance than in any recent years, and the mission unites with the station in asking for another American teacher, to keep pace with the growth and to keep the standards high. The largest number of applications come from those places which have hitherto sent the most pupils, giving assurance that the fruits of the school work commend it to those who know it best.

The outstations have all been visited during the year, and to some of them an unusual amount of time and labor have been given. Mr. Baldwin was accompanied by a native preacher in many of these visits, and together they were able to bring much cheer and new life to preachers and people. While in some parts of the field there is need of more pecuniary aid than the Board can give, and of more preachers than are at command, in other places a new spirit of self-help has been manifested, and the spiritual force of the community has been nobly enlarged. Mr. Baldwin regrets the want of a boys' high school in Brousa. But why should not Dr. Chambers's school at Bardezag furnish a force of trained men from whom the wants of these destitute fields may be supplied?

The story of Rev. Mr. Stepanian, of Yenijeh, the only pastor the church ever had, a resident among them for more than thirty years, and always holding up a high standard as teacher and preacher, is of peculiar interest. A temporary opposition, due to misrepresentation, has appeared, to the great grief of the pastor and his wife; but the body of the church stands firmly by him, and the hindrance to the work has been slight and temporary.

The people at Jerrah, becoming convinced that they could not expect much assistance from the Board, rallied their forces to provide church and school for themselves, gathered a hundred pounds in four years, and undertook the entire support of their own preacher and teacher. So impressive is their success, that for the first time in thirty years they have suffered persecutions, the stoning of windows, the chapel broken into, money taken from the collection box, and Bible and hymn books torn up. The government has looked after these matters, and the outcome is likely to give a fresh impulse to the work. The numbers in the orphanage have been reduced to thirty-three, and by another year it is believed the institution can be closed, and those who still need care removed to other places.

Cesarea, 1854. — This year is marked by the completion of fifty years of missionary service by Dr. and Mrs. Farnsworth, all but two of them in this station. Nominally they take the rank of *missionaries emeriti*, but the actual service they still render is great and invaluable. The return of Miss Closson to America, and her withdrawal from the active service of the Board after

thirty years of self-denying and fruitful labor, is also a marked event in the history of the station. The necessary return to America of Mr. Fowle's family, on account of Mrs. Fowle's health, seriously weakens the station, and awakens great sympathy. On the other hand, the station had the great joy of welcoming the return of Mr. and Mrs. Wingate, and the arrival of Miss Orvis, Miss Dwight, and Mr. Riggs as new recruits. Within three months Euphrates College drew Mr. Riggs to Harpoot, but not before he had proved himself just such a man as Cesarea had long desired. The station expresses great satisfaction in the work Mr. Wingate did while in this country, in soliciting funds for the erection of a small building for the school and for its running expenses, and also in the equipment of one girls' school at Talas, with a full corps of American teachers.

The story of the churches presents the usual variety of light and shade, with a decided preponderance of the former. One new church of forty-five members has been organized within the year at Everek, making ten in all. The preacher at Everek was installed at the same time as pastor of the church, being a graduate of Central Turkey College and of Marash Theological Seminary. Besides these ten churches there are in the Cesarea field eighteen outstations where work has been maintained, and twelve other places where work has been done in former years, and which may be reopened at any time when the preaching force of the station will permit.

The whole number of common schools is thirty-seven, with 1,400 pupils, most of them attended by boys and girls. While the teachers have been faithful, there is great need of more constant supervision and of normal instruction. It is hoped that one of the American teachers in the girls' school at Talas will be able to give time to this very important work. The kindergarten at Cesarea, in charge of Miss Burrage, has had a prosperous year. Seventy-five pupils have been enrolled, with three assistant teachers; and since last September there has been a normal class of four pupils. This school greatly needs better housing. A second kindergarten at Yozgat has had only indifferently equipped teachers, and but little progress can be reported.

A good record has been made in both the higher schools of the station. Mr. Fowle was in charge of the boys' school until Mr. Wingate's return. The attendance was eighty-three, and in June a class of four was graduated. The receipts of the school from the pupils for board and tuition were $928.40. The school suffers greatly for want of a suitable building, and it is greatly to be hoped that additional gifts for this purpose may be secured so as to warrant its erection within the coming year. Of the $10,000 required, not quite half is yet in sight. The girls' boarding school has enjoyed an equally good year. Miss Loughridge has been in charge since Miss Closson retired, and has been ably sustained by Miss Dwight and Miss Orvis. The requirements for the receiving of a diploma having been raised, no class was graduated last year. The students number eighty-three, and the receipts for board and tuition were $633.60. Two other high schools have been maintained, the Argeas High School in Cesarea and that in Yozgat, but with only indifferent results.

The touring of the year has been done partly by Dr. Farnsworth and partly by Mr. Fowle, assisted by Mr. Riggs. It is this part of the work which is now suffering the greatest need. Dr. Farnsworth is interdicted by his physician any further share in this labor; Mr. Fowle is in this country with his family and his return uncertain; Mr. Riggs has been withdrawn to Harpoot. Happily Mr. Irwin has just been appointed to take up this work, and will proceed at once to the field.

The hospital has prospered in all its work, and will greatly rejoice in the coming of Dr. Post to share the work with Dr. Dodd. The statistics show a considerable decrease in the number of patients at the dispensary and of professional visits, due in part to the death of the former assistant physician and much more to the fact that Dr. Dodd's time was called for in other ways during Mr. Wingate's absence from the station. The receipts for operations amounted to $1,157, and including board to $2,505. Efforts for the spiritual good of the patients have not been neglected; prayers are held morning and evening, and more formal services on Sundays. Every patient on leaving the hospital receives a Bible. Miss Cushman adds to her services in the hospital a system of visiting among the poor and sick in Talas.

Dr. Farnsworth, who writes the report for the station, recognizes with gratitude the long period — fifty years — during which he has been permitted, with Mrs. Farnsworth's aid, to carry on missionary work in Turkey, all but two years in this station, and makes grateful mention of the special notice taken of this marked anniversary by the native pastors and preachers.

Constantinople. — The disparity between the demand for native preachers in this field and the supply of the same for some time has been noticed and is now becoming acute. The death of two of the most honored among the pastors emphasizes this need in a peculiar degree. Many young men of excellent gifts have been trained in the schools, but they are engaged in secular pursuits, and the churches are compelled to go without preachers or to look to the stations in the interior for a supply. It is a matter of vital moment how promising young men of this station may be drawn to the work of the ministry, so as to keep alive the churches already formed and to gather new congregations in the places of need and of promise. The force of ordained missionaries is equally reduced, four now where twelve years since there were eight, and the men who remain have already served from thirty-six to forty-four years. Happily Mr. Charles Riggs from Marsovan and Mr. Herbert M. Allen from this country are to join the ranks in September, and their coming will strengthen equally the hands and hearts of the veterans who hold the fort; and Professor Krikorian, formerly of the Central Turkey College, has brought invaluable aid to the publication department and the preaching force.

During the past year one Turkish, five Armenian, and three Greek evangelical services have been maintained every Sunday in different parts of the city. The Turkish service at the Bible House chapel, under Professor Krikorian, has increased in numbers and in interest. At the five Armenian services the aggregate attendance has averaged above four hundred, and their gifts for all purposes have amounted to $1,442. The congregations in Pera

and Stamboul are still without the meeting houses for which the gifts were gathered long since, waiting for governmental permission. At Haskeuy the outlook has brightened somewhat, several leading Armenians having joined the Protestant community. The work in the khans, among Armenians and Greeks temporarily in Constantinople without their families, is maintained as heretofore. The Greek evangelical church of Constantinople consists of fifty-eight members and worships in three different parts of the city. There is great devotion among them and fidelity to the truth even against constant persecution. Poor as they nearly all are in worldly goods, they gave last year $348. The total Greek population of the city and suburbs is reckoned as 250,000, and but two preachers are provided by mission funds for all this multitude.

An evangelical Armenian church was organized in Rodosto in 1852, of which only twenty-four remain. Some forty-five Protestant young men have gone from this church to America and to other lands. A single preacher ministers to the two congregations, receiving only $158 from the Board, while the gifts of the natives for all purposes amounted to $248. The school here has seventy-five pupils, most of them from non-Protestant families, all of them paying tuition. The church in Adrianople was formed in 1862, only three of the original members now remaining. Today the church numbers thirty-two, the majority of them Greek young men. Though without a stated preacher, regular Sunday and midweek services have been maintained. There have been but three visits by the missionaries during the year. With a native preacher, for whose support above what the church can give only $200 are needed, a wide and promising work among both Greeks and Armenians might easily be maintained. At the town of the Dardanelles is a branch of the Rodosto church, with twenty-one members, suffering for lack of a preacher now for six years. The brethren maintain worship and wait in hope for the completion of his studies at Marsovan of a young man of the congregation. The total additions to the churches of this station were eighteen; the native gifts were $2,217, a larger sum than last year.

The American College for Girls, the institution for girls of highest grade in the mission and in the empire, reports a prosperous year, with 128 students and a strong and able faculty.

The same agencies as heretofore have been employed at Gedik Pasha, under the efficient labors of the three ladies assigned to this work, namely, the Sunday school, the Christian Endeavor Societies, the day school, visitation from house to house, prayer meetings, the industrial department, and the Rest. The Vlanga congregation accepted the invitation of the missionaries to worship in their house during the winter months. Much benefit has been received from Professor Krikorian's help in the Sunday school, and from Drs. Herrick and Barnum in the prayer meetings. The day school pupils numbered 208, and the tuitions amounted to $821.60. Instruction in English has been added to the other departments this year.

The Nicomedia field, for many years yoked with the Constantinople station, reports progress in several lines during the past year. The local conference held its usual three days' meeting with each of the three churches

which compose it, and the pleasant and intimate fellowship of these meetings has done much to consolidate the work, to deepen its hold, and foster sentiments of mutual respect. A new and beautiful chapel has been completed in Bardezag, the people providing half its cost at once and arranging the payment of what remains so that no call will be made on the Board. The day schools have been well sustained in Bardezag. A good report is given of church and schools in Nicomedia, the total contributions amounting to $479.60. The church at Adabazar holds on its way steadily and strongly, the people keeping up all meetings in the temporary absence of the pastor in Scotland. The contributions have reached the sum of $748. The schools, including the girls' high school and the kindergarten, which are under the care of the missionary women, have had a year of special prosperity. The work of a field evangelist, who visits regularly the eleven villages where Christian work is under the care of the local conference, is very successful.

The Bithynia High School at Bardezag enrolled 117 pupils and received as tuition $4,972. The spirit of the school was excellent, and the teachers able and faithful. Six students were graduated, of whom two entered Robert College, one the medical department at Beirut, two engaged in business, and the sixth is a teacher in the orphanage. The girls' school at Adabazar reports ninety-one pupils, a little more than one-third of them Protestant girls. In the people's school are sixty pupils, in the kindergarten forty-one. The pupils are required to attend services in the Protestant chapel; and there are weekly meetings of Endeavor Societies, attendance on which is voluntary. Miss Hyde's withdrawal was deeply felt, and Miss Riggs's coming was a great compensation. The orphanage, under Miss Newnham's care, has had eighty-three pupils, of whom fifteen attended the high school and four will graduate this year. The expense has been $3,212, of which native churches and individuals have contributed over $730.40.

Marsovan, 1862. — The year has witnessed a rather unusual depletion of the foreign force and an equally unusual strengthening of the native arm of the service. The necessarily prolonged absence of Dr. and Mrs. Tracy, and the permanent withdrawal of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Riggs to Constantinople, make imperative an immediate reënforcement, if the men on the ground are not to be seriously overburdened. No work of greater interest or importance is waiting anywhere for a new missionary family.

The outstations, nineteen in number, are in a fairly prosperous condition. Most of them are provided with efficient preachers and teachers, and are making good progress in self-support. The outstations have nearly all gone beyond the point of providing half their own expenses, and understand that it belongs to them to look out for the supply of their pulpits and the management of their schools. All the places occupied have been visited by the missionaries, men or women, some of them several times. Of the six churches three have installed pastors, and two of the others have regular preachers. Besides these there are ten outstations that have permanent preachers, three of these in Greek villages, laboring without salary. There is a school in each of these, two or more in some of them. Three men were ordained last year and one new church organized, all with the recognition

and help of the Central Evangelical Union. The first of these events took place at Alacham, where the man who, by his personal efforts and generous gifts, had done most to develop the church for many years was formally set apart to the work of the ministry among his own people, with the love and prayers of all. The other ordinations were in the great central church in Marsovan, and at Fatsa, on the Black Sea. A special awakening is reported in Marsovan, in church and college, but it is too early yet to estimate justly the permanent results.

EDUCATION.

The Girls' Boarding School has just completed thirty-five years of history, during which time it has sent out 160 graduates. The Greek department has developed much more slowly than the Armenian, so that up to last year but three Greeks had graduated from the school. Now there are Greeks in every class, and three graduate this year. The teaching force consists of sixteen, four of whom from Anatolia College give but a fraction of their time. The force of native teachers was never better than it is now. Another American teacher is urgently needed, not only to give instruction, but to make possible a share by these teachers in the supervision of outstation schools and in the touring of the field. The year's enrollment was 202, the largest in the history of the school. The number has somewhat diminished the current year, in part because the tuition has been increased, in part because the schools in the city provide now for certain classes of pupils which could find what they desired only in this school.

There has been marked interest in the religious life of the school. The Endeavor Societies are large and strong; a Tenth Band for proportionate giving has been formed; Bible study, midweek meetings, and Sunday school work have been carried on as usual. A large proportion of those who graduate from this school give some years to service as teachers, nurses, and assistants in various kinds of Christian work before they go into homes of their own. Forty-eight former pupils are today engaged in such work, not including those who have married and are leaders in Christian work in their own communities. Six of the seven graduates of last June have been teachers this year. The senior class numbers thirteen, twelve of them Protestants. The success of the missionary work in all this field is constantly and strongly reënforced by those whom this school has trained.

The class of 1902 in Anatolia College consisted of five members, two of whom went into business, three became teachers in Christian schools, two in the college. Since the college was opened in 1886, it has taught for longer or shorter periods 1,045 young men, of whom 115 were graduates. One-tenth of the graduates are pursuing higher studies, and another tenth are now in France, England, or the United States. One-third of the graduates have entered business, and their influence is felt for good in Marsovan and in many other communities. Another third of the graduates are teaching many hundreds of pupils in institutions of all grades, from the primary school to the Theological Seminary; and many of these preach on the Sabbath or add Biblical to secular teaching, and thus contribute a widespread influence to the uplifting forces in all this district. One-sixth of the students have become physicians, and one-sixth are ministers of the gospel.

Each student has a Bible lesson daily, attends religious service Sunday morning and Sunday school in the afternoon. Prayer meetings are maintained by the students themselves twice in the week. It is the avowed aim of the college to make the Bible the leading text-book and to set the Christian life in honor before every student. Dr. N. Walling Clark, representing the World's Student Christian Federation, visited Marsovan in March last, and in eight days addressed thirty meetings and conversed personally with great numbers. The earnest Christians profited most by these meetings, and sixty students made public confession of Christ for the first time. The enrollment this year numbers 224, less than last year, due no doubt to the arbitrary imprisonment of six students in Amasia. Good order, an excellent spirit, and quiet, steady work have marked the year. The graduating class this year numbers twenty-three, much the largest in the history of the college.

THE HOSPITAL.

The medical work of the station at the end of its fifth year is in better condition than ever before. The gain has been continuous from year to year, and the influence of this work is ever spreading to wider fields. There are three substantial hospital buildings, well located, convenient, with beds for forty patients, and a fine operating room with all necessary equipment. The working staff consists of the surgeon in charge, an assistant surgeon, a well-trained native physician, two English trained nurses, three Armenian nurses, and a native druggist and assistant. Prayers are conducted in the wards every day by the missionaries, and many opportunities for personal conversation are offered. Much testimony comes back to the hospital from patients who have gone out, showing the good impressions received and the changed lives of many. The volume of work in hospital and dispensary this year has much exceeded that of any previous year; the inpatients have been 165 in number, the outpatients, 5,010, and the income from fees has been $1,298.

THE ORPHANAGES.

No new cases are received, and the number is thus gradually diminishing, as those who can care for themselves go forth from time to time. There now remain seventy-one boys and fifty girls. Health and progress in studies and moral conditions are reported as satisfactory. Already some of the older girls are in the girls' school, and some of the boys in the college, where they are making a good record.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

There has been but one class in the seminary, due partly to the fact that the teaching force is not equal to the necessities of another class, and partly to the smaller number of applications. Of the six students in attendance four are Armenian and two Greeks, and all give promise of good work in the ministry. There is a good prospect of forming a new class at the opening of the coming seminary year.

Sivas, 1851. — The illness of Miss Brewer, necessitating her permanent withdrawal from the field, and Mrs. Hubbard's furlough have seriously de-

pleted the force on this station ; and the illness of Miss Graffam at the opening of the present year doubly emphasizes the need of another single woman in the station. Much joy is expressed in the prospect of soon having a physician's family added to the force, while special thanks are extended to Dr. and Mrs. Jewett for their generous service during the illness of Miss Brewer, and later of Miss Graffam.

The force of native preachers is the same as last year, two ordained and three unordained men, and the year's work, while without especially striking features, presents much that is encouraging. Twenty-five have been added to the church by profession, of a superior quality for effective Christian work ; and the native contributions have exceeded those of last year by $231.60. Two Sivas boys, students in Marsovan Seminary, will soon be added to the preachers at the station. A large amount of touring has been done, all the members of the station participating, except Mrs. Partridge. Most of the eleven outstations have been visited twice, and some three or four times, bringing them into closer touch with the missionary force. The appropriation for touring, $35, is far too small to meet the necessities of the case. Special mention is made of the work of the Bible-women, one of the four working without remuneration.

The schools, including three high and boarding schools and twenty-six common schools, report 1,586 pupils, a gain of more than eighteen per cent on last year's record, and the largest number ever under the care of the station. In Sivas the gain was 148, and in Zara seventy. A new Greek school for girls has been started this year, and already numbers twenty-two pupils. The school accommodations in Sivas are totally inadequate, and the station awaits with hope an important enlargement. Eight of the orphans have received diplomas from the Normal School and are already employed as teachers, and eight more will graduate from the high schools this year. About sixty have gone out from the orphanages during the past two years, and are doing well. The force of native workers is larger than for some years, and it is a serious question where to look for resources with which to send them to the many needy fields. The Sivas Normal School reports 100 boys in attendance last year, the American School for girls, sixty pupils; and it is from the graduates of these schools that the educational and evangelistic work of the station is to be recruited in the future. The demand at present is much in excess of the supply ; three of the best outstations are without girls' schools, partly for want of funds, but mainly for lack of suitable teachers. The Normal School for boys was organized in 1878, and graduated its first class of five in 1887. It was planned to fit boys for college, but now graduates enter the Sophomore class at Marsovan. Fifteen of the present class are taking the studies of Freshman year. The manual training shop, besides its regular work in repairs and making chairs, has this year made all the window sashes and doors for the new mission house ; and a half-dozen orphans, under a carpenter, have finished off the upper story of this house, with great gain in experience and economy. The station ask that this school, from which nearly all the teachers and candidates for the ministry for the whole field must come, receive support more nearly in pro-

portion to its numbers and the promise of its work. This station already shows the results of a larger mission force, more thorough work of the native laborers, and the widening influence of its schools.

Smyrna, 1820. — The missionary force at this station has been full during the past year, and all have been actively engaged in work, except Miss Bartlett, who has been laid aside by illness all the year. A visit of several weeks from Dr. and Mrs. Scott, missionaries from Ceylon, has been greatly enjoyed.

It is now more than eighty-two years since Rev. Pliny Fisk and Rev. Levi Parsons first occupied Smyrna as a missionary station. There are but few stations of the Board in the Marathi and Ceylon missions which are older than Smyrna. Forty-six different ordained missionaries have been connected with this station, no one, except Mr. Bartlett, having remained longer than fifteen years. Ten outstations have been occupied, of which five are now open. It is doubtful if at any period in this long stretch of time the missionary work has been in more hopeful condition than it is today. Were adequate resources at hand, the field might easily be trebled in size, and many important centers, now unreached, be visited. Smyrna is a city of 325,000 souls, among whom probably are representatives of every district of Asiatic Turkey, every island of the Ægean, and of nearly every country of Europe, with every grade of religious belief, and presenting a work full of difficulties. The missionaries of the Board labor only among Armenians and Greeks; Scotch and English missionaries work among the Jews. One church serves the needs of the two congregations in the care of the station, congregations of goodly numbers, but constantly changing. It is reckoned that since 1895 one-half the Protestants of Smyrna, both Greeks and Armenians, have found a home beyond the sea. The Armenian congregations on the Sabbath average 200 against 180 last year; the Greek congregations show about the same rate of increase. Twenty-five persons have joined these churches on profession, and the contributions have been well in advance of the previous year. Words of warm appreciation are spoken of the pastors of both churches, who are honored and loved by all.

Magnesia is about forty miles east of Smyrna, with a population of 60,000, mostly Mohammedans, a few thousand Greeks, and a few hundred Armenians. The Greek work is well in hand, under the care of a native pastor, able, earnest, and of strong influence, and the outlook is promising. Bourdour is about two hundred miles east of Smyrna, with a population of 20,000. This outstation is blessed with a pastor of long experience, sound discretion, and an able preacher. Many members of this church are notable examples of the power of divine grace to revolutionize character and produce a new life. There has been much persecution of the Protestant here, but this is passing by, and a more promising state of affairs prevails. The great need here is of a good school, for which a good building is owned, but there is no money to provide a suitably qualified teacher, though only $250 would be required.

Afion Kara Hissar is 250 miles northeast of Smyrna, with a population of about 25,000, of whom 6,000 or more are Armenians. The

preacher here has labored continuously for twelve years, suffering much persecution, but laboring faithfully and with good results. This church needs a place for worship and for schools, the place now rented being quite insufficient and unsatisfactory. The people are ambitious for their children, and a school once well started would doubtless soon be self-supporting. The contributions for Christian work, in spite of great losses by fire, were fifty per cent more last year than the year before. This city is connected by railroad with Konia, Smyrna, and Constantinople, and its importance is steadily growing.

Aodemish is about fifty miles southeast of Smyrna, with a population of 23,000. There is an excellent band of men and women here, but scarcely equal in aggressive power to the necessities of the work. Ak Hissar is about sixty-five miles northeast of Smyrna, with a population of 14,000, only a small portion of them Armenian. The church was organized here in 1854, and the Board owns a house in which is a chapel, used for some years as a place for a Greek school. The means for keeping this school open, about forty dollars a year, are lacking, and the school is closed.

EDUCATION.

The American Collegiate Institute for boys has obtained a charter from the State of Massachusetts, and is henceforth to be known as "The International College at Smyrna." A large building owned by the college has within the last year been finished, and now constitutes the Assembly Hall, with a dining hall, a preparatory classroom; and important changes have been made in the main building. The total attendance for the year was 275, one-half of them in the college department. The teaching force numbers twenty-two. The moral tone of the college is much in advance of that in previous years, and the financial record is most satisfactory.

The Collegiate Institute for girls has had an unusually prosperous year. The number of pupils enrolled was 233, ten in the normal department, eighty-nine in the college, twenty-six in the preparatory department, fifty-five primary pupils, and forty-two in the kindergarten. The income was $4,633, more than three times the grant from the Woman's Board. Miss Pohl has been in charge of the kindergarten, Miss Halsey giving the practical instruction. It is proposed to train teachers for day schools as well as kindergartners, which will greatly extend the usefulness of the institute.

The experiment of a school under the patronage and care of non-Protestant friends at Magnesia, begun last year, has worked well, and seems to promise good results.

Trebizond, 1838. — The serious illness of Dr. Parmelee during all last year, which terminated in his death in the hospital at Beirut last October, broke up the regular order of missionary work at this station, and has prevented the preparation of any report thereon to the mission meeting and to these Rooms. The mission calls for the reappointment of Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Crawford, that they may be located at Trebizond and take up the work Dr. Parmelee laid down. Dr. Parmelee was sixty-eight years of age at his death, had been a missionary of the Board for thirty-nine years, fifteen of

these in the Eastern Turkey Mission, twenty-four in the Western Turkey Mission at Trebizond. Faithful, laborious, earnest in spirit, and rejoicing in all that he was permitted to do, he fought a good fight, he finished his course, he kept the faith, and surely wears the crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge, gives to his faithful servants when their work is done.

CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION.

AINTAB. — Americus Fuller, D.D., Charles S. Sanders, *Ordained;* John E. Merrill, *Teacher;* Mrs. Amelia D. Fuller, Mrs. Margaret R. Trowbridge, Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge, Miss Ellen M. Pierce, Miss Lucile Foreman, Miss Isabel B. Trowbridge.

Residing at Oorfa. — Miss Corinna Shattuck, Miss Effie M. Chambers.

MARASH. — Lucius O. Lee, D.D., Frederick W. Macallum, *Ordained;* Mrs. Henrietta M. Macallum, Miss Annie E. Gordon, Miss Cora M. Welpton.

Residing at Hadjin. — John C. Martin, *Ordained;* Mrs. Mary L. Martin, Mrs. Josephine L. Coffing, Miss Charlotte D. Spencer, Miss Eula G. Bates.

Residing at Adana. — Miss Lizzie S. Webb, Miss Mary G. Webb, Miss Clarissa D. Lawrence.

Residing at Tarsus. — Thomas D. Christie, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Carmelite B. Christie.

In this country. — William N. Chambers, *Ordained;* Mrs. Cornelia P. Chambers, Miss Ellen M. Blakely.

Two stations; 4 other places of missionary residence; 51 outstations; 7 ordained men; 1 teacher; 21 women; 22 native pastors; 27 other native preachers; 201 native teachers, 139 of them women; 21 Bible-women; 4 other native helpers; 62 places for stated preaching: average congregations, 14,617; 64 Sunday schools: 12,321 pupils; 33 churches, 17 of them entirely self-supporting: 6,153 members, 433 added on confession this year; 1 theological seminary: 12 students; 9 boys' high schools: 312 pupils; 6 girls' boarding schools: 499 pupils; 138 common schools, 62 of them entirely self-supporting: 6,052 pupils, 2,764 of them girls; native contributions, $17,659.53.

Dr. Fuller and Miss Foreman have returned to the field, after a year in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and Miss Blakely are at home on furlough for the year; otherwise the force remains the same as last year. The missionary work has been steadily progressive at every point, and with the exception of Miss Lawrence, good health is reported from every station.

The notable fact of the year is the great revival at Aintab during the winter and spring, which not only reached all the students of the college and seminary at Aintab, and was deeply felt in the hospital and orphanage and all the churches of the city, but went abroad to the outstations and in good measure to other parts of the mission. Interesting facts connected with this movement were the leading part borne in it by the native pastors and teachers, the large share of the Gregorians in its blessings, and the unusual readiness with which the converts entered into evangelistic life and labors. Nothing could be a surer or happier proof of the hold which a pure faith has gained upon the churches and communities in this mission.

Aintab, 1847. — With the exception of Dr. Fuller and Miss Foreman, the missionaries have been at their posts and on duty throughout the year. There has been a marked improvement in material conditions over the year last reported, and food is cheap everywhere, while business is slack.

The places where regular work is maintained have all had preachers, and the Home Missionary Society has been able, through the special gifts of the missionaries, to begin operations on the plan proposed. It is greatly to be desired that the Board may at once enter upon its part of the arrangement, namely, to appropriate 100 liras for native agency, as a starting point, and reduce this sum yearly by a certain sum, till in the sixteenth year its last appropriation be made and the native churches thereafter take entire care of themselves. The present annual appropriation of the Board for this purpose is 300 liras, and in sixteen years it would amount to 4,800 liras, while by the plan proposed the treasury of the Board for the same time would be but 3,400 liras.

The revival of last winter was the most important item of the year, the deepest religious awakening which Aintab has ever experienced. In the first church there was a largely increased attendance at prayer meetings and quickened interest; much labor in places outside Aintab as well as in the city, and a new sense of the meaning and power of regeneration. The actual beginning of the revival was in the second church. Many of the most striking instances of restitution of property taken unlawfully occurred here. As many as twenty-five volunteers went out from this church to churches around Aintab, paying all their own expenses, and in many instances rendering invaluable service. Mr. Papazian, the pastor, paid a visit to Constantinople during the year, and his assistant spent two months and a half in special labors in Hadjin. The third church in Aintab has also enjoyed a year of unusual prosperity under its new pastor. The revival lasted longer here than in the other churches, and only one family in the entire church remained outside the sphere of special blessing. This church also sent volunteers to other places, and one of the women of this church rendered special service in Biridjik. The Armenian movement has not been as prominent as last year, though it seems not to have lost any real strength.

Observing the order of Mr. Sanders's report of the outstations, the following features of the year's history seem especially worthy of mention. Behesne has had as preacher only one of its own boys for two months, and the greatest work of the year has been wrought by a young widow, who has taught a large school against much ecclesiastical opposition, and has done much good work among the women of the place. Adiaman has suffered peculiarly from the death in the massacre of the men with gifts and character for leadership. There has been much interest in the church this year, and the young men particularly have been affected, so that there is hope of new leaders in the years to come. Good work is reported in the school taught by a pupil from the Aintab Seminary and by the Bible-women. Severek has enjoyed much religious interest; one man, who had not been within a church for eighteen years, seems to be a sincere believer. The preacher, a graduate of Marash Theological School, has done so well that he is to receive ordination. Germich rejoices in the repair of its parsonage, the funds for which were found by Miss Shattuck, and though without a regular preacher has been much quickened by the labors of a member of the second church in Aintab. At Oorfa much religious interest is reported,

the pastor and some of his people having visited Aintab while the revival was in progress there. In the Easter vacation, Professor Levonian, of the college, visited Oorfa for many days, with excellent results. The Syrian congregation has been delighted with the return to them of the son of their first preacher, just out of the seminary, and would gladly form a separate church organization.

In Jibbin the Protestants have wholly separated from the Gregorians, and have had a teacher of their own. The Gregorian priest is very friendly, and a Bible-woman would find here a hearty welcome and a great work. Biridjik has had for its preacher a graduate of the last class at Marash, who has done a successful work, and the schools have been much better than last year. The work in Orool, though small, has been decidedly successful; a student from the college has wrought here with unexpected efficiency. Hassan-Beyli reports a quiet but successful year, the most notable fact being the holding of a short service in the church every evening, with marked results. Eybez for the first time has had an ordained preacher, and everything points to a long pastorate. The schools also are in good condition. The Catholics excommunicate any of their people who attend the Protestant service. At Tartushi good work has been done by a young man sent thither from Aintab, and the people are happy in his services. Antioch reports good work done by its preacher, a graduate of the college last year, with a congregation more fully united than for a long time past. The preacher at Bitias proved not successful, and the schools have suffered. Some of the older men, however, have come into the church, and one in particular is mentioned, under discipline for twenty-seven years, who has been fully restored. Hadji Habebli has exerted itself to good purpose, and so has enjoyed the services of an excellent preacher, who has also taught a school. The Gregorian children were removed during the year, owing to the strong anti-Protestant feeling. Yoghoonolook and Hadji Bey have been served by the same preacher, who was their pastor also some twenty years ago. A great deal of religious interest has been manifested among the women, due largely to the excellent service of a Bible-woman formerly here. At Kessab a strong tendency to migrate to America has developed, to the serious injury of the place. The church has suffered also from the petty persecution of the governor. The outlying villages that belong to this church have, as a whole, enjoyed a successful year. Some good work has been done by Gregorian volunteers who have visited Kessab, and also by a Gregorian and a Catholic girl teacher. Ekizolook-Keorkine continues to enjoy the services of their long-time pastor, Rev. Kevork Kassangian, and has had a prosperous year. An excellent boys' school has been maintained, and all the schools have been successful. Aleppo makes a good report for both church and school, while at Killis the story is far from satisfactory. The schools are attended by both Protestants and Gregorians.

Central Turkey College, though not organically connected with the mission, is yet so closely related to the mission that a brief report is in place here. Dr. Fuller has been absent in America in the interests of the college, and has secured much-needed financial help, and Mr. Merrill has taken full

charge of the college for the year. A legacy from Miss Marston, of England, comes most opportunely to meet the imperative needs of the Azariah Smith Hospital. The attendance in the college has been 129, fifty-four of them being preparatory students. The revival reached all the students, a more thorough work than has ever been experienced before. The hospital has had a successful year, with 178 patients in hospital and 4,400 treatments.

The Aintab Seminary, in the absence in America of Miss Foreman, has been under the care of Miss Isabel Trowbridge, and reports a year of great blessing in the large numbers and good health and daily faithfulness of the students, and especially in the rare spiritual quickenings of the year. There were eighty-five pupils in attendance, all but twelve from Protestant families, of whom thirty-three were boarding pupils from eleven different towns and villages. Besides the two American ladies, there have been five native teachers, who have showed a real enthusiasm in their work. Special advance has been noted in the successful introduction of pedagogical training, in the speaking of English, in the reading of books other than those in the class-room work, and an independence of thought and work, especially among the older girls. In the religious life of the school the things especially to be noted are the weekly meetings of the teachers, the personal work of the teachers with the individual pupils, the numerous life decisions at the height of the revival, a marked increase in Bible study, and a new desire to lead others into the Christian life. Six girls have united with the church during the year. A class of fourteen was graduated in June, all Christian girls, eight from Aintab, three from Oorfa, and one each from Aleppo, Hassan Beyli, and Killis. The greatest needs of the school are normal training, a closer union of the graduates with the school, and enlarged equipment in physical apparatus, gymnasium, and library.

Miss Shattuck reports for Oorfa that the number engaged in Bible study in the two congregations, Gregorian and Protestant, was probably never greater, and the work of the teachers never more earnest. The mothers have been gathered in a training school for Christian work, forty Armenians and twenty Syrians. The kindergarten has gathered twenty pupils, and a class was graduated in May. A school for the blind has been opened, under the care of a blind woman who has been thoroughly trained in England for her work, and a most interesting and successful work begun. The cost of a pupil in this school is about $30 a year, and twenty pupils can be accommodated. Handkerchief and embroidery work as a means of assistance to the needy has been continued, the workers in Oorfa numbering 1,000, and in the other places 200 more. But little aid has been given in other ways than by offering work. In the orphanage for boys, of which Miss Shattuck is in charge, there have been fifty-eight, and several have found permanent homes or are at school in Aintab, Tarsus, or Beirut. None are helped in studies after leaving the home for more than three years. Of the boys in the home, thirty-one are in the Christian Endeavor Society, and the influences of the revival were felt by all with happy effect. Miss Chambers reports the Armenian city schools at Oorfa as having 469 pupils in four grades, with fourteen teachers in charge, and a class of nine graduating from the high

school. In the Syrian school the enrollment was sixty, and in Garmooch there were about fifty more. The Sunday school pupils have numbered 200, and a Christian Endeavor Society has also been organized. Nine Bible-women have been employed at Oorfa, each visiting as many as forty women in their homes. Two of these Bible-women conduct women's meetings twice a week, where from three hundred to four hundred women gather, and much other interesting work is done by them. A beginning has been made of work by a Bible-woman at Garmooch, with good results. Including all in Oorfa and elsewhere, there are at least 450 women under the daily influence of Bible-women. The girls in the orphanage are fifty-seven in number, fourteen of whom were provided with homes elsewhere. While there has been no deep religious awakening during the year, there has been cheering spiritual growth, and two of the older girls united with the church.

Marash, 1853. — Although there has been no general awakening in the churches of the city, the spiritual condition of pastors and people is encouraging, especially among the young men. In each of the three churches the young women also are active, and through their societies are doing good in various ways. The general poverty of the city has naturally lessened church benevolence.

Turning to the outstations, these things are worthy of notice. Zeitoon has been without a pastor, but the church has enjoyed a quiet, deep work of grace throughout the year. The young men have been very active in visiting the sick and seeking out the unconverted, visiting neighboring villages to preach on Sunday. Through the efforts of Miss Rohner, of the German orphanage committee, a hall has been secured for the church and an orphanage has been started in this city. The church at Geoksun has been so much pleased with the young man serving them both as preacher and teacher, that they have voluntarily doubled their contributions and are trying to lay aside money for a church building. A revival spirit has characterized the church of Geben for more than a year and much good has been done. The Gregorians offer active opposition, but only to call out the courage of preacher and people. Although the Protestant community in Yeniji Kala is small and the Latin Catholics are strong and proselytizing, there have been some genuine conversions, and in several of the outlying villages there has been a marked interest in spiritual things. A Bible-woman was sent by the women of the first church in Marash to two of these villages, and a movement began which has made nearly all the families in both Protestant. The late Mrs. Lee was deeply interested in the work in this region; it was one of the things she spoke of in her last illness, and gifts enough have been gathered to erect a church building in Yeniji to her memory. Kharnu has had as pastor one of the graduates of the last theological class, and he has practically reorganized the church and toned up all its life and discipline. At Fundujak a remarkable movement has occurred. The pastor was ill and obliged to return to Marash; and then his son, a young man recently converted, took his father's place. There was an awakening in the church; sixty Gregorian families began to attend the Protestant worship, and special services were continued for weeks, resulting in some noteworthy conversions,

and the work still goes on in spite of Gregorian opposition. There has been more touring than usual, but by no means what the interests of the work require.

Marash has three important mission schools: the Theological Seminary of the mission, Central Turkey College for girls, and Marash Academy for boys. Dr. Lee reports the Theological Seminary. A new class of nine members entered a year ago, six graduates of Central Turkey College, two of St. Paul's Institute, and one of Euphrates College. Dr. Lee has given instruction in theology and sociology; Mr. Macallum in the Greek New Testament, and Professor Terzian in Hebrew. Correspondence has been had with the graduates of the preceding class, and a spirit of closer union developed between the churches and the seminary. Miss Blakely reports the girls' college, and speaks of the year as uneventful but extremely interesting to teachers and students. There were eighty-two pupils enrolled, representing ten different towns and cities, and five were graduated. A new teacher of Armenian, specially trained at Adabazar, was added to the faculty; otherwise there was no change. It has been decided that any girl who takes music must take a longer time to complete the course, or make her course chiefly musical. Many interesting lectures have been given at the college, all greatly enjoyed by the students. A home missionary society has been formed among the girls of the two higher classes, to teach in the villages as opportunity offers during term time, or to work in vacation. The foreign missionary society holds regular fortnightly meetings, and has gathered $27.59, a larger sum than ever before. No detailed report of the academy is at hand.

The orphanage at Marash reports 360 boys and girls, thirty of them in the Zeitoon home. Two of the boys are in St. Paul's Institute, one has graduated with honors from the Marash Academy, and thirteen more are in this school. Five girls have entered the training class in the girls' college, and six others have passed the examinations for entrance this year. The industrial training includes hand looms, which twenty boys are using and the products of which have sold at thirty-five dollars a month; shoemaking, in which fifteen boys are busy; a knitting machine; bread-making, which occupies three boys and realizes $5.28 a month above the needs of the orphanage. The girls are learning to make lace and rugs, and all share in the domestic work of the home. The moral and spiritual tone of the home is excellent, Christian activities are engaged in with good results, and the outlook is cheering.

Hadjin is reported by Mr. Martin, and the unhappy state of affairs in the first church, owing to the divisive, worldly course of its pastor, takes the leading place. Happily a settlement, including the resignation of the pastor, has been made through the kindly offices of a commission from the churches and the mission, and it is hoped that matters will soon resume their normal course and the effects of this strife wholly disappear. Special services were held by the commission while engaged in their duties, and were continued for two months under Mr. Papazian, of Aintab, which were helpful, though without marked results.

The forty-sixth anniversary of Mrs. Coffing's arrival in the mission was

celebrated in April last by appropriate and impressive public exercises. There were 936 pupils in all the schools of this field and good work was done, although owing to the distractions in the station local support was very much reduced. The high school enrolled ninety pupils and graduated an excellent class of seven. Mr. Martin visited all the outstations, and found the work such as to give hope and assurance for the future. Most of these places were also visited by other brethren during the year. An evangelist has been kept in the field most of the year, under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association, which assumes all the responsibility for this work; and others laboring gratuitously, including the tax collector of this district, have given material aid. Without giving details of the situation in the several localities, it must suffice to say that the signs of interest are most encouraging among Greeks and even Moslems, as well as among the Armenians.

Miss Bates reports woman's work in this field. The home has had 294 pupils and twelve teachers, including the missionary ladies. Of the pupils fifty-six were in the high school, and eleven were graduated last June. An Alumnæ Association has been formed, including graduates resident in ten different towns; and the record of these women, with few exceptions, shows them faithful and earnest in church work and as mothers in their own homes. Bible study and the several prayer meetings have called out earnest interest and been the means of great good. The missionary society sent $26.63 to aid the work under the Misses Bement in China. One little girl doubled her pledge, as she said, "I am so thankful I wasn't born a girl in China."

Deep thankfulness is expressed for the special blessings of the year and for the loving prayers which have been offered in their behalf.

Adana. — Mr. Chambers reports the mission force in full numbers, the work successfully done, and some features of more than usual interest. For the first time in years all the outstations connected with Adana were occupied by preachers and good work was done. Had the material conditions at the stations been as favorable as in former years, the contributions of the churches would have been very decidedly increased. As it is, the churches as a whole have almost reached the point of providing half of their entire support, and in a few instances, even under the existing conditions, the contributions have been materially increased. In one of the tours the Adana pastor accompanied Mr. Chambers and rendered efficient service. This pastor is a man of careful thought and good judgment, and has clear ideas as to the principles on which gospel work ought to be carried out. He is particularly zealous in emphasizing the duty of self-support, and his influence in this respect, as in other respects, was especially happy throughout this visitation.

Glancing briefly at the several churches belonging to the station, it is to be noted that the church in Adana has now for two years enjoyed the unusual blessing of entire peace and harmony. Special meetings held during the spring had a deep effect, particularly on young men, and while no marked characteristics of a revival have been observed, the year has been one of real progress. The contributions of the church have been rather notable. Ten

liras were sent early in the year to the Erzroom church, which had suffered from earthquake. Later six liras were sent to the sufferers from fire at Kara Hissar, and nearly twenty liras have been contributed for mission work.

In Tarsus the work has gone forward in an encouraging way. Special meetings of great interest were held during the spring, in which the spiritual life of many was greatly deepened. The contributions to the building fund have been about thirty liras, and as much more has been gathered for other communities. Recent graduates of the seminary at Marash have worked with good results in the branches of the Tarsus church at Mersin and Kozolook. In the branches of the Adana church a good spirit has prevailed, with most commendable effort to secure a suitable place for church and school and pastor's residence at Enzerli. They already have a fund of ten liras raised during the previous years, have pledged ten liras more, can sell the present place of worship for ten or twelve liras, and ask assistance for twenty-five liras more. With this sum a church house could be erected. At Chokmerzmen a similar movement has been carried through to successful conclusion. A chapel building was begun some years ago and the walls partly erected. This year it was completed with old material remaining on hand, together with new contributions by the people and a special gift from the building fund of the Cilicia Union. This is one of the communities where the contributions to the pastor's support have been decidedly increased during the year. At Kars Bazar, another branch of the Adana church, the problem to provide a suitable place of worship has been grappled with, and seems to be in the way of happy solution. The church at Cis has been greatly blessed in the work of its faithful preacher, and the people were very desirous of having him ordained as pastor. But in May last he was removed by death, to the great distress of the church and the great regret of the station. Mr. Chambers speaks with interest of the closer relation which is anticipated between St. Paul's Institute and missionary work in that portion of the field. The transfer is in progress and it is expected will be completed within the next few months.

The girls' school has had a year of great activity and success under its three foreign teachers. It is greatly in need of further reënforcement, especially in view of the fact that Miss Lawrence's health is not good and that Miss Lizzie Webb desires soon to take a furlough in this country.

EASTERN TURKEY MISSION.

BITLIS. — Royal M. Cole, *Ordained;* Herbert L. Underwood, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Lizzie Cole, Mrs. Dora E. Underwood, Miss Charlotte E. Ely, Miss Mary A. C. Ely.

ERZROOM. — Robert S. Stapleton, *Ordained;* Mrs. Ida S. Stapleton, M.D., Miss Ruth M. Bushnell.

HARPOOT. — Herman N. Barnum, D.D., George P. Knapp, Edward F. Carey, Henry H. Riggs, *Ordained;* Herbert H. Atkinson, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Mary E. Barnum, Mrs. Anna J. Knapp, Mrs. Lora G. Carey, Mrs. Tacy A. Atkinson, Miss Hattie Seymour, Miss Emma M. Barnum, Miss Teresa L. Huntington.

MARDIN. — Alpheus N. Andrus, *Ordained:* Daniel M. B. Thom, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Olive L. Andrus, Mrs. Helen L. Thom, Miss Agnes Fenenga.

VAN. — George C. Raynolds, M.D., Clarence D. Ussher, M.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ussher, Miss Grisell M. McLaren.

In this country. — John K. Browne, *Ordained;* Mrs. Leila K. Browne, Mrs. Seraphina S. Dewey, Miss Grace H. Knapp, Miss Miriam V. Platt, Miss Agnes M. Lord, Miss Caroline E. Bush, Miss Mary L. Daniels.

On the way out. — Miss Johanna L. Graf, Miss Bertha Wilson, Miss Susan R. Norton.

Five stations; 107 outstations; 10 ordained missionaries, of whom two are physicians; 3 unordained physicians; 12 wives, one a physician; 17 single women; total missionary force, 42; 15 ordained native pastors; 29 unordained; 117 male and 89 female teachers; 18 Bible-women; 8 other native helpers; a total of 276 trained native helpers. There are 44 organized churches, of which 12 are self-supporting. These have 2,529 communicants and 12,653 adherents; 236 were added on confession during the year; average Sunday attendance, 10,478; places of regular meetings, 79. The Sunday schools number 81, with an attendance of 7,659. The mission has 1 theological school, with 10 students in training for the ministry; 1 college, with 65 male and 44 female pupils; 10 boarding and high schools, with 637 male and female pupils; 112 common schools, where 3,325 boys and 2,503 girls are receiving instruction; total number under Christian instruction in the mission, 6,845. Of these schools, 6 are entirely self-supporting. Native contributions for the support of the work during the year, $8,626.64.

There has been little change in the *personnel* of the mission since our last report. Dr. Gates has resigned, owing to his acceptance of the call to Robert College. Rev. Henry H. Riggs was transferred from the Western Turkey Mission to this mission, he having accepted the call to the presidency of Euphrates College. Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson passed a part of the year in Aintab to facilitate their study of Turkish.

Miss Platt and Mr. and Mrs. Browne were compelled to come home on account of health; Misses Lord, Daniels, and Bush are in America on regular furlough. Miss Graf is upon her way back to rejoin the mission. Miss Susan R. Norton and Miss Bertha Wilson have been appointed to the mission, the former to go to Van and the latter to Harpoot, and are now upon their way to their stations.

The year under review has not been an easy one for the members of the mission, although there have been no unusual atrocities to report. The long imprisonment by the local government of the senior professor in Euphrates College, upon the verbal charge of sedition, has been most trying to him, as well as to the Harpoot station. It seemed to be the purpose of the government to fasten upon the college, through confession extorted from one of the leading teachers, the charge of harboring and even propagating sedition. The college and its faculty have always been most loyal to the government, and revolutionary ideas have never been harbored among either faculty or students. Several earthquakes in the Bitlis field and continued shocks at Erzroom have been distressing and disquieting, but none of the mission premises have been injured. The entire territory of the mission has been in an uncertain condition politically, although with no special danger to the missionaries. The meeting of the mission, which was to have been held in Van in July, was postponed at the request of the United States Legation at Constantinople.

No mission of the Board calls more loudly for reënforcement than does this mission. While the political disturbances have in a measure paralyzed aggressive effort in some parts of the field, the work of the missionaries has

been far heavier than in previous years when there was more political order. They have been called upon to quiet the fears of the people, to arouse them from their despondency, and to inspire them to active effort for the restoration of what had been destroyed. At the same time they have had some three thousand orphan children upon their hands to feed, clothe and educate. The schools have been crowded with many more pupils than there were ten years ago. All this calls for reënforcement, and yet the number of missionaries is less than it was before the disturbances of 1895. In 1890 there were seventeen ordained missionaries in the mission, while now there are only ten. This condition of things cannot long continue without grave disaster. The gravity of this condition is emphasized when we bear in mind that four of the veterans of the mission are now at an age when heavy burdens ought not to be put upon them. The conditions in the mission demand an immediate reënforcement of no less than five ordained men. The isolated condition of the five stations emphasizes the need of early action.

The mission has been favored by a visit of an English evangelist, Mr. Campbell, who did most excellent work at Van, Bitlis, and Mardin. Also Professor and Mrs. J. Rendel Harris, of Cambridge University, England, visited Van, Bitlis, and Harpoot. These friends carried to the missionaries much cheer and new courage.

Bitlis. — This is one of the interior and most remote stations of our Board, and is in the heart of Koordistan. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have for years held this difficult position with great self-sacrifice and devotion. Mr. Campbell spent twenty-six days there arousing the church and warming the hearts of the people. Many of the pupils in the schools were awakened, and five of the young men of the school united with the church. Others are expected to follow them soon. The Bitlis church has lost over one-fourth of its membership and nearly two hundred of its congregation through emigration to the United States, and yet it has increased one-third in its payments to its preacher, from 1,200 piasters to 1,800 piasters. There is not now an ordained native pastor in the field, and Mr. Cole has been compelled to act as circuit pastor. It is hoped that before the close of another year a pastor will be ordained both at Bitlis and at Moush. There are twenty-one outstations, which are to reach a population of about three hundred thousand souls. Regular services are held in only fifteen of these places. The average attendance upon Sunday worship is a little over one thousand, with about half that number in the Sunday schools. There are 659 pupils under instruction in the station, of whom 413 are boys and 246 are girls. Almost half of these are in the city of Bitlis itself; sixty-six of these are in the boarding school. The government has thrown many obstacles in the way of the schools both at Bitlis and outside. The book sales, which are never large in this station, where ignorance and bigotry abound, have amounted to 1,775 piasters, or $71, which equals the value of the labor of five men for one year. These books were mostly Bibles and parts of the same.

Dr. Underwood has been devoting himself to the study of the language, but it has been impossible not to do some medical work. A hospital upon a small scale and a dispensary have been opened. In six months 1,301

patients received attention and four were in the hospital. The people have not yet learned the value of medical care, and are not free to pay for the same. In spite of this fact, however, more than four-fifths of the expenses of the medical work were met by fees received.

The Mount Holyoke Girls' School. — The pupils came in exactly equal proportions from Protestant and Gregorian homes, the first time in the history of this school that so many non-Protestant girls have come in as boarders. This is due probably to two causes: first, to the large emigration of Protestant families, and secondly, to the widening influence of the school and increased appreciation of education. Efforts to further self-support have not been lacking, and though increasing inability to give doubtless exists in some cases, the sum of 58½ liras was given by the friends of the pupils towards their expenses. In no case has a scholar ever been received into this school free. The active, helpful interest of the older students for the younger girls, many of whom, being Gregorian, needed such assistance, has been very encouraging. On the whole, growth in the spiritual and intellectual life has been steadily going on, while in some cases marked advance in Christian character has been manifest.

Harpoot. — This is the central station of the mission, with the Mission College and Theological Seminary, and in the center of a large territory. Owing to the fact that so many young men have gone from this field to the United States, the government has become suspicious of the Armenians of that region, regarding them as entertaining advanced ideas that are not compatible with the genius of the Turkish government. This makes it difficult if not impossible for the young men who have been over here to return to work in their home land. These conditions have deprived the station of many excellent workers, who would gladly return were it possible to do so with safety.

The twenty-six churches have only ten acting pastors to supply their regular needs, and the number of pastors shows little hope of being increased for two or three years at least; but in the smaller communities teachers act as preachers also, calling in outside talent when a wedding or a communion is to be solemnized. And it is in some of these smaller villages, where the people are little affected by city greed and style, that much of the best spiritual work is done. In most places there has been real progress and much evidence of courage and consecration among the needy people. There were 106 additions to the roll of membership this last year, the whole number of communicants being now 1,529.

Euphrates College has had a prosperous year. President Riggs has taken up his new work with earnestness and enthusiasm. The attack upon the college by the government, appearing in the form of the imprisonment of its senior professor, Professor Tenekejian, has been trying to the administration. Mr. Carey has made rapid progress in the mastery of Armenian, and has taken a large part in college and theological instruction. Mr. Browne has given the most of his time during the spring and summer, after his extended touring work of the autumn and winter, to the instruction of the theological class. Dr. Barnum has contrived his relations to the college so as to permit

Mr. Riggs to visit the different parts of the field from which the college draws its pupils. In the outside districts the places without teachers are few, and some of them of small importance. The quality of the teachers grows noticeably better. This season's work has been very successful, with the exception of two or three places. The number under instruction is about the same this year as last — 2,953 pupils in town and village schools, 109 in Euphrates College, 757 in the college Preparatory Departments, and 159 orphans in their half-day school, making a total of 3,978 under instruction. During the year several helpful special religious meetings were held in the college, and the Christian Endeavor reports, especially in the young division, showed that much had been accomplished. A Bible training class has been studying for five months under missionary direction. The ten young men of the class are all experienced Christian workers, unordained preachers, and teachers in the villages. Feeling the need of a little more education for their religious work, they have come, some of them at their own expense, and faithfully followed the courses given. These studies included the Life of Christ, First Centuries of Church History, Mohammedanism, the Hexateuch, and the Gospel of John.

We are glad to report the substantial increase of nearly 20,000 piasters ($900) over the amount of last year's native contribution. The amount given this year by the people for religious and educational work was 118,073 piasters, or $4,723. The country has been more quiet. Industrial conditions have been, at least, no worse. Signs of external prosperity are increasing; and, as should be expected, the generosity of the people is nearly keeping pace with their worldly success.

Although Dr. Atkinson has been out of the station for a good part of the year studying Turkish, when at Harpoot he has been besieged by patients. In the five months of his residence at Harpoot he performed 125 operations, made 302 bedside visits, and gave at his office 861 treatments. Mrs. Atkinson, a trained nurse, was soon much in demand to visit women in their homes.

Large industrial operations have been carried on among the orphans under the superintendence of Mr. Knapp. The purpose and plan is to render them independent and self-supporting when they reach maturity.

Mardin. — This is one of the stations of the mission that calls loudly for immediate reënforcement. This is the only Arabic-speaking station under the Board, and has a population of over one hundred thousand. In addition to his Arabic, Mr. Andrus has given much attention to the Koordish language in order to open work for the large Koordish-speaking population within the limits of the station. There are nineteen outstations where regular Christian services are held, in which there are six organized churches, with a membership of 452. The number of churches has not been increased, but we are glad to report a net increase in membership of fifty-nine, although the additions by profession have been seventy-four, a larger number than has been reported for several years. While there has been an increase in adherents of 348, the average attendance upon the Sabbath morning services has gained but sixty. Continued removals are mainly accountable for these fluctuations in church membership and attendance. While reporting two new Sabbath schools, the membership of all the Sabbath schools is about the same as last

year, namely, 1,133. We report five schools less, but an increase of twenty-three in the total average attendance, which was 901 — 569 for boys and 332 for girls. Especially does the old Syrian community recognize the superiority of our schools, as nearly half of our pupils are from that community.

The people gave for the support of their Christian educational work, apart from what was received in the high school, 26,050 piasters or $1,042. This was considerably more than the Board paid for the aid of the general work of the station. When we take into consideration the fact that Catholic and Syrian churches afford practically free schools and free churches, the importance of these offerings of the people become more apparent.

The organization of a society in the Mardin church for the spiritual and social improvement of the young men of the church and community proved a helpful factor in the restoration of unity. For nearly ten years circumstances did not favor a meeting of the Mesopotamian Union. Providence favored the plan for a meeting, which convened last fall in Mardin, and which continued for eight days. The churches were well represented, the atmosphere of the session was spiritual, harmony prevailed, and decided progress on home missionary lines was marked by the establishment of a home mission treasury and the ordination of a preacher as a native evangelist to tour in the field.

In Kutturbul the church has more than doubled its membership and the congregation has also been growing. They have been exerting themselves the last two years to repair their church building, so barbarously despoiled nearly eight years ago. The village has not half recovered from that holocaust, which all but wiped it out. At Karabash the new chapel built upon the foundation of the one destroyed in 1895 called for the extra labors and gifts of the church and congregation, in which they have done well, especially in view of the persistent and repeated demands upon them of the tax collectors. This material effort served to unite them in other matters, so that the year for them was one of spiritual upbuilding as well, and of increasing influence in the village. This place furnishes more pupils for the girls' high school at Mardin than any other outstation, and testifies to the character and extent of the work among the women.

Excellent reports are made of the work in other outstations which cannot be included here.

The Mardin high schools for boys and girls have had a prosperous year under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Andrus. The boys have numbered forty-nine and the girls forty. There was no graduating class in the boys' school.

The medical work under Dr. Thom has had a prosperous year. The doctor spent fifteen days in Daraki, nineteen days in Oorfa, and two months in Diarbekir, Sert, and Midyat. The hospital has had forty-five patients, and the doctor performed 128 operations, 475 visits in the city of Mardin; prescriptions written 5,150, with 1,834 patients; 27,426 piasters ($1,097) were received in fees. After paying all of the expenses of the hospital, dispensary, and everything connected with the medical work, a balance of 4,077 piasters is reported to the credit of the new account.

Van.—Van has besides the evangelistic work, in a territory in which over

two hundred thousand people dwell, a high and boarding school for both boys and girls and an extensive medical work. Its field work has not been largely developed, owing to the unmanned condition of the station. It has never had for any length of time a sufficient force to carry on extensive field work. In addition to this, it is in a most bigoted center, where opposition to evangelical principles is aggressively strong. There is only one organized church and three outstations.

Mr. Campbell, the evangelist, began his work at Van on November 8. In preparation for his coming the missionaries and Christian workers had several days of conference and prayer. A very marked interest was developed among the pupils, and this was shared by a good many outside the schools, mostly young men. A large number indicated their determination to live for Jesus by public confession and witnessing, oral or written, in the meetings, and their conduct gave evidence that a radical change had been effected.

The coöperative work in the villages between the Gregorians and our mission met with a check through the awakened opposition of the leaders among the old church people. This but illustrates the condition of the old church in the vicinity of Van, where general education is feared. An impression seems to prevail that if the people become intellectually aroused, the authority and power of the ecclesiastics will be curtailed. If the representatives of the old church will not coöperate in the village schools, the station will place the teachers in the village where they are gladly welcomed and partially if not wholly supported. Some of the young men who have been especially trained for this work show excellent tact and zeal.

The number of day pupils in the boys' school has not increased during the year, and the receipts for tuition have slightly decreased. This is chiefly owing to the fact that a strong effort has been made to secure the attendance of pupils at the Armenian schools, for the improvement of which special measures have been adopted by opening a new high school to supplement the regular church schools. Some paying pupils have thus been drawn away from us, while we have sought not to increase the number of free pupils. The girls' schools, however, have so increased their numbers and receipts as to more than make good our losses and cause an increase in the totals in these columns of the tabular view. In July a class of sixteen boys was graduated, six day pupils and ten from the orphanage. The active opposition to our work has prevented most of the orphan graduates, who would have been glad to teach, from securing positions, so that only three of the members of this class are so employed, and one of them obtained his place by renouncing his allegiance to us. There are fifteen members of previous graduating classes now engaged in teaching in this vilayet, besides the five reported as preachers, making twenty employed in evangelistic or educational work, in our employ or that of the Armenians, while one of our graduates is preaching for Armenians in America. There are also a few, not graduates, but who have been in our schools, who are still engaged in teaching, and it is possible that friends in Germany may furnish funds which shall enable us to place some others in villages which are too poor to pay the

whole salary of a teacher, but who would gladly receive our teachers, despite ecclesiastical opposition, if the question of support could be provided for.

The people paid for educational and evangelistic work 29,260 piasters or $1,170.

The medical work at Van is doing much to break down prejudice and win a place for the missionaries. A new hospital, provided by Dr. Raynolds from private funds, by fees of Dr. Ussher, and by a liberal gift from Prof. J. Rendel Harris, is about completed, and will add greatly to the efficiency of this department. Dr. Ussher has treated some eighteen hundred patients.

Erzroom. — From this center twenty-four outstations have been established, twelve of them on Russian soil, and they contain a population of over a million souls. The native force at work for the evangelization of these people in this needy field consists of one ordained preacher, seven unordained, sixteen teachers, and one Bible-woman. Fifteen organized churches are reported, two of which are entirely self-supporting.

The building of the girls' school and orphanage has been perhaps the most important work of the past year. Much time has necessarily been given to the superintending of the work, which has consequently been on the whole very satisfactory. The latter was planned entirely by Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton, and is a very suitable and convenient building. Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton have given much thought and care to the 150 orphans, and Dr. Stapleton has most unselfishly devoted herself to the care of the sick.

In June all the pastors were called in from their various fields to Erzroom for a conference. Daily Bible readings on practical subjects were given and consultations were held in regard to the work. It being the time of the closing examinations, the pastors had an opportunity of seeing something of the Erzroom work, and so returned to their fields with new ideas and inspiration. In the spring Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton visited the most distant outstations in the field. Their journey took them over difficult and dangerous roads, often they were "in perils of robbers," "in hunger" and weariness, but their purpose of carrying cheer and help to the lonely workers was accomplished.

Dr. Stapleton's medical work has been constantly increasing and her reputation growing. She has been called to some prominent Turkish families, and frequently summoned to consultations with the leading physicians. She has also carried on quite an extensive relief work, employing a large number of women in lace-making.

The boys' school, numbering eighty pupils, has decidedly improved this year. Mr. Stapleton has given much time to it himself and has been successful in getting a good corps of native teachers. Three manly young students, all of them from Gregorian families, united with the church this year. Two are suffering bitter persecution for taking this step.

The girls' school has had a very prosperous year, with 125 girls in attendance. The permission to move into the new building and use it for school purposes was obtained from the government by our consul, Mr. Bergholtz. The new quarters were entered upon February 21. In order to get the permit we were obliged to take possession of the building at that time,

but it was not finished, and is still in a condition that makes it dangerous if not fatal to occupy in cold weather. When funds are in hand to finish it, it will be a most substantial, convenient, and cheery building. This year several improvements have been introduced. A kindergarten was opened in the fall and has been quite satisfactory. For the first time certificates were given to those who passed examinations for entrance into the high school from the intermediate. Special teachers were secured for mathematics. The instruction in all departments has been the best the school has ever had. A class of five graduated in June, all earnest Christian girls. All of them are teaching this year. The Vali's representative and the superintendent of public instruction, a kindly, benevolent Turk, were present at the graduating exercises and reception following, and seemed to be truly pleased with what they had seen and heard.

The Christian Endeavor Society has grown in interest and activity along all its lines. They assumed the support this year of a boarder in the Amanzimtote School in Natal, Africa, in addition to their Bible-woman in China and orphan in India. Their contributions amounted to about forty-nine dollars ($49).

The new building has already brought in more pupils and girls from the better families. The whole number of pupils this year was 150; average attendance, 125.

MARATHI MISSION.

BOMBAY. — Justin E. Abbott, D.D., Byron K. Hunsberger, *Ordained;* Mrs. Camilla Louise Abbott, Mrs. Elizabeth Hume Hunsberger, Miss Anstice Abbott, Miss Anna L. Millard.

AHMEDNAGAR. — Robert A. Hume, D.D., Henry G. Bissell, James Smith, *Ordained;* Lester H. Beals, M.D., *Unordained;* Mrs. Theo. K. Bissell, Mrs. Maud Smith, Mrs. M. E. Bissell, Miss Belle Nugent, Miss Florence E. Hartt.

RAHURI. — Henry Fairbank, *Ordained;* Mrs. Ruby E. Fairbank.

SIRUR. — Richard Winsor, *Ordained;* Mrs. Mary C. Winsor.

SATARA. — Henry J. Bruce, *Ordained;* Mrs. Hepzibeth P. Bruce, Miss Louise H. R. Grieve, M.D.

SHOLAPUR. — Lorin S. Gates, William Hazen, *Ordained;* Merrill A. Peacock, *Unordained;* Mrs. Nellie L. Peacock, Miss Mary B. Harding, Miss Esther B. Fowler.

VADALA. — Edward Fairbank, *Ordained;* Mrs. Mary A. Fairbank.

WAI. — Mrs. Emily D. Harding, Miss Jean P. Gordon.

In this country. — William O. Ballantine, M.D., Edward S. Hume, *Ordained;* Mrs. Josephine L. Ballantine, Mrs. Charlotte E. Hume, Mrs. Kate F. Hume, Mrs. Fanny H. Gates, Mrs. Minnie C. Sibley, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Harding, Miss Julia Bissell, M.D., Miss Mary E. Moulton.

On the way to join the mission. — Theodore Storrs Lee, *Ordained;* Mrs. Hannah D. Lee, Miss Emily R. Bissell, Miss Ruth Peabody Hume, M.D., Miss Madoline Campbell.

Associated with the mission, but not under appointment. — Mrs. S. C. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. David C. Churchill.

Eight central stations; 142 outstations; 14 ordained missionaries, of whom one is a physician; 2 unordained, one a physician; 14 wives; 16 single women, three of whom are physicians; total American missionaries, 46; 25 native pastors; 7 ordained preachers, not pastors; 28 licensed preachers; 32 Bible-readers; 118 Bible-women; 243 male and 120 female school

teachers; 7 medical catechists; 3 Indian missionaries; total force of trained Christian native workers, 583, a gain of 28 in the year, besides 48 non-Christian teachers or agents. The 58 churches of the mission have 6,163 communicants: 3,041 male and 3,122 female; 675 were received into the churches on confession of faith; 4 new churches were organized during the year. The 177 Sabbath schools have 10,050 pupils under Christian instruction. Christians live in 354 villages, and the whole Christian community numbers 14,327; 400 children were baptized during the year. The mission has 1 theological seminary, with 27 pupils; 10 high, boarding, and station schools for boys, with 1,046 pupils; and 7 for girls, with 1,187 pupils; 6 mixed schools, with 1,200 male and 511 female pupils; total in all the higher schools, 3,944. The 161 common schools have 4,694 pupils: 2,849 boys and 1,845 girls; others under instruction, 565, making a grand total under Christian instruction of 9,230. The native contributions for the support of Christian work were: 8,685 rupees from the churches, or $2,895; received from fees, 11,482 rupees ($3,827.34), and from government grants, 24,264 rupees ($8,088); a total for the religious uses of the mission from sources outside of the Board of 44,431 rupees, or $14,810.34, an increase of $4,941.34 over the previous year.

There have been few changes in the forces of the mission during the year. Mrs. Elizabeth D. Harding, Dr. Ballantine, and Miss Moulton came home in the spring for furlough. Mr. and Mrs. Peacock have joined the mission, and Mr. Peacock is already serving as its treasurer and business agent. Rev. and Mrs. Byron K. Hunsberger have joined the mission. We have to record the death of Dr. George W. Harding on January 14 of this year at Ahmednagar, after a little more than a year's work in the mission. Miss Millard has returned to her work after a furlough. Dr. Julia Bissell on account of ill health has been detained in this country. Miss Ruth P. Hume, M.D., and Rev. Theodore S. Lee and Miss Hannah Hume have been appointed to the mission, but will not enter upon the work there until near the close of the year. Miss Madoline Campbell expects to go out as head nurse with Dr. Hume for work in the new Woman's Hospital at Ahmednagar.

The field of this mission is included within the Bombay presidency and a part of the Nizams dominions and embraces a population of 3,800,000 souls. The present mission force is inadequate to meet the necessities of this large population. No mission report for five years has been without its reference to famine and its effect upon the work of the mission. That effect has been profound and far-reaching. The famine has made heavy burdens for the missionary, and has been a constant tax upon his sympathy. This year it is a great joy to record the lifting of that black shadow from the land. The shadow of the plague still hangs dark over India, and is a cause of grave anxiety in several stations of the mission. The epidemic annually diminishes during the hot weather, but slowly returns during the rains and the cold season. It spreads unchecked from district to district and town to town, and reaps an immense harvest each season. This year the attack seems more acute than any previous one. Of our stations, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Satara suffered severely. The epidemic necessitated the closing of schools in the towns, and in many villages work was broken up by the scattering of the people.

The mission has been exceedingly grateful for the presence there this year of the third lecturer on the Haskell foundation, Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, who spent several months in India and Ceylon, giving his full course of lectures in the most important centers, and giving various lectures in other

places. His theme, "Christian Belief as Interpreted by Christian Experience," was well chosen, and his personality and moral earnestness were impressive.

The Decennial Missionary Conference for all India, Burma, and Ceylon was held in Madras, December 11 to 18. Several of the missionaries from our missions in these countries were present and took prominent part in all the deliberations.

Through the aid of special gifts, the mission sent Rev. John Malelu to Lalitpur in the northwest province to care for the Christians at Khirya Chutara and Bina, who have long been connected with the Marathi Mission, but who have not received much spiritual care in the years that have passed. Mr. Malelu spent four months among them, constantly instructing and encouraging them in their spiritual life. The work thus revived has been put under the direction of a committee consisting of Rev. S. V. Karmarkar, Rev. I. B. Bawa, and Dr. J. E. Abbott. It is hoped that this mission will be looked upon as one belonging peculiarly to the Indian churches, and that a share of the work will be provided for by them. The Roha church has pledged itself to the generous sum of forty rupees per month.

THE CHURCHES.

In 1892 there were thirty-eight churches in the mission, with a membership of 2,520. There are now fifty-eight churches, four new ones having been organized during the year under review, with a total church membership of 6,163 and a Christian community of 14,327. These churches contributed from their poverty 8,687 rupees, or $2,896, for the support of Christian work at home and abroad. In the last ten years the church membership has had a net increase of 140 per cent. There are now seventy-three native pastors, evangelists, and preachers; 675 new members have been received to these churches upon confession, making an increase of 556, or a net increase of ten per cent. Of the present church membership 3,041 are males. There are 3,596 in the various catechumen classes under special instruction as candidates for church membership. This greatly increased work of the mission, which, it will be noted, is as marked in the educational departments as in the evangelistic, has been carried on with two less ordained missionaries than were in the mission ten years ago. Nearly every old department of the work has fully doubled, while some new departments, like industrial work and orphan training, have been added.

The Bombay church was founded in 1827, the only signers of its covenant then being the missionaries and two Europeans. At that time three persons had been baptized, but all were unsatisfactory, and two had been excommunicated. Today there are in the church 314 communicants and a total congregation of 1,000 souls. In commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of this church, services were held on December 5, 6, and 7 at the Hannah Hume Hall. The history of the church was given in papers by missionaries and members of the church, and there were sketches of the early missionaries, the pastors, and others who have been prominent in the church's work. The old building in Bhendi Bazaar

has become too small for the growing congregation and is inconveniently located. The new site just secured on Bellasis Road is central, and it is planned to erect upon it a building large enough to seat 1,000 persons, besides a house for the pastor and other buildings.

Rev. Edward Fairbank reports that upon his return from a year's furlough in the United States, he finds at Vadala a catechumen's class of over one thousand, who have given up idolatry and are at least nominally bound to the Christian community. One new church has been formed and there is an immediate call for the organization of at least three more. Within two years in this one station alone, in which there are ten churches, nearly one thousand have been added to the Christian community by baptism. He says: "Since my return to the work I have been present at several villages where a large number of baptisms have taken place. Every place has borne witness to the earnest and faithful labors of Christian teacher, preacher, or pastor. At Suregaon there were baptized thirty-five, at Nevasa twenty, at Devgaon forty, at Rastapur twenty-six, and Shingave Tukai twelve, at Shingave Keshav thirty-five, at Jeur fifty. Many have been baptized from the Mang caste. It is of note that the intense opposition that was openly manifested by some, even Christians, to this caste has passed away."

Mr. Bissell reports that the preachers in the Kolgaon district banded together this year to spend a half of each month, if possible, in visiting the five churches and the ten villages where there are groups of Christians. Some Christian families are living alone in distant villages, and a visit from these preachers meant to them more than one can tell. These tours were fruitful in many ways. New places were visited, and the people listened with readiness to Christian preaching.

Rev. I. B. Bawa says of the work in Roha: "The Lord has blessed this church abundantly, so that whilst we were five Christians only when I came here about fifteen years ago, we are now 500. In this building of the church, God has used the church itself to a great extent. The members have always regularly paid their tithe, and have with it made the beginning of some important work. They first started schools; they began evangelistic work at Mahad; they first started the leper work, and the first children of our orphanage were supported by them. This church has been paying the full salary of its pastor, and for the present year has promised to pay the same amount for his support while laboring at Lalitpur, N. W. P."

At Wai the church has paid the entire salary of the pastor as well as all the other expenses of the church. It is impossible to speak of all of the churches or even of all of the stations in the limits of this report. The mission in 1901 organized the adults and intelligent children who desire to be Christians, but who have not had sufficient Christian experience for baptism, into catechumen's classes under regular Christian instruction. These are regarded as probationers and received to the classes upon the following covenant: "(1) to give up idolatry and practices contrary to the Christian religion, and to live in cordial relations with persons from every caste who have become Christians; (2) to place themselves and their families under regular Christian instruction, and where feasible to put their children in

schools; (3) to regard Sunday as the Lord's Day, and on that day especially to attend Christian worship; (4) regularly to give something for the support of the church; (5) not to give their children in marriage to a man with one wife nor to take a second; and all to try that marriage and funeral customs generally shall conform to Christian ideas." This arrangement for making and classifying catechumens has had an excellent effect in promoting spiritual life in the churches and in restraining pastors from receiving into full membership persons of quite limited knowledge and limited Christian life.

Sunday schools. — One hundred and seventy-seven Sunday schools, with 10,050 pupils, have been conducted in the mission as an important part of the spiritual work. In all the central stations there are large schools connected with the churches, and these have to be divided and multiplied to meet the needs of all the children under the care of the missionaries. In every village, also, where there is a day school, and in connection with the day schools for Hindu children in the towns, are Sunday schools, in which Bible lessons are taught and the children trained in singing Christian hymns and repeating Bible portions. The India Sunday School Union holds annually an examination for Sunday school pupils in some part of the lessons studied during the year. For teachers and for senior pupils this examination is written; for younger children it is oral. The young people take much interest in this examination; many non-Christian pupils participate.

Christian Endeavor is gaining from year to year in India, and though its progress has been slow in the Bombay presidency, it is yet coming to have a larger place in the life of the churches and in the work of the mission. A very helpful convention of the Christian Endeavor societies of the Bombay presidency was held at Sholapur, August 23–25. Delegates from Bombay, Ahmednagar, Rahuri, and Parner were present, and reports were received from other societies. A prominent feature of this gathering was the evangelistic work carried on each day. At the close of the sessions parties for street preaching went out to different sections of the city.

EDUCATION.

Ten years ago in this mission there were 3,759 pupils under instruction. This year the mission reports 8,638 gathered in 185 schools and under 411 teachers; 261 of those who joined the church this year upon profession of their faith were pupils from these schools; 4,713 of the school children are not yet ready to renounce their Hinduism. Rupees 11,482 were received from the pupils and the parents in fees, and aid was received from the government in the form of grants to the extent of 24,265 rupees, making a total of outside financial aid towards the educational work of this mission of 35,747 rupees, or $11,916.

Mission Theological Seminary. — This seminary is located at Ahmednagar, and is under the principalship of Dr. R. A. Hume. Other instructors are Rev. H. G. Bissell and Rev. N. V. Tilak. On November 29 a class of twenty-one men was graduated after a course of four years. The seminary is controlled by a board of trustees consisting of missionaries and Indian

Christian leaders, half elected by the American Marathi Mission and half by the trustees themselves. The mission and the trustees earnestly desire that other missions in Western India that use the Marathi language should coöperate in the use and control of this seminary. Such missions as could wisely do so would be given the appointment of a representative as trustee. If these missions could also supply an instructor for even a part of the time, this would be welcomed. But if not, their students would be gladly received and taught without charge. The advanced class will continue its studies. Also, instead of organizing a new class, it is proposed to give graduates and pastors opportunity for a short course of study.

Ahmednagar High School is made up of a group of three schools, which are again subdivided into seven different departments, all of which, however, are conducted in one group of buildings in one enclosure and under one management and form one school. There are thirty-five teachers on the staff and 700 pupils under instruction. As an educational agency its value is appraised every year by two European inspectors under the government of Bombay, and it is not a little encouraging to find that the government grants which are based upon their reports have steadily increased from 217 rupees in 1882 to over six thousand rupees in 1902. The curriculum of studies in the high school proper is practically the same as in the best high schools at home. The English language is used in all public examinations, and boys have to write their answers in that language to a set of papers on Sanskrit history, geography, astronomy, chemistry, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and English.

Mr. Smith says: "The year has been much the most satisfactory in the twenty years' history of the school. Never have our aims been higher and never our efforts so persistent; and both in the classrooms and in the home life of our pupils there has been a very marked advance in the development of true Christian character."

The Mission High School in Bombay. — This is the only high and boarding school in the mission, if not in the country, in which boys and girls recite together. The experiment has been a success under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Hume. The school in all of its departments has had in attendance 667 pupils, of whom 357 were boys. We have in hand no detailed report of the school.

Ahmednagar Girls' Boarding and Day School. — The year 1902 in the school has been marked by progress in many respects. At the beginning of the year 370 girls were in attendance, but this number has been somewhat decreased by the plague epidemic, which carried off two or three of the day scholars; 170 girls are crowded into dormitories that should accommodate not more than 100. Twenty girls joined the church during the year. This makes in all 102 professed Christians, which include nearly all of the older girls. A normal class consisting of ten girls was organized in November.

Woronoco Girls' Boarding School, Sholapur, has had 130 girls in attendance. The boarding school at Sirur for girls reports a prosperous year. The Anglo-Vernacular School for boys at Sholapur has not had many pupils from outside the Christian community.

Station Schools have been maintained at Ahmednagar, with 139 boys and 102 girls; Sirur, 205 girls; Vadala, 127 boys and 190 girls; Rahuri, 225 boys and 175 girls; Satara, forty-two boys and eighty-four girls; Sholapur, 193 boys, and at Wai, with fifty-four boys and twenty-four girls. Many of these report all available accommodations full to overflowing. These schools are at the principal stations, usually under the direct supervision of the missionaries, and of larger and of higher grade than the common schools in the towns and villages. In most cases they have both boarding and day pupils, of which the former are a majority. Few pupils study to very high grades in the villages. After they have completed the Third Standard or more, if promising scholars, they may be carried to higher grades in the station schools, where there are more pupils and better advantages. Most of the station schools now have large numbers of orphan children amongst their pupils.

Common Schools. — The 161 common schools of the mission, with their 4,694 pupils, are among the most effective mission agencies. Through them the missionaries are able to reach and help many who would otherwise be inaccessible. In them are the boys and girls who enter the boarding schools, and later on are trained for mission or other service. They are centers of light and moral influence in places where there are not enough Christians to form churches. They are powerful instruments for the uplifting of the "depressed classes" as well as helpful in winning to a better life many not of the lowest castes. Most of them are under government inspection, and the mission receives for them grants varying according to the results of annual examinations and the general efficiency of the schools. Many more might be established in almost every district if funds were available. With the passing away of famine conditions a greater demand for education may be looked for, and people will be willing to make greater efforts to obtain it. Common schools are roughly classified as town or Hindu schools and village schools. By the former are meant schools established in the towns, chiefly for children of the higher castes. The village schools, while not limited to any caste, and often containing pupils from many, yet draw most of their pupils from the Mahar and Mang castes.

The teachers in these schools are all trained natives, the missionaries keeping general superintendence and control in their own hands. The opportunity of opening such schools is almost limitless were teachers and funds sufficient. It costs only about twenty-five dollars a year to keep such a school in operation throughout the year. In time the people themselves will pay all the expenses, but at the beginning they are unable to do so. The people are becoming more eager to have such schools in their village, or in their ward of the town, and are increasingly ready from their poverty to support the teacher. These schools afford a most promising field for sowing the seed of the gospel where it cannot fail to root and produce fruit.

Special Schools. — The Josephine Kindergarten, Sholapur, Miss Harding reports, has had ninety-one in attendance, thirty-three boys and fifty-eight girls. There have been nine girls in the training class, four of whom were seniors and five juniors. This is the only kindergarten school in the mission and almost, if not quite, the pioneer in the presidency. It has received high

commendation from the government officials, who have made a grant to aid in its support.

Blind School, Bombay. In Miss Millard's absence this school has been under the care of Mrs. Abbott. The school has grown in numbers during the past year, at present the boys numbering twenty-four and the girls thirteen, while many applicants are waiting for admission. There has been much advance in industrial work. The interest in the school of non-Christians — Parsees, Hindus, and Mohammedans — has been most marked, and is a unique experience in Christian mission work. Scores of these friends have visited the school and have given substantial proof of their sympathy and interest. One thousand two hundred rupees have come from these non-Christian friends for the support of the school.

The Blind School at Sirur, under Mrs. Winsor's care, has less pupils, but is no less interesting.

The homeless children left to the mission as a legacy by the famine, that appears now to be passing away, have been mentioned in previous reports. There is less to report concerning them this year, and much of the work for them is included in the school reports already given. Industrial education has gained its present place in the mission's work mainly because of the need of a practical training for immediate self-support for the many orphans who are already in their teens. There are now under the care of the mission at nine different stations 3,028 of these homeless ones in training for lives of usefulness and large influence among their own people. Much aid has been contributed for the support of these children through the National Armenian Relief Committee, whose president is Chief Justice Brewer, of Washington, and whose secretary is Miss Emily C. Wheeler, of Worcester, Mass.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

The Sir D. M. Petit School of Industrial Arts, Ahmednagar, is under the superintendence of Rev. James Smith and is the technical department of the high school of which it forms an integral part. Every pupil in this department spends half the day in the high school proper in purely literary work and the other half of the day in the workshops. Those who go to the workshops in the forenoon attend the high school in the afternoon, and *vice versa*, so that we have two sets of pupils for each master. Mr. Smith writes: "To those — and they are many — who inquire what we make in these workshops with more than three hundred and fifty pupils, I always answer, 'Men.' But of course there are by-products and in every well-managed establishment the careful husbanding of by-products has added materially to the dividends. Our by-products then are: (1) Persian carpets and rugs varying in value from five dollars to eleven dollars per square yard. About forty of these of excellent quality and design have been finished during the year. There are nine masters and 150 pupils in this department. (2) *Repoussé* work in brass, copper, and silver. Several hundred brass finger bowls have been made, worth about fifty cents each. Two silver trays of Indian design and a silver tea set of Indian design, as well as a large number of other articles, have been made. (3) The manual training classes,

which, however, are conducted more as a means to broaden the ordinary course in the high school. These have constructed the usual model joints and made a few nice bits of household furniture and devoted considerable time to Indian wood-carving."

At the Industrial Exhibition held in Madras at the time of the Decennial Conference, this school made exhibits in three departments and took first prize in each.

The industrial schools at Sirur, at Sholapur, at Bombay, Vadala, and Roha do not call for full and separate report. They all have the same object in view that Mr. Smith has named, that is, the making of character. A new industry begun this year is that of lace-making, introduced at Ahmednagar in connection with the Girls' High School. Already seventy are under instruction. None of these industrial plants or schools draw support from the American Board. The industrial work for widows under Miss Abbott's care, in Bombay, is deserving of special mention. At the Lucknow Christian Industrial Exhibition this year, the school received the highest certificate for work of its class and a bronze medal at the Madras Decennial Conference.

Mr. David C. Churchill, while not a member of the mission, has given his expert mechanical knowledge and experience to improving the industries of the people who look to our mission for direction and training. He has invented and put into operation a new loom for making a strong, cheap cloth, which promises much in the way of improving the condition of the poor weavers. Mr. J. B. Knight, also not a member of the mission, has conducted an agricultural school, with some forty boys taken from different parts of the mission.

MEDICAL WORK.

Dr. Harding was until his death in charge of the work left by Dr. Julia Bissell in Ahmednagar. Dr. Beals arrived in July and assisted to a considerable extent in this work, until Dr. Harding's death left the work entirely upon him. Meanwhile the work at Wai, for which Dr. Harding was set apart in 1901, has not been begun. Dr. Grieve has begun medical work at Satara, and has labored indefatigably there during the plague epidemic. Medical work at the other stations goes on as heretofore, in charge of Dr. Ballantine at Rahuri, Dr. G. Karmarkar at Bombay, and Dr. P. B. Keskar at Sholapur.

The number of patients treated was as follows: at Ahmednagar, 5,550; Bombay, 5,188; Rahuri, 3,512; Satara, 2,392; Sholapur, 11,287; total, 27,929. Nearly nine thousand of these were Hindu patients and 1,700 were Mohammedans. Rupees 5,438 ($1,813) were taken in fees.

LEPER ASYLUMS.

In connection with the work of the mission there are three leper asylums, at Poladpur and Pui in the Roha district, and at Sholapur. The two former are in charge of Rev. I. B. Bawa, while Dr. P. B. Keskar superintends the asylum at Sholapur. The Mission to Lepers in India and the East contributes a large share of their support. Lepers are received, cared

for, and taught, so far as they are able to learn. The Christian love shown to them wins their hearts, and many have been baptized. Mr. Bawa writes, that "out of 105 lepers at Poladpur, only seven are not Christians; and out of the sixty lepers in the asylum at Pui, only about seven are not Christians. The non-Christian lepers in both places are recent comers." In the asylum at Sholapur there are ninety-one lepers, besides fourteen untainted children, who have been taken from their parents and are kept in the orphanages maintained by Dr. Keskar. Of the lepers, forty-five have been baptized and a church has been formed among them.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE.

The preparation and distribution of Christian literature form an important part of the work of the mission, the results of which are probably more widely extended than any others. The publications of the mission are the *Dnyanodaya*, a weekly Christian newspaper, in both English and Marathi, the English part edited by Dr. J. E. Abbott, and the vernacular portion by Rev. Tukaram Nathoji; the *Balbodh Mewa*, a vernacular illustrated magazine for young people, edited during a part of the year by Mrs. Gates, and for the remainder by Miss Gordon. Rev. S. V. Karmarkar edits the "Balshikshak," a weekly Sunday school lesson leaflet, published by the Bombay Tract and Book Society, and also monthly tracts for gratuitous distribution.

The *Dnyanodaya* has completed its sixtieth year, and is one of the oldest if not the oldest Christian periodical in India. It exerts a wide influence outside of the Christian body, as it is found in not less than one hundred Hindu reading rooms. The Columbian Press has issued only 160,000 pages during the year, owing to the ill health of Mr. Bruce.

Dr. Abbott has given half of his time during the year to the revision of the Marathi New Testament, under the care of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The revision committee consists of two Europeans and one Indian Christian scholar. During the year the Acts of the Apostles has been put through the press, and Romans and a part of First Corinthians have been revised on the basis of the Revised Greek text.

The printed report, edited by Rev. William Hazen, sums up the work of the year as follows:—

"If we were to characterize the work of the past year and the present situation in one word, that word would be 'opportunity.' The results of years of sowing are being reaped now. On every hand there are openings for work for which the present staff of workers finds itself utterly insufficient."

MADURA MISSION.

MADURA. — John S. Chandler, William W. Wallace, Frank Van Allen, M.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Henrietta S. Chandler, Mrs. Genevieve T. Wallace, Mrs. Harriet D. Van Allen, Miss Bessie M. Noyes, Miss Helen E. Chandler, Miss Eva M. Swift, Miss Harriet E. Parker, M.D.

DINDIGUL. — Franklin E. Jeffery, *Ordained;* Mrs. Capitola M. Jeffery, Mrs. Susan R. Chester.

PALANI. — Willis P. Elwood, *Ordained;* Mrs. Agnes A. Elwood.

MANAMADURA. — Edward P. Holton, *Ordained;* Mrs. Gertrude M. Holton.

PASUMALAI. — John P. Jones, D.D., William M. Zumbro, *Ordained;* Mrs. Sarah A. Jones.

ARUPPUKOTTAI. — Hervey C. Hazen, *Ordained;* Mrs. Hattie A. Hazen.

PERIAKULAM. — James E. Tracy, Mrs. Fanny S. Tracy.

BATTALAGUNDU. — David S. Herrick, *Ordained.*

TIRUMANGALAM. — James C. Perkins, *Ordained.*

MELUR. — John J. Banninga, *Ordained;* Mrs. Mary S. Banninga.

In this country. — Charles S. Vaughan, *Ordained;* Mrs. Martha E. Vaughan, Mrs. Dency T. M. Herrick, Miss Mary M. Root, Miss Mary R. Perkins, Miss Lydia Gertrude Barker.

On the way. — Miss Mary T. Noyes.

Under appointment to the mission. — John X. Miller, *Ordained;* Mrs. Margaret Y. Miller.

Associated with the mission, but not under appointment. — Mrs. M. L. Eddy, Mlle. Cronier, Miss Quickenden.

Ten stations; 15 ordained missionaries, one of whom is a physician; 13 wives; 9 single women, one a physician; total American missionaries, 37; 25 ordained native pastors; 147 catechists, a gain of 12 in the year; 10 evangelists; 64 Bible-women; 204 male and 136 female native teachers; 23 medical agents, making the total number of trained native agents 609. Christians are found in 515 villages, and they worship in 335 congregations, which are made up of 4,372 men, 4,652 women, and 8,472 children, or a total native constituency of 17,496. The average Sabbath attendance was 10,255; Sabbath schools number 88, with 7,941 pupils attending; 3,336 young people are enrolled in the Y. P. S. C. E., an increase of 368 during the year. The mission has 38 organized churches, 16 of which are entirely self-supporting, with a total membership of 5,199, 349 being added by profession of faith and 171 by letter in the twelve months. There are 241 churches and prayer houses. The 50 itineracies covered 316 days of encampment, 2,384 days of labor in 2,273 villages, and the number of hearers was 177,079. The evangelists reached 2,633 villages where there were 96,196 hearers. The Bible-women visited 11,123 separate homes, and had 186,143 hearers. The hospitals and dispensaries number 7; the number of patients treated during the year was 70,121. Twenty-three hundred and sixty-six copies of the Bible, in whole or in part, were distributed, and 191,261 tracts and handbills. The mission has 1 theological school: 28 students; 309 pupils were enrolled in the normal, college, and high school departments; station boarding schools, 7, with 599 scholars on the rolls; Hindu girls' schools number 15, with 914 pupils; the 176 other schools have 5,186 scholars. The grand total under Christian instruction was 8,148 scholars. Native contributions for the support of the churches and schools were 18,649 rupees, or $6,216.34.

During the year Mr. Perkins, Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Tracy, Miss Swift, and Dr. Parker have returned to the mission. Misses Perkins and Barker are still detained in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Elwood are upon their way back. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Herrick, and Miss Root have come home upon furlough.

The Madura Mission is, with only one exception, coextensive with the Madura district of the Madras Presidency. It extends about seventy-five miles north and south, and 125 east and west, and contains a population of about 2,550,000 souls, of whom not less than 2,300,000 are Hindus. The remaining ten per cent are Mohammedans and Christians. To care for this great population the American Board has had upon the field during the year under review ten ordained missionaries. One of these is a physician, and is tied to his hospital; one is the president of Pasumalai College, which demands nearly his entire time; while a third has charge of the Madura High School

and press at Pasumalai, and still a fourth is studying the language. This leaves only six men to bear the responsibility of evangelizing, educating, and training in the Christian life over two and one-half millions of people, which gives to each ordained missionary an average parish of 425,000 souls.

The mission has the work well planned and as well in hand as its meager forces will allow. At the close of the year two of its members returned after a furlough in the United States, and two more are soon to go back, so that for next year there will be a larger working male force. It is the policy of this mission, as of the Marathi Mission also, to train up an efficient native force with which to equip the churches and schools with preachers and teachers.

The year has been one of prosperity and of deepening life in the mission. The native brethren appear to be comprehending more fully than ever that upon them primarily rests the responsibility for the evangelization of their people. That is the lesson they are slow to learn. All of the pastors of this mission, twenty-five in number, receive their support entirely from the people. The mission is aiming at more compactness in the conduct of its various operations and closer coöperation in all its work.

THE STATIONS.

Manamadura. — The two stations of Tirupuvanam and Manamadura have been united into one station, with the missionaries residing at the latter place. They include a native population of 380,000. The opening of the Pamban Railway, connecting these two stations with each other and with the city of Madura, has made this arrangement more practicable. A station committee has been formed, through which, rather than by individual action, all the important affairs of the work are directed. The two pastors, being members of this committee, are put into positions of increased responsibility, to which they have responded with encouraging ability and spirit.

Another important change, and one which affects more especially the schools as such, is the union of the station boarding-school with the industrial school, making them departments of a single institution. For this reason this report is, for the first time, that of the Boarding Industrial School, Manamadura, an institution with the following departments: boarding, primary, lower secondary, night school, boys' industrial, girls' industrial, and agricultural. In the first of these, in addition to giving food to the 120 boarders, it is sought to teach the girls better methods of cooking and housekeeping than most of them have learned in their homes. The primary and lower secondary departments provide for an education according to the curriculum of government schools, while the night school offers a selected course to those who for any reason are unable to attend the day classes. The boys' industrial classes instruct in carpentry and blacksmithing, and the girls' department has in place of these plain and fancy sewing, with pillow lace-making. The agricultural department is intended to fill a double purpose: to give instruction in agriculture and at the same time provide a part of the rice and other grains used in the school for food. About thirty acres of suitable land has been secured on a perpetual lease from the Court of Wards, Madras, acting

on behalf of the minor Zemindar of the Sivaganga Zemindary. The aim, purpose, and method are to take boys and girls who are in whole or in part dependent upon the mission for education, if not indeed for food itself, to fit them by moderate education and habits of industry to take their positions in the church as self-reliant men and women upon whom the cause of Christ can rely in time of need. The school numbers over one hundred and fifty pupils.

While the statistics show a net gain of twelve in church membership and of twenty-three in adherents in the whole station, it is far from telling the whole story of the results of the year's work. In the Tirupuvanam pastorate there has been a very earnest effort to discipline all the members and adherents who have been entangled in Sabbath-breaking, heathen ceremonies, and other things unbecoming to and hindering the Christian life. This has resulted in a gain that does not appear in the statistics. An effort has been made to increase the number of Christian women able to read. Special meetings for the deepening of the spiritual life were held at Manamadura in March and November; these were largely attended by the members of the churches and congregations, as well as by all the native workers of the station, and especially among the latter class there were many earnest and humble confessions of sin and covenants to turn to a new and better life. In one village early in the year a well-to-do farmer and land owner, who had considerable influence in his village both by his means and by his gifts as a devil dancer or sorcerer, came under the power of the truth. He threw away his images and drum, and together with his mother and his wife became a Christian. His neighbors stood aloof at first, but gradually his relatives and then his neighbors joined with him, and a new congregation was formed. With a very little assistance in securing the door and window, they built themselves a very good place of worship.

Melur. — This station has a population of 340,000 souls, and is under the care of one missionary and one native pastor. The work has been carried on vigorously. Mr. Jeffery gives many interesting incidents of conversion and closes his report with an account of the work in a particular village. He says: "A great change has come over the whole village. They now talk of nothing else than the meetings. They say that village quarreling has come to an end. The boys whose business it is to graze cattle say that their habit was to be careless and indifferent, and in consequence their masters had to beat them often; but since they have become Christians, they have not been beaten once, because they stay close to the cattle and keep them carefully out of the fields of growing grain." By the kind help of some friends it has been possible to open this and two other new villages during the year 1902.

The station boarding school has had seventy-six pupils enrolled.

Aruppukottai and Tirumangalam. — The two stations have been under the care of Mr. Hazen during the year under report, who has had as his assistants 153 native Christian workers, both men and women. In the two stations there are 119 congregations, with 6,394 adherents, that is, persons who have renounced heathenism and are regular attendants upon Sabbath

worship. One who has not lived on mission soil cannot form any idea of the amount of thought and care and nursing involved in this. The people must be taught the very simplest things. They must be instructed in the elements of morality as well as religion, not once or twice, but again and again, day after day, year in and year out. They need advice and help in their disputes with each other and with the Hindus. Their passions must be curbed, and yet the catechist must be sympathetic and show no partiality to any one. He must be their physician in sickness, their spiritual adviser, their judge, their defender. About eighty persons in one village have expressed their purpose to be Christians and come regularly to church. This movement has been going on two or three years; thirty or forty of them in one village became Christians, and we have since built them a church and given them regular services. During the month of October this year seven families in another village of this same people became Christians, and just now eleven people from a third village, and three in a fourth, have come. We have the embarrassment of success, but if they give us the ear, it is our privilege and duty to show them the way of life. They are rough, bold fellows, but they are manly and make splendid Christians when converted. Mr. Hazen adds: "Another sign of growth is seen in the building of seven new churches during the year. Five of these are in places that had no Christians three years ago. Last year we built six new churches in Aruppukottai station, this year seven, and next year we are planning to build five more." These churches cost upon the average twenty dollars each, and are generally twelve by twenty-two feet, with one door and five windows. There has been a gain of some three hundred rupees during the year in the contributions of the people of this station. The people are beginning to wake up to the idea of self-support, and realize that they have something to do in the work of building churches and supporting their pastors.

The boarding school has had 126 pupils, of whom fifty-one were girls.

Periakulam and Battalagundu. — These two stations have been under the care of one missionary, with seven native pastors and ninety-one other native laborers. The two stations embrace a native population of 466,000. Mr. Herrick reports that a harvest festival was held in Battalagundu in March which was well attended, many of the people coming ten miles or more with their offerings. Two were held in the Periakulam station in April, at which the total offerings amounted to 270 rupees. He continues his report as follows: "Evangelistic work is not confined to that done by the catechists and pastors. If the teacher of the village school is the right sort of a man, he can be a most potent force for extending the kingdom of God. I have in mind one such teacher, who, when cholera was raging in his village, did not seek an excuse for a transfer to some safer place, nor ask permission to close his school till a safer season, but was untiring in his efforts to relieve the sick. When he in turn was attacked by the disease, it was found that he had given away to the sick whom he had treated all the medicine that I had provided him with as a precaution for his own safety. Before it was possible to procure more from the dispensary, he was dead."

In the religious life of the boarding school at Battalagundu the Christian

Endeavor Society is an important factor. Directly traceable to this source is the fuller and maturer religious life and experience of the fifteen boys and girls who were admitted to the church on profession of faith during the year. There are two King's Daughters circles in Battalagundu station, and eight in the Periakulam station. One of the two in Battalagundu was started in April, and meetings have been held regularly since then. One circle in the Periakulam station reports a membership of forty. Although many of the women are widows and cooly women who are obliged to work for their living, they keep the Sabbath and attend the Sunday services, also the King's Daughters meetings, as often as they can. They are setting a good example to the other women in the church, and give their offerings gladly.

Madura, Palani, and Dindigul. — These three stations have been under the supervision of Mr. Chandler, who has resided at Madura. He has had the assistance of eight ordained pastors and some 200 native preachers, teachers, etc. A native pastor from Madura city took up residence in Palani after the departure of Mr. Elwood upon his furlough, and he has done most of the work of immediate supervision. Mr. Chandler reports that in the Dindigul station he was compelled to dismiss more than twenty workers for the want of sufficient funds.

Many of the Christian people in Madura have manifested a desire for a true revival and for seeing souls gathered in as the fruit of mission work. The women of the East Gate church have started three new Sunday schools. Street preaching in five centers in the town has been kept up at the expense of the Indian Christians. Some poor people in the suburbs have faithfully utilized their opportunities for religious conversation with their fellow coolies at work on the railway. Those who are isolated from other Christians in villages are faithful in reading their Bible and in laying by their offerings of grain, to be presented when they may have opportunity. Family prayers have increased. Work among the children has borne rich fruit. Eight children in one small village are reading the Bible in their homes, as the result of the Sunday school held by a Christian woman who keeps an independent day school. Both Hindu and Mohammedan boys attend family prayers in the house of their teacher, and are eager to learn recitations for their Christian Endeavor meetings. Their parents also urge the teachers to have them learn such recitations, and attend the meetings to hear them. In one school the Hindu boys show great reverence by kneeling during prayer and refraining from conversation at such times. Their offerings have increased, some having contributed a small coin every Sunday in the year.

The work of the sixty-four Bible-women has been carried on in the various fields with encouraging results.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Theological Seminary at Pasumalai. — Twenty-eight students, most of whom have had some experience in Christian work before coming to the seminary, are here being trained for more efficient work in preaching the gospel. The seminary has for several years constituted the main part of the work of the Rev. J. P. Jones, D.D., and three native assistants. On the

departure of Dr. Jones on furlough, Rev. J. S. Chandler was placed in charge, and for one year the seminary was converted into an itinerating band, under the personal direction and Bible teaching of Mr. G. S. Eddy. During this time the seminary band visited the different stations of the mission and carried on a vigorous evangelistic campaign. In June of this year the seminary returned to its regular course of study at Pasumalai. For those who are in the seminary now, the usual course of three years has been thus lengthened to nearly four.

Pasumalai College. — This is one of the oldest of our mission institutions, and one which has done more, probably, than any other single institution to place our mission on a firm basis. Sixty years ago, what is now Pasumalai College and Theological Seminary was opened as a high grade school in Tirumangalam. In 1870, after the school had been removed to Pasumalai, Rev. G. T. Washburn was made its principal. The best strength of his life, his scholarly abilities, and his private means have been given to it without stint. Pasumalai has partaken of the solidity and stability of his character, and many of the educated young men of that district bear in their lives much which has been gained from the instruction and personality of this man who has watched over them and prayed for them — Christian and Hindu alike. Five hundred and twelve students have been in attendance during the year; of those, thirty-three were in the college proper, thirty-one in the normal school, 103 in the preparatory department, 212 in the lower secondary, and 133 in the primary grades. Mr. Zumbro, the principal, has been assisted by nineteen native professors and teachers.

The college pastor has held once a week throughout the year a "Preparatory Class," into which have been gathered for instruction, preparatory to uniting with the church, those young men who have chosen Christ as their Master, and are willing to make open confession of their faith in him. Twenty-eight of these have united with the church during the year on confession of faith, of whom five were from Hinduism and twenty-three from Christian homes. Bible study has been kept up daily, and in the recent Peter Cator Bible examination for South India, a Pasumalai student gained the first prize in the lower grade examination.

An effort has been made to extend the industries which were begun last year. With the beginning of the year a plan was introduced by which all "mission students" (*i.e.*, all students receiving scholarship aid from the mission) were required to work for at least three evenings each week after school hours. The aim has been to overcome the prejudice hitherto existing in the minds of the students that work with the hands is degrading to those who have at least passed the primary examination. It is impossible to overestimate the extent of this false idea in India, and like every other false thing it must be exposed and driven off.

Thirty-two young men who have been students in the institutions have gone out to become pastors of churches, some in the Madura Mission, a number to other missions in South India. Sixteen have become hospital assistants in government service in South India, Ceylon, and Burmah. Fifteen have become lawyers and pleaders; sixty-five of those who have passed

the First in Arts or matriculation examinations have become teachers, while the number of those passing the lower examinations and going out as teachers or catechists would total several hundreds.

The Mission High School for Boys, at Madura, has had an attendance of 273 pupils, with fourteen native teachers. Mr. Wallace has been the principal. The Bible, which is entirely excluded from Hindu schools, is a regular part of the work required of every student in the mission school. A Sunday school has been held throughout the year, with a voluntary attendance of about two-thirds of the regular students of the high school. About twenty-five per cent of the boys in the school are from Christian homes, the others being from Hindu and Mohammedan homes.

Madura Girls' Training and High School. — Although at the beginning of the year the number of pupils on the rolls was over three hundred, the average attendance for the year has been 270. Of these 168 were boarders. There have been very few Hindu pupils this year. One little Hindu girl from a distant village has continued as a boarder for the past three years, and is now in the fourth class. Another Hindu woman, who was in the training school last year, is now teaching in the school recently opened for silk weaver girls in Madura. The Bible circles among the girls for private study have been continued and the members report at their Christian Endeavor prayer meetings on Sunday. The work of this Christian Endeavor Society has been carried on with great enthusiasm. Fifty-eight girls have joined the Caste Suppression Society. During the year thirty-six have joined the Tenth Legion and forty-one the Comrades of the Quiet Hour, in addition to those who have joined in former years. In November a Temperance Branch was formed in connection with the Christian Endeavor Society, which most of the girls have joined. Fourteen girls have united with the church during the year, and many others show a real change of heart. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor have raised 119 rupees this year for the support of a Bible-woman and other evangelistic and church work.

The new and commodious home for the school, Capron Hall, is approaching completion. The corner stone was laid a year ago in March by the governor of Madras and his wife, Lord and Lady Ampthill.

Lucy Perry Noble Bible School, in the absence upon furlough of Miss Swift, has been under the care of Mrs. Chandler. In March a class of seven completed the course of instruction and left the school. Of these four were added to the staff of Bible-women and the rest all took up work elsewhere. Since these graduated only one class has been in attendance.

The Hindu Girls' Schools in the city of Madura have had an attendance of 420 girls, the most of them from high caste families. An effort has been made to improve the Bible teaching and to create a desire on the part of the children to study the Bible stories.

Village Schools, of which there are 176 in the mission, and in which 5,186 children are under Christian instruction, constitute the beginning of the mission educational and religious effort. These children at the most formative period of their lives constitute a constant audience for the Christian teacher. Christian hymns, passages of Scripture, the story of Jesus

Christ, and much Christian truth are taught these children every day in the school, and upon Sunday in the Sunday school session. From these schools the brightest pupils are selected for the boarding and high schools at the various stations, or in Madura, Pasumalai, and Dindigul.

MEDICAL WORK.

There are two hospitals, one for men under the care of Dr. Van Allen, and one for women under the care of Dr. Parker. This last year, as Dr. Parker was at home on furlough, Dr. Annie Young was invited over from Jaffna to carry on the woman's medical work. The Woman's Hospital has treated a total of (new and old) 33,914 cases, of which 19,700 were new outpatients and 343 new inpatients. There were 1,220 surgical cases and 462 visits to patients in their homes.

Dr. Van Allen reports 37,000 cases treated, of which 21,824 were new, with 1,208 surgical cases. Catechists and Bible-women work among the patients in both hospitals. Dispensaries have been maintained at Dindigul, Pasumalai, Aruppukottai, and Manamadura, in which nearly twenty-eight thousand patients in all have received attention. In the mission, therefore, 69,374 outpatients have been treated and 747 others have been cared for in the hospitals.

THE PRESS.

The American Mission Lenox Press at Pasumalai has employed about twenty-five men the past year and turned out an unusual amount of work. The total expenses for the year, including the purchase of new type and machinery, amount to nearly five thousand rupees. The year closes with a small balance on hand. A special feature of the work has been the publishing of a series of books translated into Tamil from little classics in English. One hundred and four thousand five hundred and six (104,506) pages of English and 1,912,150 pages of Tamil have been printed and scattered. Over ninety-three thousand books, tracts, and handbills have been distributed, for which 2,102 rupees have been realized in payments by the people.

SCHOOL FOR MISSIONARY CHILDREN.

Provision has been made for a school for missionaries' children at Kodaikanal, to be under the joint control of this mission and the Arcot Mission of the Reformed Church in America, our mission holding the property. The school is under the direction of Mrs. M. L. Eddy, who freely gives her time and services to this work. This provision will enable the parents to keep their children with them in India until they are twelve or more years of age, whereas heretofore they have been compelled to send them home three or four years earlier than this. The school will be open to children of other missions.

In closing the printed report prepared by himself, Dr. Van Allen says: "We thank our heavenly Father for his kind protecting care over our mission circle through another year, for the large degree of health and prosperity which he has given to our people in this district, and for his blessing upon

our general work. While we regret the discouraging aspect of some columns of our statistical tables, we are nevertheless cheered by the increasing breadth and depth of influence exercised by the mission upon the whole community, and by the development of our Christian community in Christian life and character. We are inspired with hope by the many items of interest found all over the field, such as encourage us to look forward to an early and great harvest of souls."

CEYLON MISSION.

BATTICOTTA. — Richard C. Hastings, *Ordained;* Mrs. Minnie B. Hastings.
CHAVAGACHERRY. — Vacant. Under care of Udupitty.
MANEPY. —
OODOOVILLE. — Miss Susan R. Howland, Miss Helen I. Root.
TILLIPALLY. — James H. Dickson, *Ordained;* Mrs. Frances A. Dickson.
INUVIL. — Miss Isabel H. Curr, M.D., Miss Annie Young, M.D.
UDUPITTY. — Giles G. Brown, *Ordained;* Mrs. Clara L. Brown.
In this country. — Thomas B. Scott, M.D., Mrs. Mary E. Scott, M.D.
Associated with the mission, not under appointment. — W. E. Hitchcock and Mrs. Hitchcock (on furlough), John Bicknell, Mrs. N. M. Bicknell, Arthur A. Ward.

Six stations; 31 outstations; 4 ordained missionaries, one a physician; 4 wives, one of whom is a physician; 4 single women, two of whom are physicians; total American missionaries, 12. There are 14 ordained pastors; 21 preachers; 326 teachers; 34 other native helpers; total force of native helpers, 395. The 18 organized churches have a membership of 2,092, of whom 1,101 are women; 65 were received on confession of faith during the year. The 43 places for stated preaching have 3,495 adherents, and the congregations average 2,246. The Sabbath school membership is 3,366. The mission has 1 theological school; 2 college, boarding, and high schools for boys, with 158 pupils; 3 college, boarding, and high schools for girls, with 205 pupils; 132 common schools, with 7,548 male and 2,757 female pupils; others under instruction, 322, making a grand total of 10,992 under Christian instruction. Total contributions from native sources amounted to $7,734.47.

Dr. and Mrs. Scott came home upon their furlough, and Dr. Annie Young during the most of the year was in Madura, filling the place of Dr. Harriet Parker absent upon furlough. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock, connected with the Jaffna College staff, are at home upon furlough, and Mr. A. A. Ward has just gone out to take his place temporarily in the college. The absence of Dr. and Mrs. Scott and Dr. Young has left a heavy burden upon those who remained upon the field.

The different departments of the mission work are the evangelistic, centering in the eighteen churches; the educational, represented by Jaffna College, with a theological training class, the Tillipally Normal Training School, the Oodooville and Udupitty girls' boarding schools, the Oodooville Training School for Girls, five English schools, an industrial school, and 132 village schools scattered throughout the mission; the publication, producing a Sunday school lesson paper, *Jaffna College Miscellany*, and coöperation in an English-Tamil bi-weekly, *The Morning Star*, which is not controlled by the mission, and various tracts and leaflets; and the medical, which centers in three hospitals, one at Manepy, one at Inuvil, and one at Karadive.

THE CHURCHES.

The special feature of the work among the churches during the year has been the evangelistic services held throughout the whole field during the moonlight season of May, June, July, August and September. Three days were devoted to each church, and an attempt was made to reach with the gospel message every one in the community. Volunteer workers spent the day in visiting from house to house, speaking individually with the people and inviting them to the meetings in the evening. With very few exceptions, the meetings were well attended. Audiences are reported of from one hundred and fifty to five hundred persons. There was practically no opposition from the Hindus, but on the other hand the workers were almost invariably received kindly and with appreciation. These meetings revealed anew the fact so often mentioned, that there are in this country multitudes who intellectually admit that the gospel is the one true religion, but they have not been aroused to a sense of their personal need of a Saviour and to their individual duty of allying themselves to the truth. Special mention should be made of the way in which the women took hold of this work. They entered into the service with whole-hearted enthusiasm and in some cases at no little personal inconvenience. Indeed the most encouraging feature of the campaign has been the manner in which the workers have taken hold. The results for the Christian workers have been invaluable. In almost every church there has been a genuine quickening of the spiritual life and a drawing together of the members in greater unity. In spite of this special effort there was no marked increase in church membership, only sixty-five having been received to the eighteen churches. Sixteen of these churches receive no aid from the Board.

We have to report the death in April of Rev. T. P. Hunt, the able pastor of the church at Chavagacherry. Mr. Hunt was ordained in 1855, and was a man of unusual ability and strength, a noble type of the Tamil Christian pastor. The theological class of only two men in Jaffna College will hardly meet the needs of this mission for trained native workers.

INDEPENDENT WORK OF THE CHURCHES.

Twice a year there is a rally of the Christians of the mission churches in Jaffna. One day of the week in October when the American Board is holding its annual meeting, the churches have their annual meeting to hear of the Christian work in other lands. In May is held the annual meeting of the Native Evangelical Society, which has for its field of work the islands of Pungudutive, Valany, and Delft, west of Jaffna. The fifty-sixth annual meeting was held this year at Oodooville. Each church gives a proportional part of the current expenses of the society. Sixteen young men and women, studying in the colleges or boarding schools of Jaffna, are helped in their expenses by the society. A Bible-woman in Delft is supported by the Christian Endeavor Society of the Oodooville school.

The Jaffna Students' Mission has for its field of work Tondi, on the coast of India. Mr. J. K. Chinnatamby, its first missionary, resigned in

February, owing to ill health, and the Rev. Isaac Paul, a missionary in the islands under the Jaffna Native Evangelical Society, has been appointed to take his place.

The Woman's Missionary Society supports also a missionary in this mission, and are ready to send a teacher as soon as a proper candidate can be found.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Jaffna College. — This institution is supported by its own funds independently of the appropriations made by the Board, but its president, Mr. Hastings, is a missionary, and the other male missionaries in the mission are upon its local board of directors. The year has been an uneventful one, with 109 names enrolled. The religious condition of the college has been most encouraging. All of the students but two are either active or associate members of the college Young Men's Christian Association. During Mr. G. S. Eddy's visit to Jaffna, in October, he spent three or four days in the college holding special services. The Christian lads were greatly stirred up; there was deep heart searching and confession of sin, and nearly a score were led to pledge themselves for mission service. Among the Sivite students, sixteen came out and confessed their belief in Christ as Saviour. Half of these were boys who had formerly taken the same stand, but who, hesitating to receive baptism, had grown cold and indifferent. They were formed into an inquirers' class, and met with the principal every Sabbath noon. One of these, a member of the senior First Arts class, was received into Batticotta church. Two have left college, but with the determination to unite with the church at the first opportunity. Two or three have made up their minds that they were too hasty in confessing their belief in Christ. Others will probably unite with the church at the next communion.

English Schools. — The desire for an English education has not abated, as witness the many schools which have sprung up all over the peninsula during the past ten years. The missions no longer hold the monopoly of English education, the Sivites having nine English schools, besides three high schools and two colleges. The Roman Catholics have one college and one English school and one large convent for girls. In the American mission we have five registered English schools, and three others which are applying for registration. Mention should also be made of two under Christian management, which are hoping to be registered in 1903, but which are not under direct mission control. It is a good sign when the native Christians come forward and start such enterprises without looking to the mission for help. We cannot report each of these schools in detail, but as an illustration enlarge upon the work done in the English school at Manepy: —

Of the 243 pupils ten are communicants, one having joined the church last year, and there are forty baptized children and two adherents in Christian families. Six young men from Sivite homes have decided to be Christians; there are several others who are inquirers. This school is the best in the mission, and owns the best school building in the peninsula.

Tillipally Normal Training School. — In this school the year has been marked by unusual prosperity. "Training school" means not only the train-

ing school proper, containing fourteen students, but also the preparatory or practicing school, containing in its upper grades fifty-eight, and in its lower grades eighty-eight pupils, or a total of 160 enrolled during the year. Of these the first two sections, seventy-two in all, are boarders and the rest are day scholars. Five students accepted Christ and have united with the church. There is an inquirers' class of fourteen that meets every Sunday regularly, and at other appointed times. Considerable repairs have been made upon the buildings, which will add greatly to the capacity of the school. Mr. Dickson in his report says: "We are glad especially to report that the two low caste boys received more than two years ago are still with us, and not only so, but we have also received two others, one of whom was even lower in caste than those first taken. Opposition to them has ceased in the school and they associate cordially and freely with the other boys. We believe that this marks the beginning of a distinctly new era in mission work in Jaffna, and one on which we are now safely entered."

Industrial School. — This school is run in connection with the training school, *i.e.*, it has no students peculiarly its own. The students in the training school are required to spend 100 days of two and a half hours each in some department of the industrial school. Instruction is given in three trades, carpentry, printing, and bookbinding. Owing to peculiar local conditions often set forth before, an industrial school, in the real sense, does not seem to be needed in Jaffna, but so long as the government continues to give the present liberal grant of $3.30 for every boy who passes the examination held by the government inspector, this department can be a real help to the training school. We are also able to provide the boys with free text-books in return for their labor and the grant which they earn.

Oodooville Girls' Boarding School. — The number in the vernacular department at the close of the year was ninety-seven. Of these sixty-seven per cent come from Christian homes and sixty-nine are church members, fifteen having united with the church during the year. The year 1902 will be memorable for a struggle with caste prejudice, in some ways more serious than any ever experienced in the whole history of the Ceylon Mission. The first low caste girl to apply for admission to the boarding school was received this year by unanimous vote of the mission. This excited strong feeling, especially among the Sivite patrons of the school, and within a few days twenty-five pupils were withdrawn from the school by their parents, only two or three, however, being the children of Christians. Many of these have since returned. While it has been a severe trial, lasting through several months, the whole experience has been a real means of grace to the Christian girls of the school and has helped to deepen their spiritual life. The Senior and Junior Christian Endeavor meetings have been regularly held, and on Sunday afternoons teachers and pupils have helped with village meetings for adults and children. They have also assisted in the sewing class for poor women and in work for the employees of the school. This village work is now planned by a "Gospel Committee" of the Christian Endeavor Society.

The training school at Oodooville has had ten girls in training during the

year, of whom three have finished the course and hold second-class certificates under the government. The English department has shared with the vernacular in the losses as well as the blessings of the year.

The class graduated in March from the English school met with good success in the Calcutta entrance examination. Of five girls presented, two passed in the first division and two in the second. Mrs. Eunice John was awarded the Keshab Chandra Sen prize of 140 rupees, as having the highest standing of any girl candidate from India, Burma, or Ceylon. Two members of the class have accepted positions in the Girls' English High School at Vembadi, and one is teaching in Oodooville.

Udupitty Girls' Boarding School. — The number of girls at the close of the school year in March, 1902, was forty-eight, six of whom were in the graduating class. The number enrolled for the current year is forty-five. Of these seventeen, or less than one-third, are from Christian homes. Seventeen are members of the church, seven of whom united during the year. The religious life of the school has been strong and active.

Village Schools. — The village vernacular schools present at once a priceless spiritual opportunity and a great practical problem. There is fullest opportunity to influence, through Christian teachers, through morally pure text-books, and through the personality of the missionary and the preacher, 10,000 Tamil children. The number of direct conversions in the schools is not large, but their indirect influence upon the community is incalculable, and in hundreds of cases the way has been opened through the village school into the mission boarding schools, where definite results have been secured. The problem is that of financial support. The Ceylon government gives generous grants in aid of these schools, stipulating that the money shall be used for the payment of teachers and the purchase of books. The grant is given on the results of examinations conducted by government inspectors, and a child passing in all subjects earns for the school a grant ranging from 4.50 rupees, in the first standard, to 15 rupees in the eighth. The total amount thus paid by the government last year in aid of our 132 schools was, in round numbers, 34,500 rupees ($11,500).

MEDICAL WORK.

General Medical Mission. — This hospital has been under the general supervision of Miss Isabella H. Curr, M.D., since the departure of Dr. and Mrs. Scott. The number of hospital patients is smaller than last year, but in proportion to the number of dispensary patients the percentage is very encouraging. The average number of days in hospital is gradually increasing as the patients learn that patience is necessary. The usual "three days with a physician and no better try another" is giving way to more common sense. The evangelistic work has been carried on earnestly, there being regular work in the wards, with separate patients, in dispensary meetings and the regular Sunday meeting, conducted usually by Dr. Scott and some helpers, and a special ward meeting at 8 P.M., held by some of the assistants.

Woman's Medical Mission. — This hospital has been under the direct care of Dr. Curr since Dr. Young's departure to Madura. For that reason

the dispensary at Chavagacherry has been discontinued. We are glad to report steady improvement among the nurses, all of whom are Tamil girls. This year the Senior girls have done more village nursing than ever before, and their services have been much appreciated.

From the two medical missions the following cases are reported: —

	General.	*Women's.*
Hospital inpatients	607	654
Dispensary, new cases	2,005	1,313
" treatments, total . . .	4,282	2,882

Dr. Curr reports in addition from the Women's Medical Mission, 162 visits to patients in their homes, thirty-seven private consultations, ten European house patients, and in all sixty-two maternity cases. Of the whole number of new patients treated in both establishments, 2,583 were Sivites, 1,102 Protestant Christians, 770 Roman Catholics, ten Mohammedans and Buddhists.

FOOCHOW MISSION.

FOOCHOW. — Lyman P. Peet, G. Milton Gardner, *Ordained;* Mrs. Caroline K. Peet, Mrs. Mary J. Gardner, Miss Kate C. Woodhull, M.D., Miss Minnie Stryker, M.D., Miss Hannah C. Woodhull, Miss Jean H. Brown, Miss Martha Wiley, Miss Harriet L. Osborne.

FOOCHOW SUBURBS. — Lewis Hodous, *Ordained;* Hardman N. Kinnear, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Anna J. Hodous, Mrs. Ellen J. Kinnear, Miss Ella J. Newton, Miss Elsie M. Garretson, Miss Evelyn M. Worthley.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE. — Charles Hartwell, George H. Hubbard, *Ordained;* Henry T. Whitney, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Harriet L. Hartwell, Mrs. Nellie F. Hubbard, Mrs. Lurie A. Whitney.

ING-HOK. — Edward H. Smith, *Ordained;* Mrs. Grace T. Smith, Miss Caroline E. Chittenden, Miss Emily D. Smith, M.D.

SHAO-WU. — Joseph E. Walker, D.D., *Ordained;* Edward L. Bliss, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Minnie B. Bliss, Miss Lucy P. Bement, M.D., Miss Frances K. Bement, Miss Josephine Walker.

In this country. — Willard L. Beard, *Ordained;* Mrs. Ellen L. Beard, Miss Emily S. Hartwell.

Five stations; 96 outstations; 8 ordained missionaries; 3 physicians; 10 wives; 15 single women, four of them physicians; 10 native pastors; 64 other native preachers; 110 native teachers, twenty-seven of them women; 23 Bible-women; 45 other native helpers; 131 places of regular meeting: average congregations, 3,813; 61 churches, 8 entirely self-supporting; 2,656 members, 351 received on confession this year; 77 Sunday schools: 2,185 pupils; 2 theological schools: 20 students; 1 college for boys: 153 students; 2 high schools for boys: 135 pupils; 1 college for girls: 30 students; 4 girls' boarding schools: 156 students; 104 common schools: 1,863 pupils, 383 of them girls; 2 hospitals: 208 patients; 6 dispensaries: 22,873 outpatients; native contributions, $6,182.06.

The changes in the *personnel* of the mission were few during the year. Mr. Hinman was unable to remain at Shao-wu on account of Mrs. Hinman's health, and later in the year was released to accept the secretaryship of the Christian Endeavor Society for China, with residence at Shanghai. Mr. and Mrs. Beard and Miss Hartwell are in this country on furlough for the year. Otherwise the force remains the same as last year. Dr. Bliss and Miss Borts were married last fall, to the great enrichment of Shao-wu station.

The mission was represented at the triennial meeting of the Educational Union of China at Shanghai by Mr. Peet, Dr. Whitney, Miss Hartwell, and Miss Brown.

Foochow City, 1850. — There are ten churches in this station. During the past year there have been many encouraging things about the work. Three of the churches paid the larger part of the preacher's salary. A small building was purchased to serve as meeting place and parsonage for another church. One congregation moved into more commodious quarters. A large amount of labor was expended to develop a spirit of unity among the churches and to come into closer contact with the preachers. A conservative policy in regard to lawsuits had a disturbing effect upon the churches. But they received thereby a truer conception of the purpose of the church and were enabled to grow spiritually. The number of inquirers is encouraging. The small appropriation caused anxiety, but by the help of friends and personal contributions by the missionary the year was tided over.

At Cieng Muang a class of twenty-six women was conducted during six months. During the other half of the year the women attended the church services faithfully and improved their opportunities to read the New Testament. Some of them who carry fagots from the mountains tied their Testaments to the end of the cooly stick and during the noon hour read to the astonished group that gathered around them. On the whole it has been a year of faithful, quiet seed sowing, which will bring a bountiful harvest in the coming generation in China.

The Bible-woman's Training School, with over thirty women and twenty children, has been sadly hampered in its work by the small, inconvenient quarters in which it is housed. A number of applicants for 1903 had to be refused on this account. Owing to sickness and to the fact that some of the women were taken out into the work before they completed their course, no class was graduated this year. One of the women died of the plague and another fell victim to cholera.

Forty-five children were enrolled in the kindergarten this year. There were also five assistants who are taking the training course. It is gratifying to report an increase in the number of children from heathen families. Undoubtedly many messages of love are carried by these little ones into their dark homes. The greatest need of the school is a regular appropriation, without which it cannot be carried on successfully. The training of the children is the most promising and far-reaching work that the mission is doing, and a regular appropriation is necessary to do the work properly.

Normal classes and teachers' quarterly examinations raised the standard of the day schools and deepened the Christian life of the teachers. Nearly all the schools had an increase in attendance, and the outlook for the coming year is encouraging.

The enrollment in the college during the year was 153. Six students, four of them graduates and two after seven years of study, entered Christian work in the mission. This makes a total of forty-eight young men who have gone out from the college into Christian work since 1890. During the summer six of the students died of the plague. The faculty was

the same as the year before, four foreigners and twenty Chinese; nine of the latter are student teachers. The science department has remained at a standstill because the young man called for two years ago has not yet arrived.

The Romanized press reports for the past eleven months a total of 1,346,199 pages printed, of which 40,700 belong to the newspaper, which has held its place as a useful organ of instruction. Besides this there were issued 25,055 sheets, tracts, programs, etc. There is need of a larger equipment and a special man to take charge of this growing and important work.

The year 1902 was marked by the graduation of the fourth medical class, consisting of one member. This graduate remains in the hospital as assistant. The other assistant also remains, and so the hospital is to have the benefit of trained helpers. The income from natives was $356.05. The hospital patients numbered 180. Some of these stayed for several months, until the slow process of healing was completed. This long stay has given them an opportunity to learn much precious truth. The hospital work is carried on in cramped, inconvenient quarters. It is the earnest hope of the workers that money may soon come to build a new hospital.

The number of clinic patients for 1902 was 2,275, more than in the preceding year. To this number must be added the patients seen during the spring months at Sa Muong and Gek Puoi Haeng chapels, making a total increase in the dispensary department of 3,146. The time seems to have come for more thorough and special clinical work. The success of the eye clinic warrants this belief. In one small room it is impossible to make careful examinations and give special treatments. The work can only be continued as in previous years with the hope that a new dispensary will not be delayed.

Ponasang, 1847. — In this station the year has witnessed material and spiritual growth. The old Geu Cio Dong building was torn down to make place for the new commodious Dudley Memorial. The Au Iong Die church, recently visited by flood and fire and plague, has recovered from its tribulations and manifested a greater zeal. Land was purchased and a fine modern two-story brick building, 30 x 40 feet, erected without any expense to the Board. The lower story has a large audience room. The second story is used for the day school and preacher's residence. The church is now entirely self-supporting. The Sang Tung Gio church moved to Ciu Mui, on the bank of the Min River. The members themselves rented and fitted up a roomy chapel, at the expense of about two hundred dollars. The Chinese have manifested a gratifying increase in their power to manage their own work: first, in the exercise of greater care in receiving members into the church; second, in taking care of their own business, repairing their chapels, and managing their own finances. Four churches paid all their expenses.

Woman's work goes on quietly, spreading the influence of the gospel in the home and laying the foundations of a future Christian generation. In the fall of the year an enthusiastic annual meeting of the women in the Foochow district was held at the girls' college. The mission has lost a faithful worker by the death of Mrs. Lau.

Four girls' day schools have given opportunities to the girls to obtain

a knowledge of character and receive a Christian training. The work in the boys' day schools has been continued on the same lines as before.

The Ponasang girls' boarding school numbered 103 girls. Of these thirty were graduated into the college department in the fall term. The girls who remained in the old building constitute the girls' preparatory school. This division of the school has increased the effectiveness of the preparatory school. The majority of the girls are from Christian families. The prevailing spirit has been to make the most of the opportunities. Eleven girls united with the church.

In the fall of the year the new spacious college building was opened and thirty pupils were received from the preparatory school. This change resulted in increased health among the students, and a new enthusiasm in study and more effective work. Ten girls of the college and three from the preparatory school studied English during the year. All the girls belong to the Christian Endeavor Society, and all but five are members of the church. The public exhibition in Chinese and English was enjoyable as well as instructive to the Chinese visitors. The apparatus is appreciated very much. It is to be hoped that funds may be available soon to complete the residence of the ladies in charge of the school.

Two classes in the theological seminary studied throughout the year, the junior class numbering four and the middle class three. The study of Mandarin was added to the course. The members of the Young Men's Christian Association rented and furnished a chapel in the suburbs and conducted a preaching service in it during the year.

In the early part of the year the physician's home was destroyed by fire and the hospital looted by the mob that gathers on such occasions. Planning for the site of the new hospital, numerous business details and attendance upon the sick among the foreigners made the following months busy. The Chinese officials have subscribed $1,500 Mexican toward the new building. This with funds already in hand makes a nucleus for the purpose. As the year closes there is good reason to expect that the site for the hospital will be secured.

Pagoda Anchorage, 1890. — The dominant note from this field is that of progress, a progress marked not so much by large accessions to the church as by the better character of the members received and the work done. The standard of preachers, teachers, colporters, and church members is gradually rising. The natives themselves are taking more interest in the work; self-support is gaining ground. The gross increase in contributions for the field, including contributions toward buildings, was about nine hundred dollars. At Sai King, where there was no resident preacher, twelve members raised over one hundred dollars toward the support of the preacher and toward rent and repairs. The "eighteen villages" hitherto visited mostly by colporters had preaching services during a part of the year and a Christian school for the second time. At A Cio, in the river portion of the field, two members and forty inquirers built a chapel costing $270. They supported their young preacher in preventing the opening of an opium den in the village. At one of the quarterly meetings a revival in temperance took place and a temperance

society was formed. Pledge books were placed in each chapel and a temperance sheet, explaining that opium, wine, and tobacco are not used in the churches and day schools, was posted up in each chapel.

The slight increase in the total membership is explained by the unusual death rate from Bubonic plague, cholera, dysentery, and severer forms of malarial fever.

Christian Endeavor Societies are growing in number and in spiritual power. Troubles with Roman Catholics are reported, arising from their unscrupulous use of political power in lawsuits.

Of the eleven Bible-women, five taught station classes and did much visiting. Sixty-four women attended the six station classes. The first Bible-woman's institute, held at the end of June, brought refreshment and encouragement and newer methods to the Bible-women of the station. The women's annual meeting at Pagoda Anchorage, with the life of Christ as its central topic, proved very helpful.

An additional gift by the Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific enabled the Bible-woman's Training School to carry its work on properly, and two classes studied through the year. The third-year class studied the "Gospel History of Jesus Christ" in Romanized colloquial. This is a translation prepared by Miss Hartwell and just issued from the press. The children of the women were accommodated in a day school, and the school was more successful on this account.

The day schools enrolled a larger number of pupils than in the previous year. The proportion of girls was also larger than before. The girls' day school at Mui Hua, taught by a woman, had a very successful year. The girls made very commendable progress in Romanized colloquial. Teachers' institutes were very beneficial to the teacher, who received some instruction in newer methods and subjects. The attendance at Sunday school has improved.

The girls' boarding school opened with thirty-two pupils. Six of these were new comers. The exceptionally good results of the term's work is attributed by the one in charge to the undivided interest of the three competent Chinese teachers. All but the new girls were members of the Christian Endeavor Society. The society raised thirty dollars for missionary purposes, half of which was given to the Foochow Woman's Missionary Society.

In the fall of the year Miss Borts was married to Dr. Bliss, of Shao-wu, and the school was closed. The station rejoices in the generous gift to provide for a residence and school at Diong-loh in memory of the late Miss Child.

Regular dispensing has been continued at the station and at Diong-loh city and Kang Cheng. Two other important centers were visited during the year. About three thousand five hundred patients were treated. A site for a hospital, dispensary, and residence was purchased at Diong-loh city, and the station is waiting for funds to put up the building, which should precede the erection of the girls' school.

Ing-hok, 1898. — This station was occupied during the year by Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Dr. Emily Smith, and Miss Chittenden, the first time since 1899

that foreign workers have lived at the station. Their presence instilled new life into the work. Mr. Beard's three years' supervision has left a permanent mark upon the work and the workers. It is due to his wise counsel and helpfulness that much of the progress was made.

The interest of the annual meeting at Ing-hok city culminated in the ordination of Mr. Ling Caik Nuk as evangelist of the Ing-hok station. He still maintains his connection with the church at Ing-hok city. A school was started on the street at Ing-hok and an evening preaching service. The plague took away the teacher and his young wife and crippled the school somewhat. Another teacher was soon obtained and the school continued. One of the members of the church, a bookseller, fitted up a room for prayer meetings in his home, about three miles from Ing-hok. Now there are thirty learners at that place.

A chapel was opened at Ek Du. Three men who were learners nineteen years ago, when there was a chapel here, are still interested in the truth and attached themselves to the chapel. At Diong Keng there were evidences of the weakening of clan ties. This is favorable to the progress of the church.

The work of the station as a whole has grown steadily and naturally and is gradually assuming a permanent character. The native workers are growing in their ability to grapple with the problems which confront them and manifest a gratifying *esprit de corps.*

The three Bible-women, beside the faithful personal work with the members of their classes, have carried the gospel message to hundreds of women. Much was done also by the preachers' wives. But the workers are inadequate for the 100,000 women and girls of the station. The whole number of Christian women is less than one hundred. The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few. The annual meeting disseminated a spirit of fellowship among the workers and quickened the zeal of all for the Master.

The greatest advance of the station was the opening of the girls' boarding school. The enrollment was twenty-one. The pupils were housed temporarily in the hospital, which is not used while Dr. Smith is studying the language. Buildings for the girls' and boys' boarding schools are urgently needed so that Christian boys and girls may be trained into Christian workers.

Shao-wu, 1877. — For the first time in five years almost all parts of the Shao-wu field were visited at least once by a foreigner and some parts twice. Mr. and Mrs. Hinman spent about four months and a half in Shao-wu. During the remainder of the year there was only one ordained missionary in the station. The work was shared by three ordained Chinese and thirteen preachers occupying places from twelve to one hundred and twenty miles from Shao-wu. Two men employed as colporters of the National Bible Society of Scotland sold about four thousand portions of Scripture, beside many tracts. The station was cheered by the tour of Mr. Beard through the field and the visits of Dr. Woodhull and Miss Brown.

The Christian women of Shao-wu have formed two Christian Endeavor Societies, one meeting at the North Gate Girls' School and the other at the East Gate Church. During the absence of the foreigners in the summer,

they met together not merely at each other's homes, but also at the homes of those friendly to the cause. Most of them studied the Bible with Miss Walker three afternoons each week. The work among women is fundamental and the opportunities so large that two young women could devote all their time to it. A teachers' institute extending through one week was formed, stimulating to the day school teachers. A Sunday school was organized on the back veranda of Dr. Walker's house.

The girls' school at the North Gate numbered twenty-seven boarders, while eighteen younger girls attended the day school in the same compound. The boarding pupils are all professing Christians. They gave evidence of growth in the Christian life and were helpful to the younger ones. One of the girls walked fifty miles to attend the school. Before the age of ten this same girl read the whole Bible. The girls earned fifteen dollars by their needle work and contributed this amount toward a chapel, which is in contemplation. During the vacation the girls taught the people in their own villages. A building to house the school is very necessary.

The boys' boarding school opened with an attendance of twenty-five bright boys. Nineteen boys paid all their expenses in money; six boys paid one-half in money and one-half in work. Many of the boys are church members and almost all are members of the Christian Endeavor Society.

The Chinese contributed $700 toward the school. This amount represents to them what about seven thousand dollars gold would to Americans. One thousand dollars were contributed from other sources, and a building to accommodate about eighty students was begun. The difficulties attending the training of preachers have been great, but at last a large class was sent out to work.

The headquarters of the woman's medical work were moved into Shao-wu city at the beginning of the year. The new dispensary was finished at the beginning of 1903. During the first nine months of 1902, 5,677 patients were treated, 2,455 new and 3,222 old. Two hundred and ninety-six of them were seen at their homes. In the dispensary a service was held and personal work done by the Bible-woman. Many of those treated at the dispensary attend church services regularly.

The numerous building operations and other business matters encroached upon the time of the physician in charge. To economize time and strength only the cases of those who needed the help of the foreign physician were treated, or of those too poor to buy medicine. The rest were sent to a neighboring native drug store owned by a man trained by Dr. Bliss. By diligence and wise investments he made the small profits of his drug store accumulate until now he is fairly well-to-do. He contributed liberally toward the boys' school and other things. This year he assumed the support of one preacher and has offered $100 for the expense of the theological class. Every day a gospel service is held in the waiting room of the dispensary. There have been 1,900 treatments of new patients, and 3,350 return visits, making a total of 5,250 treatments.

SOUTH CHINA MISSION.

HONG KONG. — Charles R. Hager, M.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Marie v. R. Hager.
CANTON. — Charles A. Nelson, *Ordained;* Mrs. Jennie M. Nelson.

Two stations; 28 outstations; 2 ordained missionaries, one a physician; 2 wives; 1 native pastor; 25 other native preachers; 13 native teachers, four of them women; 5 Bible-women; 2 other native helpers; 28 places for stated preaching; 4 churches, one entirely self-supporting: 1,564 members, 553 received on confession this year; 4 Sunday schools: 230 pupils; 1 girls' boarding school: 20 pupils; 11 common schools: 315 pupils; native contributions, $10,649.70 (Mexican).

The mission force has been seriously depleted this year in the retirement first of Miss Cheney, who has resigned her connection with the Board, and then of Miss Myers, who is at present in Honolulu on account of her health. Both of the missionary families have been at their posts, in nearly usual health, and more busy than ever in the varied duties of the year. An urgent call is made for some one to take Miss Cheney's place, and also for a third missionary family, recommended by the Deputation five years since and much more necessary now than then. The work of building at the compound in Canton has been carried to completion, and now the station rejoices in a commodious and well-built residence, and in a building for the girls' school well adapted to its use and sufficient for many years to come. The central building in Hong Kong, erected without expense to the Board, furnishes a home for the missionary family, a meeting place for the church, rooms for a school, and other important and useful rooms. The considerable debt resting on this valuable property is in the way of steady reduction year by year, and will presently disappear.

Hong Kong, 1883. — The statistics for this station are given with the summary for 1895 by their side, showing the changes in seven years. The gains are as follows: the number of native preachers and of outstations have more than trebled; the communicants have increased from 118 to 1,429; the native contributions for church expenses have advanced from $9.26 to $700, besides $4,500 paid toward buildings for missionary use. The work is growing in all directions, and much more could be done by the missionary in charge if there were a larger available force of native workers and more money at command for the evangelistic work.

Dr. Hager has had the pastoral care of the Hong Kong church while the people were waiting to find the right man, and reports a prosperous year, with more additions than in any previous year. Within this church has been raised the largest part of the total amount reported, and the debt on the central building has been reduced nearly one-half. A Sunday school has been maintained, and the room has been filled every Sunday afternoon. The church numbers more than two hundred members, and has been entirely self-supporting for some years. The total appropriation of the Board for general work in this large circle of outstations was but $700. Were it not for the special donations to this work which are made by Christian Chinese in this country, it would be simply impossible to maintain the stations now open and yielding such plentiful fruit, and no new stations could be opened.

As the story of the year's work in the twenty-seven outstations under Dr. Hager's care is read, and we note the difficulties that invest the work, the strong forces that combine to overcome these difficulties, the baptisms on every center, ranging from five to fifty, and in one instance to three times fifty, the gifts from native sources that go so far to make the work self-supporting and to provide chapels and schools, we seem to be in a large and fruitful field, where the hand of the Master guides the labors and multiplies the results and gives glorious assurance of final victory. It is doubtful if the money expended and the force employed yield anywhere in China a greater or more valuable result.

Canton, 1890. — The marked event of the year in this station has been the completion of the buildings on the new premises, consisting of a residence for a missionary family and two single women, and a girls' schoolhouse that will accommodate forty boarders. This result has been accomplished with but a small expenditure in excess of the appropriation, for meeting which provision has been made without further call upon the Board. It is with great regret, in view of this new provision for its work, that the station reports the withdrawal of both single women and finds itself obliged to ask for new missionaries to take their place.

In the Heung Shau district, which is under Mr. Nelson's care, there are at work two preachers, a Bible-woman, and a school teacher, supported in part by gifts from the Chinese in Honolulu. There is great need of a chapel near the mission compound, and a small sum is already in hand for this purpose. There is no training school this year, not because it is not needed (the fields are suffering for want of trained preachers), but because the appropriation for general work was not sufficient to warrant it. In this part of the field, as in that part under the care of Hong Kong, the generous special donations of the Christian Chinese in this country alone keep the work in vigor and make it possible for it to advance from year to year.

Mr. Nelson shares in all the Christian work undertaken in common by the missions of different boards centering in Canton, and his efforts and personal influence are highly valued by all the missionaries at that center. He has not enjoyed firm health the past year, and this, taken with the unusual cares of building, has limited the amount of time and strength he could devote to the country work under his care. In view of Dr. Hager's furlough, already overdue, the call of the mission for a third family is strong and very urgent.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

TIENTSIN. — Charles A. Stanley, D.D., *Ordained;* James H. McCann, *Treasurer* and *Business Agent;* Mrs. Ursula G. Stanley, Mrs. Netta K. McCann, Miss Frances B. Patterson.

PEKING. — William S. Ament, D.D., William B. Stelle, *Ordained;* Mrs. Mary P. Ament, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Stelle, Miss Mary H. Porter, Miss Jane E. Chapin, Miss Nellie N. Russell, Miss Luella Miner.

KALGAN. — James H. Roberts, William P. Sprague, *Ordained;* Mrs. Grace L. Roberts, Mrs. Viette I. Sprague.

TUNG-CHO. — Chauncey Goodrich, D.D., D. Z. Sheffield, D.D., Mark Williams, D.D., Elwood G. Tewksbury, George D. Wilder, Howard S. Galt, *Ordained;* J. H. Ingram, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich, Mrs. Eleanor W. Sheffield, Mrs. Grace H. Tewksbury, Mrs. Gertrude S. Wilder, Mrs. Louise A. Galt, Mrs. Myrtle B. Ingram, Miss Mary E. Andrews, Miss Abbie G. Chapin.

PAO-TING-FU. — Henry P. Perkins, Edward E. Aiken, *Ordained;* Mrs. Estella A. Perkins, Mrs. Rose M. Aiken, Miss Bertha P. Reed, Miss Laura N. Jones.

PANG-CHUANG. — Arthur H. Smith, D.D., *Ordained;* Francis F. Tucker, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Emma D. Smith, Mrs. Emma B. Tucker, M.D., Miss H. Grace Wyckoff, Miss E. Gertrude Wyckoff.

LIN CHING. — Franklin M. Chapin, *Ordained;* Mrs. Flora M. Chapin.

In this country. — Henry D. Porter, M.D., D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Elizabeth C. Porter, Miss Jane G. Evans.

Seven stations; 50 outstations; 16 ordained missionaries, one a physician; 3 physicians; 1 treasurer and business agent; 19 wives, two of them physicians; 12 single women; 4 native pastors; 38 other native preachers; 22 native teachers; 8 Bible-women; 16 other native helpers; 8 churches: 2,056 members, 269 received on confession this year; 55 places of stated preaching; 1 theological seminary: 9 students; 1 college: 60 students; 4 boys' high schools: 144 students; 3 girls' boarding schools: 143 students; 18 common schools: 186 pupils; 3 hospitals; 3 dispensaries; native contributions, $1,162.

Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich, after furlough, the latter since September, 1900, have rejoined the mission; Miss Miner also has returned, accompanied by Miss Jones going out for the first time. Dr. and Mrs. Porter are continuing their stay in this country in the hope that Dr. Porter's health may presently warrant his return to the field, and Miss Evans is at home on furlough. The changes in the force are very few, and the number now on the ground, though far short of what the work demands, is greater than at any time since the convulsion of 1900.

Missionary operations have been carried on upon every station and in most of the outstations, and the number of new centers which invite labor and are ready for the Christian preacher and teacher is larger than ever before, in some fields ten times as many as were accessible before the outbreak. The deficiency in native laborers compared with the opportunities is as great as in the missionary force; if both forces were doubled they could even then scarcely cope with present openings and the work already in hand. Happily the higher schools of the mission are in full operation, and the supply of native laborers will soon be more nearly equal to the call. Events have moved swiftly since the summer of 1900. Then the missionaries with their native followers were perishing as martyrs, or were shut up in deadly siege in Peking, or were in flight for their lives, and the whole field of the mission was filled with confusion and dread. Now the missionaries are in honor everywhere; the influence of the court protects them and their work; the chapels are crowded with interested audiences; the schools are full, and more have been added to the churches than in any previous year of the mission's history. It is the day of opportunity, great and widespread opportunity; one man now counts as much as two heretofore; a year witnesses progress equal to that of three or five a few years since. The call for men and money, for bold plans, persistent, enthusiastic toil, seems irresistible and must thrill every heart. It would be too much to say that all perils connected with this work have absolutely vanished, but they are nowhere in sight; the

missionaries lay their plans and press their work as if such things were not in mind and could never be met again. One-half of the award for indemnity has already been paid over to the Board, the third quarter is ready for payment, and the fourth and last installment is promised by the end of this calendar year. The work of rebuilding has gone forward steadily throughout the year, and will be practically completed by the middle of next year.

Tientsin, 1860. — Mr. McCann, who has been warmly welcomed to his place by all the mission, has found his labors as treasurer and business agent so many and varied and exacting, that he could cope with them only by calling in the help of an English-speaking Chinese. Dr. Stanley has been in sole charge of the regular station work and has wrought with constant zeal and faithfulness; but finds the demands quite beyond his strength and joins with the mission in asking for a colleague at the earliest day.

The great changes effected by the siege of the city in 1900 and the shifting of the native population, as well as the fact that the present location of the mission compound is now within the French concession, seem to compel the early transfer of the station to a more desirable site; and the mission unitedly recommend the purchase of a location five miles from the old compound and in close relation to the new native city and the missionary work therein. The new chapel in the city, it is expected, will be ready for use in the autumn, and chapels to replace those destroyed three years ago are being built in two of the outstations. The opportunities for aggressive work are very promising, and the number of places that call for laborers larger than ever before. It has been a great trial to Dr. Stanley that more could not be done to meet the spiritual needs of the field, and that the native force, depleted by the losses of 1900, has made it impossible to reap the results that otherwise seemed quite within reach.

An adjustment of outstations has recently been effected which connects them with those of Tung-cho along the east banks of the Peiho, and it is of especial importance that these be occupied and effectively worked. The call of the station, thus, is twofold and very urgent, for another missionary family and for a more adequate supply of native preachers, not so much to open new fields as to work thoroughly the fields already under our control.

The regular services of the Tientsin church have been held, as heretofore, in the domestic chapel, with full attendance both on Sunday and on the midweek meetings. There was no place for services in the city, save in the house of the chapel keeper, and so very few could be encouraged to attend. Nine have been received to full membership and forty-six on probation, making the present number of communicants 159. Native contributions have amounted to a little more than twenty-five dollars. Touring has been done as far as Dr. Stanley's time and strength would permit, by no means what the opportunities or interests of the work required, but enough to yield positive and cheering results. The presence and influence of the Catholics at many points have seriously interfered with the growth of the church both in numbers and in spiritual power. It is deeply to be lamented that the Catholic influence is so often felt as a positive weakening of Christian life and character instead of a reënforcement. The situation in this respect, as in

many others, calls loudly for more constant missionary touring and oversight, for the earnest, aggressive, incessant preaching of the pure gospel far and wide through the large and populous field occupied by this station. May the dawn of this better day be near at hand!

The boys' school at Tientsin has pursued its usual course and accomplished good results. The building is quite inadequate, offering room for not more than eighteen boarders. The teacher has devoted himself to the school in a most fruitful way, and has been a great help in the work of the church. The boys maintain a regular prayer meeting of their own, and attend the church meetings as well. Day schools have been maintained at two outstations, with fair attendance and good progress, and there are promising openings at two or three other central villages.

Miss Patterson, who has been in charge of woman's work and of the girls' school at Tientsin, reports for the year. Help in this work has been given in various ways by Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. McCann, Mrs. Wilder, and Mrs. Gammon. The boarding school for girls opened the year with nineteen pupils, only seven of whom were in the school before the troubles of 1900, and the average for the whole year was fifteen. These pupils all pay a small sum toward their own support, and this sum will be increased from time to time until it becomes a fair equivalent for the privileges of the school. During the year three of the girls have been received to full membership in the church and five others on probation. The Christian Endeavor Society holds a meeting regularly every Sunday morning, and the girls are very faithful to their pledge. The health of the girls has been good in the main; some of them, however, have suffered seriously from the exposures to which they were subjected during the Boxer outrages. Larger grounds for open air exercise are needed.

Another single woman is desired for woman's work, the opportunities for which are rapidly increasing in the city, but still more in the outstations. Bible-women are also called for, and would find their hands more than full. Notwithstanding this scanty force, twelve women have been received on probation, four of them from one outstation. The one supreme aspect of the work at this station, for women as well as for men, is opportunity — vast, alluring, on every hand. May the force soon be sufficient to enter in and gather fully the ripening harvest!

Peking, 1862. — Grateful mention is made of the work done and the influence exerted in the settlement of affairs on the Peking station by Mr. Wilder prior to the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Ament last summer. The force has consisted of Dr. and Mrs. Ament, Mr. Stelle, Miss Porter, Miss Chapin, Miss Russell, and Miss Sheffield. Miss Chapin and Miss Russell have suffered a brief illness, from which both have happily recovered; otherwise the health of the station has been good. In October last the members of the station removed from the Mongol prince's residence, their home since August, 1900, to their own premises, on which two dwelling houses and two buildings for the Bridgman School had been erected. These premises, doubled in dimensions by Mr. Stelle's judicious purchases, are none too large properly to provide for the needed buildings. The Yale mission has one dwelling

here, and the Bible Society has obtained permission to erect a large building on the street front for its own purposes and for a religious center in the city.

Dr. Ament has visited the southern part of the field occupied by the station twice within the period covered by this report, accompanied both times by Mrs. Ament, once in October of last year, a second time in March and April last, and the report shows a remarkable recovery from the troubles of three years since and a happy growth. At Cho Chou is a fine plant, with sixty rooms under eleven different roofs, not counting four business shops which belong to the premises. Here are two schools, doing good work, one for boys and one for girls; a Bible-woman who is kept constantly employed; and a preacher, Li, who holds the work strongly and will soon be ready for ordination. The main expenses here — for preacher, Bible-woman, chapel keeper, the school for boys — are borne from the revenue of the lands given by the official or as part of the indemnity. At the same time the contributions of the church for various purposes have increased more than threefold the past year. Two widows, made so by the Boxers, with their families are supported by the church; a house of two stories for the use of foreigners visiting the station has been built out of materials from the Boxer temple which passed into the hands of the church; and a new school building which accommodates forty boys has been erected. One of the two deacons recently elected lives on the premises at his own charges, gives his whole time to the work, and is very liberal with his money. Few such men are found in any land. A former deacon of this church has been chosen as the pastor at another outstation. About forty people live on these premises, of whom more than half pay rent. A special effort by Pastor Li to draw in a dozen young men in a box factory near by has been so successful that most of them have been received into the church.

Ping Ting was opened a few years ago by the labors of Miss Russell. Several girls from this place are in the Bridgman School, and three boys are in school at Cho Chou and Peking. A vigorous man as pastor is one of the chief needs here. Nan Meng was peculiarly bereaved by the death of Pastor Hung in 1900. His aged father, sent to take his place, did good work, starting a school for boys, but soon yielded to disease, and the coming of Deacon Liu, of Cho Chou, as their preacher will be most warmly welcomed. At the second visit of Dr. Ament seven were baptized here, and half the salary of their preacher was pledged; and on each of the other outstations there were good signs of progress.

There are eighteen preaching places connected with Peking, and six schools, the one in Peking having more than forty boys. To meet the need for men both as preachers and as teachers, a class of eight has been organized in Peking to train those who promise well for the special service in which they are needed.

The new North Church in Peking was dedicated in May, the members having contributed about seven hundred dollars, nearly all that was needed for repairs and alterations. Its membership now is fifty, the remnant of the ninety members it had before the Boxer troubles. Much is expected from this church under the wise leadership of Pastor Jen, to whom the people are

devotedly attached. The South Church awaits the rebuilding of its place of worship, meeting meanwhile in the street chapel, which will seat only 300. The new church will be finished this autumn, and will be of great advantage to all the work of the station.

Miss Porter has been in charge of the Bridgman School and presents a compact summary of the year's story. The new buildings were somewhat delayed in completion, and it was November before the pupils were called back to their studies, and quite the end of November before the building could be used. Dr. Ingram's patience, devotion, and ingenuity alone made it possible to heat the building and make it serviceable for the winter. The building proves very convenient and serviceable.

The teachers have been Miss Porter, Miss Chapin, Miss Sheffield, and two native assistants of the class of 1901 during most of the year. The work of the assistant who has served through the year has been extremely valuable, and she gives promise of being fitted presently to bear the very heaviest responsibilities. Marriage soon claims these assistants and makes the task of building up a native teaching force for girls' schools far more difficult than in the schools for boys. Miss Chapin suffered an attack of pneumonia in April, but under good nursing and medical skill has made a good recovery. Special thanks are due to the Presbyterian mission for help freely given in this time of need.

The whole number of pupils during the year has been eighty-four, of whom nine were from Shansi, six from Shantung, nine from Pao-ting-fu, and the remainder from Tientsin, Peking, Tung-cho, and their outstations. Two of the pupils died of cholera last summer, one a brilliant member of the senior class from Pao-ting-fu, the other of a rare simplicity and earnestness of Christian faith. The health of the pupils in general has been quite as good as in former years. The course of study has been enlarged, so that the next graduating class will have studied a year and a half more than those who have gone before. The studies thus added are a high school physiology, algebra, geometry, typology, mental philosophy, Chinese history, and an analytical study of Mencius based on Dr. Faber's "Mind of Mencius." It is hoped to add to these, geology and church history. The goal of this school is a college, doing for girls what North China College now does for the boys.

The religious life of the school has been even and hopeful, without unusual experiences. Twelve of the girls have united with the church and fifteen have been received on probation. Even surer proofs that they are learning of Christ are given by the daily life, and are a continual joy to the teachers' hearts. Because of the smallness of the street chapel, it has been necessary for the girls in this school to meet by themselves for Sunday worship, but for Sunday school and the midweek meeting they have met with the church. It is hoped soon to make provision for kindergarten training and to make this a department of the Bridgman School.

Kalgan, 1865. — The mission in May of last year, upon recommendation of a special committee appointed to examine the field, voted to reopen the station without further delay, and to place in charge of the work Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, and to ask for further reënforce-

ments, and to authorize the erection of two temporary homes and other necessary buildings at a moderate cost. When the Prudential Committee came to review this action, it seemed to them best not to fully reinstate the station, and they recommended the mission to locate Mr. and Mrs. Roberts on some other station needing reënforcement and to place Mr. Sprague in charge of this station with the help of the native preachers. After the experience of the year the mission has again given the question most careful study, and now asks that the station be reinstated as before the troubles, that Messrs. Roberts and Sprague be put in charge of its work, that a physician and a single woman be added to the force, and the necessary buildings erected out of the indemnity already in hand.

Under these circumstances it is not strange that the work of the year has been broken and less effective than could be desired. The temporary homes have been fully utilized; members of other stations have visited Kalgan on their way to summer rest, and a family of the Swedish mission has built a temporary home on the mission compound. The distribution of the indemnity to the native Christians was a trying experience, and some of the native preachers who were in charge of it for a time proved unequal to the responsibility. The total amount awarded was $16,267 in gold, and it was not till the end of the year that this difficult matter was adjusted. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague arrived from America in the autumn, and two Swedish families spent the winter here; so that the station had four missionary families, two working for the Mongols, two for the Chinese; three chapels were opened and a boys' school started under a teacher who graduated from the North China College. The street chapel in Kalgan has been opened for preaching daily throughout the year, with audiences of fifty or sixty at times. On the compound there has been preaching and Sunday school on the Sabbath, and a well-sustained midweek meeting throughout the year and evening meetings during the three winter months. A small station class was also held, with good results. During the week of prayer a conference was held at Kalgan to which all the helpers and deacons and several other brethren were invited; and along with devotional meetings the church roll was revised, discipline administered, and the practical affairs of the church discussed. It has been found necessary to suspend two of the preachers and several of the members — a sad and trying experience not peculiar to China or to our times, out of which it is believed that the church will come to greater strength and purity. One of the helpers suffered martyrdom; two died of tuberculosis; three were dismissed; and three others withdrew from dissatisfaction. Three preachers and teachers proved faithful and are doing excellent work. The reconstruction of the church and ministry is now fairly accomplished, and while it has involved many painful experiences, these are relieved by the sight of wanderers restored and new converts confessing their faith.

The church at Ching Ko Ta, one of the chief outstations, has called one of the native preachers to be its pastor and provided his entire support, and they are planning to erect a new chapel this year.

Mr. Sprague has made three tours to Yü Cho and the adjacent outstations, distributing Christian literature and setting things in order. On his last visit, in April, five adults were received to the church. During the last half year here reported sixteen persons have been received to the church and twenty-five on probation. Great care has been exercised in receiving those who sought admission to the church, and the outlook is cheering if the force on the station can be duly maintained.

Mrs. Sprague reports the work for women in Kalgan, which has been under her especial care, aided by Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Larson. Of the five women employed by the mission in 1900 only one is now at work. One was martyred, one is too infirm for service, the other two could not wisely be employed because the troubled condition of the field had closed doors, and the villages are too far away to be under the care of the missionary ladies at Kalgan. Several visits to homes have been made, with varying results. Mrs. Roberts has had a woman's class an hour daily since January, and they have read the first two Gospels together. There are eleven women belonging to Kalgan in the church, and fifty in the field of the outstations. Several suffered martyrdom. The cry is earnestly made for the return of Miss Engh and for two single women to be permanently located at Kalgan.

Tung-cho, 1867. — Since the last report this station, located in Peking ever since the siege, has removed to its new and very desirable compound just outside the south gate of Tung-cho city. The grounds have been carefully laid out, buildings have been erected for residence, for the college, for the church and hospital, and a certain portion of the premises constitutes a native village under the care of the missionaries. The builders here have been Mr. Tewksbury, Mr. Galt, and Dr. Ingram, the latter after he had rendered a great service as the builder in Peking. One by one the members of this station left Peking and took up their permanent residence on the new compound, till by October, 1902, the removal was complete. Mr. Tewksbury, besides his full share as a teacher in the college, has had the care of the new grounds, besides completing the settlement of native indemnities and administering the colony of Christians on the compound. Mr. Galt has taught a class in college, pressed on his study of Chinese, and done a valuable service in building. Dr. Sheffield, besides his duties as president of the college and acting dean of the seminary, has been busy with translation, printing his "Political Economy," "Theology and Church History," and has done much committee work in Tientsin and Peking. Mrs. Sheffield has taught in the college, prepared the Sunday school lessons, and had oversight of the boys' boarding school. Miss Andrews has taught in college and seminary, besides taking her full share of woman's work; and Miss Evans taught until illness compelled her to desist and it became necessary for her to take a furlough in this country. Mr. Wilder has been acting pastor of the church, had charge of the evangelistic work of the station and taught a class in the seminary. Dr. Ingram has done a great work as builder in Peking and Tung-cho, has resumed his medical work and given lectures in the Methodist Medical School. Mr. Williams has taught in college and station class, and Miss Chapin has been engaged in woman's work.

The United States Claims Commission visited Tung-cho a year since to verify losses, and expressed themselves as highly gratified by the reasonableness of the claims and the ease of the settlement. The native indemnities, distributed by Mr. Tewksbury, amounted to about $45,000, of which sum about $7,500 were held in trust, the larger part being invested for the support of over thirty widows and orphans thrown upon the care of the mission here. The church for the station is built inside the city wall, adjoining the compound outside, and will seat 500 in the main room and 300 more in two adjoining rooms.

As the buildings neared completion the gentry desired to come and congratulate the foreigners, and four days were given over to this housewarming. Scrolls were presented testifying to the fairness of Messrs. Sheffield and Tewksbury in settling indemnities, and a great feast was given by the station. Some ten thousand were present; 120 villages gave a tablet with 1,268 names, and other scrolls were given with the names of 3,000 donors. It was a public celebration of peace and amity, and opened a vast evangelistic opportunity. At least 500 villages were open to the missionaries, and the people in them inclined to listen to the gospel. It was impossible at once to enter into this great harvest and the opportunity passed, when rumors of a new uprising temporarily current made people afraid to show interest in Christian teaching.

The evangelistic force of this station consists of two preachers only; and it has been impossible for Mr. Wilder, with his seminary duties, to visit the field widely for such work. None of the former five outstations are now occupied by native laborers; the blows of the Boxers fell here with terrible force, exterminating some of the churches or leaving but a single member alive. There are, however, two preaching places, with goodly congregations, where the outlook is encouraging. Of the 500 villages open to the station, work has been done in only twenty-eight. Good work has been done in the street chapel in Tung-cho city, with a daily attendance of 125 and several interesting conversions. Daily services have been conducted for the workmen on the buildings, with some converts. A station class was held in November, with an attendance of twenty. Church services have been well attended; the prayer meeting has gathered eighty or ninety. The self-control of the foreign soldiery as compared with the rage of the Boxers has left a deep and wholesome impression.

Dr. Sheffield reports the North China College well established in its new home and its work well in hand. The college suffered the loss of its property and the lives of many of its students during the summer of 1900. But in the autumn of that year, a little later than usual, the college was reopened in Peking and remained there until last September, when it entered its new quarters at Tung-cho amid the congratulations of the officials of the city and the gentry of the surrounding region. The relations between these officials and the teachers in the college are more constant and cordial than ever before. The attendance during the last year has been sixty, equally divided between the college and the academy. Seven young men entered the Freshman class from the Pang-chuang academy, a new experience and of

good promise. Such fitting schools as this at Pang-chuang it is hoped presently to have on every station. The teachers in the college have been Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield, Messrs. Tewksbury, Williams, and Galt, Misses Andrews and Evans, assisted by three Christian Chinese and one Confucian scholar in the Chinese and mathematical studies.

Five young men graduated from the college. It is felt to be desirable to secure some system of graduate study, so that the young men may be carried further on and stimulated to more original and spontaneous work. The religious life of the students has not been entirely satisfactory, and the teachers all feel deeply the need of a better order of things, a truer conscientiousness, and a livelier faith.

A union in collegiate and theological education has been effected between the London Mission and the North China Mission, and ratified by the two Boards. A union in medical education has also been approved between the North China Mission, the London Mission, and the Peking Mission of the Presbyterian Board.

The Gordon Theological Seminary has had a class of nine students, under the instruction of Dr. Sheffield, Miss Andrews, and Mr. Wilder, and good progress has been made.

Dr. Ingram makes brief report of medical work at the station. He removed from Peking to Tung-cho last September, and since then the dispensary has been constantly open and many patients received. The new hospital is now nearing completion, and its facilities will be greatly appreciated. Religious instruction has been given daily in the waiting room and many books have been sold. The number of treatments has been 10,840.

Pao-ting-fu, 1873. — At the last report this station was occupied by Dr. Peck and Mr. Perkins, while Dr. Atwood, of the Shansi Mission, resided here temporarily. This year has witnessed the coming of Mrs. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Aiken, Miss Reed, and Mrs. Atwood. Two residences for missionaries have been erected and another is now building. A compound for the girls' school and women's work has been completed, the premises inclosed by walls, and gatehouses erected. The hospital is planned and it is expected will be built with funds contributed by the Chinese without help from the Board. During the year Dr. Peck has held a daily clinic, and about 12,000 patients have been treated.

The evangelistic work has been in the care of Messrs. Perkins and Aiken, while Pastor Mêng, who has been in charge of the church, has also lent valuable aid in visiting the outstations. The native church is striving to erect its own place of worship on a good site near the mission compound, and has already $300 for the purpose. The services are now held in a mat shed, with good attendance. A large station class was held through all the winter and spring, in which at least a hundred men received instruction, nearly all of them new inquirers. A new place of worship near by was opened during the year, where a congregation of seventy or more gathers, led by one of the older members, who receives his entire support from the people. A similar movement has appeared at several points, and there is a special call for preachers to minister to these congregations. At one of these points, where

the preacher has hitherto received all his support from the mission, the people now provide two-thirds of his salary. In the part of the field under Mr. Perkins's care there is recorded a steady increase in the circulation of Christian books. A recent order called for 350 complete Bibles, 200 Testaments, 500 singing books. At least six young men connected with the station seem to have an experience and culture which qualify them to do good service as teachers and to meet in part, at least, the numerous calls for such men. The boys' school has been well taught by two young men, and has had fifty pupils in attendance and others refused for lack of room. Mr. Aiken's part of the field extends 135 miles southwest of the city, on both sides the railway between Peking and Hankow, with an average width of fifty miles; this region includes many populous cities and a great village population, amounting in all to about 2,500,000 souls.

It is a time of rare opportunity; preachers and teachers are welcome and find a ready hearing; the Catholics are busy, and it is good policy to reach as many as possible before they have become imbued with Catholic ideas and practices. In this region we now have six centers where there are little groups of members, and in which preaching in some form is maintained. In one of these outstations lived an aged church member, converted late in life from avaricious and selfish ways, who when the Boxer troubles came boldly put up the sign over his door, "I am a Christian." When taken captive he dressed in his best, as if for burial, and joyfully met his death for Jesus' sake. At another village Mr. Aiken baptized eleven persons, received fourteen on probation, and entered the names of many more as inquirers, and the people agreed to raise a goodly part of their preacher's salary. Mr. Aiken's report closes with these words: "The Chinese about Pao-ting-fu were never so ready to hear the gospel as now. Foreigners were never treated with so much respect, and perfect peace and quiet prevail."

Pang-chuang, 1879. — Mr. and Mrs. Smith and the Misses Wyckoff, who had reoccupied the station last year, were reënforced in September last by the coming of Mr. and Mrs. Chapin, and in December by Dr. and Mrs. Tucker, the newly appointed physicians.

The settlement of the native indemnity claims has entailed a vast amount of labor and care, of disappointment and envying; and it has been impossible for the missionaries to escape a share in the ill feeling or for the church to keep itself from reproach. The great burden of this experience is now past, and some real progress has been made in the settlement of church affairs and in resuming the missionary work along the usual lines. The only complete church list corrected to date was lost, and a new one begun this year is not yet complete. In an epidemic of cholera the wives of the two pastors died, greatly to the discouragement of these men. Both men, however, have married again, and more happily than is usually the case.

The quarterly meetings of the church were resumed on Easter Sunday, 1902, and with one exception have been maintained ever since. This year at the spring meeting the church was as well filled as ever in the past. Baptism was administered in July last year for the first time since the Boxer troubles. The total number thus added to the church is fifty-one, and the

total number of probationers is eighty-seven. A third class has been recognized, of "Registered Applicants" not yet ready to take the covenant of probationers, and of this class there are twenty-eight. Special mention is made of the services of Pastor Chia, and of three other helpers, two of them formerly medical helpers. Station classes have been held at Pang-chuang, and at four other places, with excellent success, and at a few other points with less satisfactory results. Some of the former helpers, temporarily dismissed from service, have been restored, with good results, while a longer time seems necessary for the full reinstatement of others. Several of the former chapels have been reopened during the year, and six chapels entirely destroyed by the Boxers have been rebuilt, and at other outstations premises have been bought or improved. The present situation in this respect is a great gain upon that reported one year ago.

The academy, though it still feels the effects of the disturbances of three years ago, has been in full operation for the past two years, and last year graduated a class of eight, who went to the college at Tung-cho in the autumn. The same number graduated this year. Three teachers care for the school, with the help of a former pupil at Tung-cho. A branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has been organized here, and some outside work in other villages, but there has been no deep religious awakening among the boys. Schools have been revived or started for the first time in several of the outstations, and in eight schools thus in operation there have been seventy pupils.

The sale of books yields twenty-eight dollars; ten copies of a Soochow paper are taken and sixteen copies of the *Review of the Times* have been subscribed for in this field. The contributions of the native church are still unsatisfactory, and it will take some time to get back to the conditions of 1899. Living costs more, and the work of rebuilding has put a special strain on resources. The effort to secure gratuitous service for the church has not been relaxed and some cheering results have been gained.

Friendly relations with officials have been carefully cultivated, and at present intercourse with these men is both more frequent and more satisfactory than ever before. The yoking of Pang-chuang and Lin Ching lays a burden on the small force available, which is utterly beyond their powers. There are 6,000 square miles in each station, a territory as large as Connecticut and Rhode Island, and a population of between two million and three million in each. The opportunity is grand; with competent force the results might easily be doubled.

The dispensary and hospital have been open all the year, Mr. Chiang being in charge, and the treatments have numbered 8,000, and the hospital cases 350. With the coming of Dr. Tucker this arm of the service will become far more effective, and will soon surpass all former records.

In woman's work Mrs. Smith and Miss Gertrude Wyckoff have had charge of the station class work, village visiting and touring; Miss Grace Wyckoff has care of the girls' school and general responsibility on the station when the other ladies are absent. Mrs. Chapin has assisted in morning prayers and Sunday prayer meeting.

Station classes have borne a prominent place in the work of the year, and a new plan has been followed. The winter classes were held at the outstations instead of Pang-chuang, thus reducing expense, increasing the numbers, and best of all bringing Christian instruction and influence into the very midst of many communities. Thirteen such classes were held; 350 women have been taught; eighty-three villages were represented in these classes; seventeen women have assisted in the teaching. In four outstations a woman's weekly prayer meeting has been started; the churches in three outstations experienced revivals such as have not been known before. Sixteen tours have been made besides those in connection with the classes, to the great comfort and refreshment of the Christian people. Most touching stories are told of women faithful to death in Boxer days, walking in the light of heaven, while confusion and violence stalked abroad.

The girls' school has thirty-seven pupils, and five have been graduated and sent to the Bridgman School. The spirit in the school is good and excellent progress has been made.

Lin Ching, 1886. — Mr. and Mrs. Chapin have been in charge of the work on this station, while residing at Pang-chuang and assisting there as occasion served. Some rebuilding on the compound in Lin Ching was necessary, and many repairs have been made on the outstations.

The native agency has consisted of nine preachers and two colporters laboring mostly in the six outstations. The conditions of work have changed in several respects from what they were four years ago. Western learning is in demand and honor. Foreigners are respected or feared. Officials once insolent are now obsequious; men are found everywhere ready to listen to the gospel; frequently men are met who have been praying men for years. The Catholics are a hindrance to genuine missionary work; their avarice and pretension and violence and injustice are so open and flagrant that in defense of the truth the missionary needs to separate himself wholly from them. Books and tracts have a large sale. There has been a large attendance in the street chapel, two helpers being busy all the time; the Mohammedans have seemed to be interested and two of them have been baptized. The preachers have shown great courage and earnestness, and much seed has been sown. The openings in the outstations are attractive, large audiences are easily gathered, and the missionary is always welcome. The inquirers are numerous, among them being many women. The most urgent need is for thoroughly trained and well tested preachers, to make frequent visits to the villages and steadfastly preach the word of the kingdom. The church of this station numbers 138 members, and thirty-four have been added the past year on confession.

Woman's work on this station has received but little attention, because there is no one set apart to direct it, and the visits from Pang-chuang are necessarily brief and limited in range. There are twenty women in Lin Ching, members of the church, all of whom wavered at the time of the Boxer outbreak, but all of whom have showed sincere penitence, and are regular attendants on Sabbath services and the weekly prayer meetings. A single woman ought to be specially assigned to the work in this field.

SHANSI MISSION.

TAI-KU. — W. A. Hemingway, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Mary W. Hemingway; residing at Pao-ting-fu.

FEN-CHO-FU. — I. J. Atwood, M.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Annette W. Atwood; residing at Pao-ting-fu.

In this country. — Mrs. Lydia C. Davis, Mrs. Alice M. Williams.

Two stations; 1 ordained missionary, who is also a physician; 1 physician; 2 wives; 2 single women.

This mission is for the present joined to the North China Mission, and the missionary families in charge of the work reside at Pao-ting-fu. As soon as expected reënforcements arrive and due preparations can be made, residence will be resumed at the two stations within the limits of the mission, on both of which there are buildings that can easily be fitted for use.

It is a great gratification to report the appointment to this mission of Mr. Paul L. Corbin and his fiancée, Miss Miriam H. Locke, who will proceed to the field next summer. Mr. Corbin serves as traveling secretary for the Volunteer Movement during the coming academic year, visiting colleges and seminaries to enlist volunteers for the foreign field. They are both from Oberlin, and will be supported by the students of the college and seminary there. The appointment of Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway furnishes the mission with medical service at both stations as soon as residence in the field is resumed.

Dr. Atwood has been made glad by the coming of Mrs. Atwood the past year, and has made the oversight of the mission his chief care. Two extended visits were made to the field, one in the summer months last year, the second in the spring months this year. The ministration of famine relief to above three thousand at Tai-ku alone produced a most happy impression. The old epithet, "foreign devil" — a common salutation in former times — was not once heard during these visits. Mr. and Mrs. Thurston, of the Yale mission, accompanied Dr. Atwood on the second tour, and added much to his pleasure. Instead of gratuities, the relief this time took the form of wages for labor on the mission compounds, both of which were greatly improved thereby. New deeds of the property at Fen-cho-fu and Tai-ku have been secured, recorded in the local court and deposited with Mr. McCann at Tientsin. At Tai-ku enough brick and dressed stone have been secured for the erection of at least one more missionary residence.

The church at Tai-ku though cast down is not utterly destroyed. About forty members are left, and there are signs of spiritual life that promise much for the future. Many of the substantial men of the place come about the missionary, and three of this class have applied for probation. The congregations here are largely made up of the laborers on the mission premises, few of whom have ever before heard the gospel. At Fen-cho-fu the chapel was crowded with an intelligent audience, and it appeared that regular services had been maintained during the absence of the missionary. On the journey

from Fen-cho-fu to Tai-ku the treacherous murderer of the missionaries at Fen-cho-fu in August, 1900, was discovered and arrested and put on trial for his crimes, with prospect that due punishment will be meted out to him. At one of the outstations, Nan Ching Tui, Dr. Atwood spent a Sunday and held three services, all well attended. The work here is self-supporting, and the preacher is also the teacher of the day school during the week. The congregations gather to the number of 150 in the upper room of the wealthiest man in the village; the villagers are nearly all Christians and have thrown their idols to the bats.

The helpers of 1900 nearly all perished with the missionaries, and the great need of the mission, after the reënforcement of the foreign laborers, is for a few trained and competent native preachers. Eight pupils of the former academy are now at school at Pao-ting-fu, making good progress, and three of them will go to North China College this year. Other pupils in Shansi are waiting in hope for room to be received in the school at Pao-ting-fu.

It is a marvel that this mission, so smitten and scattered three short years since, is now so quiet; the Boxers vanished; the missionaries welcomed; the churches rallying their broken forces; the property restored and enlarged, and young men eager for learning and preparation for Christian service. No one five years since could have dreamed that such opportunities would so soon greet the Christian missionary. The field is ripening to the harvest. "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth the laborers into his harvest." Who will follow Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway and Mr. Corbin and Miss Locke, and share with them the work of restoring the mission and reaping the glorious harvest there?

JAPAN MISSION.

KOBE. — John L. Atkinson, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Caroline G. Atkinson, Miss Susan A. Searle, Miss Martha J. Barrows, Miss Elizabeth Torrey, Miss Eliza Talcott, Miss Mary Holbrook, M.D., Miss Cora F. Keith.

KYOTO. — Jerome D. Davis, D.D., Dwight W. Learned, D.D., Otis Cary, George E. Albrecht, D D., Morton D. Dunning, Charles M. Warren, *Ordained;* Mrs. Frances H. Davis, Mrs. Florence H. Learned, Mrs. Ellen M. Cary, Mrs. Mary W. Dunning, Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon, Miss Mary F. Denton.

MAEBASHI. — Hilton Pedley, *Ordained;* Mrs. Martha J. Pedley, Miss Fannie E. Griswold, Miss Olive S. Hoyt.

MATSUYAMA. — Sidney L. Gulick, *Ordained;* Mrs. Cara M. Gulick, Miss Cornelia Judson, Miss H. Frances Parmelee.

MIYAZAKI. — Cyrus A. Clark, C. Burnell Olds, *Ordained;* Mrs. Genevieve D. Olds, Miss Julia A. E. Gulick.

NIIGATA. — Horatio B. Newell, William L. Curtis, *Ordained;* Mrs. Jane C. Newell, Mrs. Gertrude B. Curtis, Miss Clara L. Brown.

OKAYAMA. — James H. Pettee, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Isabella W. Pettee, Miss Mary E. Wainwright, Miss Alice P. Adams.

OSAKA. — Wallace Taylor, M.D., George Allchin, *Ordained;* Miss Lucy E. Case, Miss Abbie M. Colby, Miss Mary B. Daniels.

SAPPORO. — Enoch F. Bell, *Ordained;* Mrs. Anna E. Bell, Miss Adelaide Daughaday

SENDAI. — Mrs. Sarah E. De Forest, Miss Annie H. Bradshaw.

TOKYO. — D. Crosby Greene, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Mary J. Greene.

TOTTORI. — Samuel C. Bartlett, Henry J. Bennett, *Ordained;* Mrs. Fanny S. Bartlett.

TSUYAMA (Part of Okayama Field). — Schuyler S. White, *Ordained;* Mrs. Ida M. White.

Associated with the mission. — Kyoto, Miss Grace W. Learned; Kobe, Miss Ada B. Chandler.

In this country. — John H. De Forest, D.D., George M. Rowland, Arthur W. Stanford, Frank A. Lombard, *Ordained;* Mrs. Helen A. Rowland, Mrs. Jennie P. Stanford, Mrs. Nellie M. Allchin, Mrs. Leonora B. Albrecht, Mrs. Harriet G. Clark, Mrs. Mary F. Taylor, Miss Julia E. Dudley, Miss Gertrude Cozad.

Appointed to the mission. — Miss Charlotte B. De Forest.

Twelve stations; 25 ordained missionaries, of whom one is a physician; 22 wives; 23 single women; total American force, 70; 48 ordained native pastors; 37 acting pastors and evangelists. There are 78 organized Kumi-ai (Congregational) churches, of which 36 are self-supporting, with a total membership of 5,538 men and 5,155 women; 826 were added on confession during 1902; 27 unorganized churches; average attendance upon the Sunday schools is 4,728. Total contributions by the Japanese for the support of Christian work were 42,730 yen, an increase in gifts over 1901 of 8,941 yen. The value of church property is 135,106 yen. There are in the mission 1 theological school, with 16 pupils; 1 college for young men; 1 college for young women; 5 other boarding schools for girls; 1 kindergarten training school; 4 kindergartens.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowland have come to this country on furlough, and Rev. and Mrs. Stanford and Miss Cozad on account of ill health. Miss Swartz has withdrawn from the mission. Miss Annie L. Howe has come home and begun kindergarten work in Chicago. Rev. Frank A. Lombard, having completed his engagement with the Doshisha, has come home for a year of study, after which he will join the mission under appointment. Dr. De Forest and Dr. Albrecht have made a brief visit to this country, the latter to render assistance on the way to Mr. Stanford in his sickness. Miss Talcott has returned to the mission after a period of work among the Japanese in Honolulu, and Miss Clara L. Brown has returned after a furlough at home.

Rev. Charles M. Warren, after a year's study in this country, has returned under appointment as a member of the mission. Rev. and Mrs. Enoch F. Bell, Mrs. Dunning, Miss Hoyt, and Rev. and Mrs. C. Burnell Olds have joined the mission as new members. Miss Charlotte B. De Forest has been appointed and will go out this autumn.

An interesting feature of the year has been the incorporation of members of the mission under the name, "The Association of Congregational Missionaries," as a body corporate under the laws of Japan, with power to hold real estate for the mission, by which many serious embarrassments are removed. This corporation has taken over land and buildings hitherto held for the mission in various ways.

The Japan Mission is widely scattered over the entire country, one station each being located upon the islands of Kiushu, Shikoku, and Hokkaido. The remaining nine stations are upon the main island of Hondo. In order to sum up the various departments of the work in the mission, the following catalogue of the stations with the specific work carried on at each is added. No general preaching places not organized as churches are here enumerated. The general evangelistic work of the stations is carried on both through coöperation with, and independently of, the organized churches here enumerated.

Kobe. — The mother station of our mission and the port of a large part of the mission. The population of the city is 274,000, and of the field of the station 1,700,000. There are in the field four independent, self-supporting churches, and five churches which receive aid. Kobe College for young women, the Woman's Evangelistic School, and Glory Kindergarten Training School have their homes in the city. *Morning Light*, a monthly Christian paper in Japanese, is published here.

Kyoto. — The ancient capital of the empire, twenty-seven miles up the river from Osaka and forty-seven miles from Kobe. The population of the field is 1,650,000. There are seven independent and seven aided churches. This is the home of the Doshisha, with its theological school, its girls' school, and hospital. There are also two kindergartens, the Airin and the Imadegawa.

Osaka. — A great commercial and manufacturing city and the center of the organization of the Kumi-ai churches; it is twenty miles east of Kobe, and is a port of entry. Here are five independent and four aided churches. The Baikwa Girls' School and the *Christian World*, the organ of the Kumi-ai churches, have their homes here.

Tokyo. — The capital and center of the empire, the seat of the mission's publication work and also of the coöperative enterprises of the mission. There are three independent churches and three congregations aided by the Japanese Home Missionary Society.

Sendai. — The chief city of the northeast coast, 200 miles north of Tokyo. The field has three aided churches.

Niigata. — The capital of the large province of Echigo, on the west coast, 170 miles from Tokyo. The population of the field is 1,800,000. It has one independent and one aided church.

Maebashi. — The capital of the province of Joshu, seventy miles west of Tokyo, and one of the great centers of the silk industry. The population of the field is 800,000. It has five independent and four aided churches, a girls' school, a kindergarten, and an orphan asylum.

Okayama. — The capital of the province of Bizen, on the north coast of the Inland Sea, ninety miles west from Kobe; Tsuyama, in the interior of the same province, thirty-five miles north of the chief town of the Minasaka district, is a part of the Okayama station, and has a resident missionary. The station has three independent and five aided churches, an orphan asylum, and a school for poor children. The population of the field is 1,200,000.

Tottori. — Near the shore of the Japan Sea, eighty miles north of Okayama. It has one independent church.

Miyazaki. — The only station occupied on the island of Kyushu, and the prefectural town of the province of *Hyuga*, on the west side of the island. It has one independent and one aided church. The population of the field is 500,000.

Matsuyama. — The capital of the province of Iyo, on the north coast of Shikoku and on the south shore of the Inland Sea, 180 miles west of Kobe. It has three independent and four aided churches, one girls' school, and one industrial school. The population of the field is 1,700,000.

Sapporo. — The political capital of the northern island, Hokkaido. It

has three independent and two aided churches. The population of the island is about one million.

The Japanese Home Missionary Society has planted churches at Hakodate, Yokohama, Nagoya, Fukui, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, and during the past year has opened a new chapel in Tokyo.

It is the aim of the mission to make every Japanese church the center for aggressive evangelistic effort. At the same time the missionaries are pressing out into districts remote from the churches with various kinds of evangelistic work.

UNION OPERATIONS.

The missionaries of the various denominations in Japan are interested in practical coöperation that leads to economy of money and men and to larger efficiency in results. Our mission has been ready to join in every such worthy movement, regarding the upbuilding of the kingdom of God in the empire as of more importance than the exaltation of any one denomination.

Besides the preparation of Sunday school helps, which has been continued in coöperation with the Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians, and in which our mission has been represented by Mr. Lombard and Miss Adams, and the coöperation of individual members of the mission with those of other missions in Christian Endeavor, temperance, reform, and such lines of work, there have been two pieces of union effort during the year which deserve special mention. One is the preparation of the new hymn book, which is to be used by all churches except the Episcopal. The printing of this book has been going on during the year and is now so far advanced that its publication is announced for October 1. Parallel editions are to be printed simultaneously by the Methodist Publishing House and by a Japanese firm in Yokohama. Mr. Allchin has made the overseeing of this work his main business during the past year. It is fifteen years since the book now in use was issued.

The other is the union evangelistic work which was carried on last spring at the national exhibition in Osaka under the charge of a committee appointed by the Association of Missionaries of Central Japan. A gospel hall was opened, together with a Bible store, just opposite the main entrance to the grounds of the exhibition, and services were carried on under the care of Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists, and Presbyterians, each denomination having the responsibility during two periods of two weeks each, after joint work during the first ten days. Services were held morning, afternoon, and evening, and the meetings were thronged with attentive listeners. Work was also carried on not far away by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with which a large part of our mission ladies are connected.

Mention may be made here of the work of Drs. Charles Cuthbert Hall and George F. Pentecost, both of whom visited several of our fields during the past spring. Dr. Hall spent five weeks in Japan early in the spring and visited Kyoto, Kobe, Okayama, Osaka, Tokyo, and Sendai to the great delight and profit of hundreds of hearers in each place. In Okayama he was given the first reception in full foreign style ever extended to a foreign guest, the mayor and the principal of the high school assisting

the missionary in presenting the invited guests to the lecturer. At Sendai the city authorities were given the opportunity of taking charge of his work, and they responded with the greatest enthusiasm. The college hall, seating 1,000 people, was fitted up with electric lights, and the lectures were delivered to audiences of educators, officials, lawyers, and others, with their wives; and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including the governor and mayor, went to the midnight train to bid their guest farewell.

Dr. Pentecost visited the places mentioned above and also Maebashi. His meetings were largely attended, and a profound impression was made upon all who heard him.

Although not exactly union work, mention should be made here of Dr. Doremus Scudder, who has visited a great part of our field in preparation for his work for Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands.

EVANGELISTIC WORK.

Kobe. — The rapid growth of the business and population of the city of Kobe (274,000 at the end of 1902) and the establishment by the government of various schools of high grade result in the presence of a very large number of intelligent people, especially of active young men, who are largely open to new influences and who furnish a most inviting field for Christian work. The three self-supporting Kumi-ai churches and the one which is advancing towards self-support are all doing good work. One feature of work here, which has been continued for twenty-six years as a means for facilitating the training of the Christians and for drawing in new inquirers, is the division of the membership of the churches into sections, each meeting for prayer and Bible study under its own leader weekly.

Kyoto. — The university, college, and other educational institutions of high grade draw to Kyoto a large number of young men, and the station has had great pleasure in uniting with other missions in welcoming Mr. G. S. Phelps, who has been sent by the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to aid in work for young men. Not only in the Doshisha, but also in some other schools, there are societies connected with the Japan Union, and so with the World's Federation, and there is now a movement for forming a city association.

Maebashi. — During the year the Tomioka church has become self-supporting, a pastor has been ordained over the Haraichi church, and the general church life has been more active than for many years. Of the aided churches Fujioka reports a large increase in membership, drawn chiefly from young people; the work at Sano has taken on new life through the location of an evangelist there, and Numata reports steady growth in membership and church attendance. The orphan asylum has thirty-nine children and 1,250 regular contributors, with a monthly income of 180 yen. The Young Men's Club furnishes a reading room for young men and carries on a night school, with about fifty students.

Matsuyama. — This station has enjoyed a year of more than usual activity, and especial attention is called to Mr. Kimura's evangelistic campaign of two weeks in October. Besides the regular church services, the girls' school,

and preaching in the prison, the work of the station has included a night and industrial school, the factory girls' home, the Komachi chapel, the English night school and lectures for young men, the students' Christian association, the boys' club, and women's meetings and cooking classes. Mr. Ninomiya, who had been pastor for eighteen years, has resigned in order to open a new work under the missionary society in Tokyo, and the choice of Mr. Tomita as pastor has released Mr. Gulick from the care of the church for which he was responsible for two years in Mr. Ninomiya's absence.

A new work is the Christian home for factory girls, which has been opened under the immediate care of the earnest Christian, Mr. Omoto, with accommodations for twenty-five girls. The esteem in which it is held by the authorities is shown by their request that its managers would take charge of all the homes for factory girls. Many parents have also particularly asked that their girls may come to it. Villages in the interior have quite changed their feelings towards Christianity on account of the improvement in character and intelligence which their daughters have made in this home.

Miyazaki. — Touring has been pushed to the extreme limit of financial possibilities, but a good deal has had to be left undone for lack of funds. Increasing attendance at church services and more earnestness in things religious are noticeable at all the places. Sunday schools have become a decidedly more prominent feature of the work than previously; Miyazaki's Sunday school fills the church. An especially noticeable gain is the spirit of earnest inquiry after Christian truth and interest in Bible study. It has been difficult to meet the demand of late.

The Niigata church became independent in February, and Mr. Teraoka has become its pastor, Mr. Newell thus being set free for wider work. Two chapels are maintained in the city and a monthly magazine is published. An interesting thing in connection with Nakajo church is that when the reduction of appropriations compelled the resignation of Mr. Higuchi, the evangelist, the inquirers rallied to his support and pledged what was needed to keep him at his post. The Saturday night Bible class is attended by some of the most substantial men of the community. Shibata chapel, under Mr. Manabe, has taken a good step forward. A large company of young men is now in regular attendance at the chapel services, and about twenty have organized for work among their fellows.

Mr. Newell has given a large part of his time since being released from the care of the Niigata church to touring in the densely populated and superstitious region along the Shinano River. Eight places are visited regularly, of which four have weekly Bible classes, and some interesting developments are now taking place.

Okayama. — All but one of the churches have made a decided advance during the year and are in a very healthful and hopeful condition, that exception being the only pastorless church in the field; the number of baptisms is the largest since 1890. Worthy of special mention are the ordination of Mr. Mizoguchi at Takasaki and Mr. Katayama at Amaki, an interesting feature of the latter occasion being the refusal of the council to proceed with the ordination until the church agreed to raise its share of the pastor's stipend

above the mission grant-in-aid; the dedication of a house of worship free of debt by the Ochiai church; the repair of the Onomichi church, and the taking of long strides towards self-support in both Ochiai and Tsuyama. Mr. White has done a large amount of country touring over the large district of which Tsuyama is the center, planning to give at least two visits a year to each of twenty or more places, in all of which there are persons interested in hearing about Christianity. The Bible evangelistic work, begun during the preceding year, has been continued, with encouraging results, ten workers having read the Gospel of Matthew with 118 inquirers, of whom one-fourth received baptism.

At the orphan asylum it has been a year of exceptional advance and development. By a gift of $5,000, old debts have been paid; ten buildings have been bought or built; forty-five children have been received and thirty-four discharged; the number of sustaining members brought up to 10,265, and the institution incorporated.

Sapporo. — The Hakodate church, planted by the Japanese missionary society, has become self-supporting; Sapporo church has outgrown its building and is planning for a stone edifice; the little self-supporting church at Urakawa has lost its pastor, who has gone as an evangelist to China; the church at Asahigawa, the military center of the island, has built a church and parsonage; the church at the railroad center, Iwamizawa, has built a parsonage and moved the church building from an outstation to the town (the parish of this church is about seventy-five miles long); Otaru, the port on the west, is the most rapidly growing city of the island, and the people there are too busy to give much time to Christ's message, but the work is progressing slowly; Immanuel has been nearing self-support, but repeated failure of crops has hindered.

Sendai. — Never have there been better opportunities for preaching and never a more generous appreciation of the power and value of the gospel. The work in Wakuya, forty miles north of Sendai, one of the most hopeful pieces of work in this field, has been transferred to the station from the missionary society, as the society prefers to work in the great centers where independent churches can be built up most speedily. Wakamatsu church has made a substantial step towards self-support, reducing the mission grant by one-third, besides buying land in an excellent location for a church building. It is noteworthy as being the first church in the empire to receive official permission from the government to collect money anywhere in Japan for its church building. In five years the number of Christians in the field has increased from 213 to 335, and their contributions from 450 yen to 1,119 yen, besides 800 yen for the Wakamatsu church building.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The Doshisha. — The directors in their annual meeting this spring found all obligations met and a small surplus in the treasury, but this has been possible only by keeping the school at a lower grade than in the time of Dr. Neesima. The great problem before the directors is the restoration of the special departments, and thus the raising of the grade of the whole school,

and it is here that the financial problem is felt most severely. It has been found necessary to discontinue from the end of this term even the higher courses already in operation, but in their place a new higher course in English will be opened. The school must make its English work strong; next to its high moral and spiritual tone, its distinguishing feature must be a well-equipped and well-administered English department.

In the theological department the new course of study has been put in operation. The preparatory class has studied psychology, logic, ethics, and history of philosophy with Mr. Hino and has had topical Bible study with Mr. Learned. The three higher classes united have had systematic theology with Dean Albrecht, Biblical theology with Mr. Learned, and psychology and philosophy with Mr. Hino. Mr. Cary has conducted a weekly exercise in preaching, and Mr. Davis has given a course of lectures in evangelistics. Three students graduated and one finished a partial course; all four are promising young men.

The spiritual life of the school has deepened during the year. Twenty-eight young men and fifteen young women were received to the church. The plan of frequently inviting some of the leading pastors of the vicinity for preaching and for other work with the students has proved quite efficient. The Young Men's Christian Association of the school is also more active than before in personal work among the students, and it has been given the use of a room in the theological hall. The number of pupils in comparison with last year is as follows: —

	May, 1902.	*May, 1903.*
Ordinary school	301	333
Higher school	5	13
Theological school	16	16

Of 156 applicants for admission this spring only 109 were received. The number of Japanese teachers is twenty-four. The school year, except perhaps the theological department, will hereafter close in March. The girls' school has been happy in securing Rev. Y. Chiba as dean. The advance in the number of students, 120 girls having been enrolled, the overcoming habits of lax discipline, a more thorough grading of the classes, real intellectual growth and increasing spiritual life and consecration among teachers and pupils have been beyond our best hopes. Fifteen girls have been baptized during the year, and now all the pupils in the three higher classes are Christians.

Kobe College. — The school year has been made to conform to that of Japanese schools in closing in March, in consequence of which the number of students in the spring term is somewhat less than it has been of late years, namely, 170. The college has been strict in requirements for entrance examinations, arranging the dates so that students should not take them after failing to pass the entrance examinations at the government schools. The price of tuition and board has been raised from 5.50 yen to 6.50 yen a month. The whole number of pupils enrolled during the last school year was 230. More than forty have entered this term. All of the twelve girls graduated from the academic course last June, as well as the one who finished the college course, were Christians, and five of them have been in direct Christian work

during the year. In March of this year eighteen graduated from the academic course, the largest class for nine years, and the largest but two in the history of the school; at the same time one graduated from the college course. The standard of scholarship in all departments has been kept high, and the process of character building has gone on steadily. Two neighborhood Sunday schools were carried on entirely by the students, under the supervision and normal training of Mrs. Stanford. Although only twelve girls have united with the church during the year, there has been a good spiritual tone and a steady interest on the part of many who are not yet professed Christians. Not quite fifty are church members, but as many more have expressed a determination to live a Christian life.

Baikwa Girls' School. — Mr. Miyake, who had for ten or more years given much time and thought to this school as its principal, fell asleep last August, and in February Mr. Osada, the head of the home missionary society and pastor of Temma church, consented to take the place, to the great joy of all concerned, a joy made all the greater by the fact that his wife was one of the first class to graduate from the school.

This school is under the management of Japanese directors and is worthy of all confidence and support.

Maebashi Girls' School. — During the year an addition costing 1,100 yen has been made to this school, providing more recitation rooms and two rooms for the lady teachers. This money was raised almost entirely from Japanese sources. Fourteen graduated this year (three of them from the sewing department), of whom seven were Christians; fifty-seven entered, making the whole number of pupils 105, and many applications have been refused for lack of room. Every year brings pupils of a higher degree of ability than before, and this is especially true of the present class, which is also the largest in the history of the school.

Woman's Evangelistic School, Kobe. — Nine regular pupils and two day pupils have been in the school through the year, and also there were three old graduates, veterans in the work, who came back for a few weeks of rest and refreshment of mind and body. Five women graduated at the end of May, and their places of work are all settled, as well as those of the four second-year women who go out for five months. One month has been added to the term of study, making it seven months instead of the five of the early years of the school, and this has been found to be a great help in getting through the work of the year. As usual the women have been gaining experience in Sunday school teaching, and they have given one afternoon a week to practical work with the churches.

Kindergarten Work. — Three kindergartens are carried on in connection with the mission, besides the one connected with the Glory Training School, in Kobe, namely: in Kyoto, the "Airin," under the care of Mrs. Gordon, and the "Imadegawa," under care of Mrs. Learned; and one in Maebashi under the care of Miss Griswold. All three report a prosperous year, both in the work for the little ones and in that for the mothers. Those connected with this work are enthusiastic over the opportunities which it gives them for getting access to the homes of the parents. One of the kindergartens in

Kyoto was the only private kindergarten invited to make an exhibit at the exhibition of educational material and methods in Kyoto this spring.

In the training school the year has been a propitious one so far as numbers and work are concerned. The pupils have reached a higher number than at any time since the first year, and are far and away ahead of the first class in mental attainment and general culture. Of the nine pupils, five belong to Congregational ranks and are supported; the others are self-supporting. The training school will feel the loss of Miss Howe.

PUBLICATION WORK.

The mission has no press of its own. Two Japanese firms, the Keiseisha, of Tokyo, and the Fukuinsha, of Osaka, do the work for the mission, keeping on sale and selling to the trade the various mission books. The Keiseisha has changed its location during the year and is now on a main thoroughfare in the city of Tokyo, where it is expected larger sales will be made. During the year the mission has issued 144,232 copies of its publications in different forms, aggregating 2,619,726 pages of Christian literature. This includes the *Monthly Theological Magazine*, published in Tokyo and edited by Dr. Greene, *Mission News*, published at Yokohama, and *Morning Light*, published and edited by Dr. Atkinson in Kobe. In addition to this, native publishing houses affiliated with our mission, but acting independently, have put out 6,295,000 pages of Christian literature, making a total of such literature issued by the mission and the Kumi-ai Christians of 8,909,226 pages, or an average of 742,000 pages a month. This work is nearly self-supporting. Over 3,600 copies of the old hymn book were sold during the year. The theological monthly has maintained its circulation of 450 copies. A proposition was made to the Presbyterian mission to join in the publication of a union theological monthly, but they preferred to have a magazine of their own. *The Christian World*, the organ of the Kumi-ai churches, published weekly in Osaka, edited by Rev. T. Harada, has a circulation of about two thousand copies.

There has probably never been a time in the history of the mission when there was so large an opportunity for hopeful, aggressive, evangelistic work in Japan as at the present time. Opportunities for aggressive and fruitful evangelistic work are far more than our mission can accept. There is much inquiry on the part of students throughout the empire and a much more friendly and cordial feeling towards the missionaries, as well as towards Christianity as a religion. Many leading Japanese who make no profession of Christianity have publicly declared their belief that Christianity offers to Japan that which it most needs in the way of moral training for her people. Through the schools, the press, and direct personal effort, the influence of Christianity is deepening and strengthening, and we find everything to encourage a distinct advance.

The point at which our mission is crippled is its inability to send out more Japanese evangelists and to aid temporarily more weak churches until they can become self-supporting. A little advance in the amount of money available for general work would greatly increase the effectiveness of the mission.

MICRONESIAN MISSION.

WORK IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS.

Residing at Honolulu. — Hiram Bingham, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Clara B. Bingham.

KUSAIE. — Irving M. Channon, Alfred C. Walkup, *Ordained;* Mrs. Mary L. Channon, Miss Jessie R. Hoppin.

WORK IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

KUSAIE. — Clinton F. Rife, M D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Isadora Rife, Miss Jennie Olin.

WORK IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

PONAPE. — Thomas Gray, *Ordained;* Mrs. Leta D. Gray, Miss A. A. Palmer, Miss Ida C. Foss.

RUK. — Martin L. Stimson, Rev. Albert A. Jagnow, *Ordained;* Mrs. Emily B. Stimson, Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, Miss Jane D. Baldwin.

WORK IN THE LADRONES.

GUAM. — Francis M. Price, *Ordained;* Mrs. Sarah J. Price.

In this country. — Edmund M. Pease, M.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Harriet A. Pease, Miss Louise E. Wilson.

Four stations; 63 outstations; 10 ordained men, two of them physicians; 8 wives; 7 single women; 1 Hawaiian missionary; 22 native pastors; 58 other native preachers; 62 native teachers; 24 other native helpers; 180 places for stated preaching; 57 churches: 6,603 members, 1,007 received this year; 4 training schools: 92 students; 5 boarding schools for girls: 137 pupils; 108 common schools: 3,913 pupils; native contributions, $6,371.32.

Miss Wilson is at home on furlough for the year, and Mr. Walkup made a brief visit in the summer to this country to see his children and report at the Rooms in Boston, and has already returned to the field. Mrs. Price, who came to America in the winter on account of her health, is already on her way back to Guam; Mrs. Logan is in California for her health. Mr. Jagnow, born in Germany but educated in this country and using the German language as readily as the English, sailed in June to reënforce the work at Ruk, expecting to be joined by his fiancée, Miss Gliewe, next year. There has been correspondence during the year with the London Missionary Society with reference to the transfer to their care of the work in the Gilbert Islands, and with Protestant German missionary societies with reference to the transfer of the work in the Marshall Islands and in the Caroline Islands, with a prospect that the former transfer may be effected after a few years, but without any present likelihood of effecting the latter transfer.

THE VESSELS.

The *Carrie and Annie* sailed from San Francisco on its yearly voyage June 14, 1902, and returned to that port June 18, 1903, having visited all the groups where missionary work is done, though unable, for want of time and auxiliary power, to render fully the amount and kind of service most desired. Before her arrival in port it had been decided to sell the *Carrie and Annie* and to charter a larger vessel. The *Vine*, a schooner of some 225 tons burden, with good accommodations but without auxiliary power, has been chartered, and sailed from San Francisco June 25, under command of Captain Anderson,

for the annual touring of the islands. She had on Board Mr. Jagnow, destined to Ruk, and Mr. Lailero, the native teacher who has been helping Dr. Pease in the revision of the Scriptures in the Marshall Islands tongue, in the translation of which the latter is now engaged.

The *Hiram Bingham*, under Mr. Walkup's care, has plied as usual among the Gilbert Islands, enabling the missionary to pay frequent visits to the several islands, to set things in order in church and school, and to distribute the Scriptures and school books among the people. This service, though arduous and involving rare self-denial and great sacrifices on the part of the missionary in charge, is of great value in keeping the tie close and sympathetic between the people and their leader, and in adding the direct personal influence and teachings of the missionary to the efforts of native preachers and teachers. We dread to forecast the day when Mr. Walkup shall feel that he can no longer administer this fruitful but unique and exacting service.

THE GILBERT ISLANDS.

This year renews the report of late years; no adequate visit to their homes of the pupils at Kusaie, and no proper exchange of pupils whose work is done for new boys and girls to be trained for work at their own homes. The small tonnage of the *Carrie and Annie* did not permit more than ten or twelve native passengers, and the year was so far spent that time enough could not be secured for the desired visitation. Mr. Walkup's visits with the *Hiram Bingham* have been well maintained; every island has been visited twice and some six or eight times. He has been at sea 180 days, traveled 11,095 miles, has given 196 days to work on board the vessel or on shore, and has carried forty-five passengers. The English commissioner is friendly in his way to the missionary work; instances of special fidelity and devotion among preachers and people are not wanting. As one reads Mr. Walkup's careful and deliberate story of the year on the eleven islands which he visits, and notes the lights and shades, the gains and the losses, there grows upon the mind a sense of the deep human interest that is involved in this work, a lively impression of the contending forces that play upon these simple-minded people, these drawing them back to heathenism, those lifting them into the light and grace of the divine kingdom, a steadily deepening desire and prayer that freer range may be given to the missionary and the preacher and the Bible, reënforced by the spirit of God, till they shall win in the struggle, and a purer life prevail more and more on every island, in every home. With a better vessel and the renewal of general meetings and due exchange of pupils, there is good ground for thinking that the record in these islands would be far more impressive and the work more inspiring.

The Bingham Institute. — Mr. Channon, who is in charge of this school, reports the work fairly satisfactory and the spirit far better than last year. The regular courses of study have been completed with a fair average. The number of pupils was forty-five, two of whom Mr. Walkup has taken to their homes as teachers. The want of a vacation such as the annual visit to their homes used to furnish has been felt in a certain degree of listlessness

in the work of the school. A Christian Endeavor Society has been formed and has worked very well, the students showing a deeper consecration and a more earnest effort to meet the claims of duty. Special mention is made of the work of the press, all of which is done by the students in this school. Printing has been done in four different languages, with a total of 176,875 pages, including a newspaper, the Sunday school lessons, Christian Endeavor programs, a physiology in the Marshall Islands language, the Gospels of Matthew and John and five Epistles in the Nauru tongue, a text-book in theology and homiletics in the Gilbert Islands language. Mr. Delaporte translated the Scripture portions for his people on the island of Nauru, and brought them to Kusaie to have them printed. The work was all done by the pupils of the training school, working often till after dark and greatly appreciating the privilege of helping to give the Bible to a new people. Mr. Channon's native assistant, Mote Tira, is skillful as a printer, has charge of the press room, translates the Sunday school lessons, and edits the little paper, *Mau Ne Raoi.*

An interesting account is given of the wonderful revival on the island of Kusaie during the past year. Mr. Channon established meetings for the preachers on Kusaie, held weekly, and growing from a dozen to forty in attendance. The whole island, of which the population does not exceed 400, has been visited, all classes have been touched, and it is reported that every native has made open confession of Christ. The new converts number 150, twenty being received at one communion and twenty-five at another, and only one in the whole number seems to have lapsed. The king, once so wicked, is among the converts, proving his sincerity by earnest Christian work.

THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

The Catholics are at work in these islands, apparently with the favor of the resident commissioner. A school of sixty half-caste children has been gathered by them, and these pupils almost certainly will become Catholics. A school in the islands under a foreign missionary in which German was taught would draw many pupils and be a missionary influence of the strongest kind.

The tour in these islands this year covered only thirty-four days, but half of what is really needed. Dr. Rife could visit in a most hurried way only six islands, and had only eighty-five hours all told for conference and business with the natives. The number of communicants has increased, but their spirituality is less satisfactory. The teachers on the islands visited were doing fairly well, and the reports from other islands were substantially the same. The need of closer and more constant supervision is evident in all the work, and Dr. Rife suggests that it may be desirable to locate a missionary family in the group, with facilities for frequent tours such as Mr. Walkup makes among the Gilbert Islands. The state of Mrs. Rife's health requiring Dr. Rife's early return to Kusaie, Miss Hoppin volunteered to visit the remaining islands in a vessel of one of the chiefs who was about to make the tour. It was a pitiful reply made by some of the Christians to whom Dr. Rife was trying to explain why the time was so limited and express-

ing his sorrow: "Yes, but your sorrow cannot compare with ours." The death of Jeremia at Jaluit, the able and faithful pastor there, is one of the peculiar bereavements of all these years.

The Training School has been maintained throughout the year, with about the same numbers as last year and with good success in the work. No detailed report has come from Dr. Rife; with the inability to take pupils to their homes or to gather new pupils to train, the *personnel* of the school is essentially unchanged. During the year Dr. Rife has brought out a physiology of about fifty pages for the use of his students.

The Girls' School at Kusaie. — Miss Hoppin, Miss Wilson, and Miss Olin have been in charge of the school for the year, and Miss Wilson gives a brief report thereof. The year began with fifty-two pupils, twenty-six Gilbert Island girls, twenty-three Marshall Islanders, and four Kusaians. Three of them have been married and have gone with their husbands to help in the island work, one at Nauru, one at Tarawa, and one at Jaluit. The *morale* of the school has been affected unfavorably because the girls have not had the frequent touch with their homes and the Christian work there for which they are in training which they enjoyed in the days of the *Morning Star*. But the teachers rejoice in the great improvement in the girls which they witness during their stay in the school; character develops and matures, manners soften and are refined, Christian love and sympathy recast the features and dignify the deportment and fit them for service and leadership in varying degrees. The English commissioner in the Gilberts said to Miss Hoppin, "Your girls are always ladylike and well behaved"; and he gave her the especial privilege of taking to Kusaie one-third more girls on the *Carrie and Annie* than the strict rule could permit.

PONAPE.

The new buildings at Oua have been completed and are now occupied — a home for Mr. and Mrs. Gray, a house for the training school, a home for Miss Palmer and Miss Foss and the girls who are in the boarding school. It has required much of Mr. Gray's time and strength to carry through this important work, but he has found time also to superintend the boys' school and to visit the adjacent islands. He says: "No doubt we have passed the two hardest years. The time for greater things than the hard outside work of building, clearing, and freighting is now at hand. In language and knowledge of the people and their conditions we are just coming to the beginning of usefulness." Mr. Gray bears hearty testimony to the character and influence of Henry Nanpei. "Nanpei," he says, "stands as a single mountain peak above all the people. The better we know him the more we appreciate his worth." When we think of the results of the mission work in Micronesia and feel some misgivings, it is well to remember Manassa of Ruk, Jeremia of Jaluit, and Nanpei of Ponape, men who have been steadfast through the years, who would be an ornament and strength in any mission in any land. Mr. Gray and the ladies have maintained friendly relations with the government officials, and have sought in the most loyal way to conduct their work in harmony with the German authorities. He and his associates feel entirely

sure of their ability to live on permanently good terms with the government and to carry on the missionary work successfully. Mrs. Gray reports in a graphic way the tours to Mokil and Pingelap, to Ngatic and Nukuor, the crowds that welcomed them, and the promising recruits they found for the schools at Oua.

The training school has made a good beginning, and though but few pupils are gathered there as yet, the outlook is full of promise. Miss Palmer and Miss Foss rejoice in their new quarters at Oua, and report twenty-two girls in the school, eight of them from other islands and four of them children of former pupils. These ladies also conduct meetings for women at two villages near at hand. When we recall the events of 1890, when the station was utterly destroyed and the schools dispersed and the missionaries banished for ten years, we have occasion to wonder at the rapidity with which these great losses have been repaired rather than to lament the day of small things. If the progress of these two years continues for five years more, the losses from the Spanish occupation will be materially overcome and the process of complete evangelization will be far advanced. Henry Nanpei writes thus: "The Spaniards played sad havoc amongst our Christian people; in fact they have not fully recovered from those pernicious influences that were instilled into them. But they are now coming into line again. Many of them who were till recently confirmed backsliders are returning to Jesus and are quite reformed and leading good Christian lives."

RUK AND THE MORTLOCKS.

The most serious mischances of the year in the mission have occurred at Ruk. Miss Elizabeth Baldwin has been ill much of the time, and it seems clear that she must come to this country for rest and medical care. This has thrown a double burden on her sister and has interfered with the work of the girls' school. In December last four of the student preachers in Mr. Stimson's training school were put under arrest by the captain of a German warship and carried away to Ponape, where they were still detained at the latest report. The charge against them was the use of unfriendly language about the German government and an expressed preference for the American missionaries. Mr. Stimson denies that they have been disloyal to the government either in deed or word; the students themselves affirm the charge to be entirely groundless. As these young men were in charge of native churches and constitute an essential part of the missionary force, their arbitrary arrest and detention are unfriendly acts toward the mission, and so contrary to the explicit pledges of the German government to our government made when the German rule in the Carolines was accepted at Washington. Mr. Stimson was treated most discourteously by the German captain, and was not permitted to make any explanation in regard to the character and conduct of his students. The incident has been brought to the notice of our government; and immediate request for explanation has been sent to Berlin, and the answer given that the whole matter shall be looked into by German authorities. It is expected that such inquiry, under the circumstances, will at once set these young men free and give security for the future.

The coming of Mr. Jagnow, now on his way to join this station, will be hailed with rejoicing by all.

The tour of the Mortlocks was made in much less time than was desirable, but showed the urgent need of frequent visits, with enough time at each island thoroughly to ascertain the situation, to confer with preachers and teachers, and set right all serious irregularities. Miss Elizabeth Baldwin accompanied Mr. Stimson on this tour, and did much good among the women on the several islands. The native leaders who are in charge of the work, many of them young, inexperienced, but imperfectly trained, suffer almost as much as the lay members of the churches from the brevity and infrequency of missionary visits. The personal influence of the missionary in charge, next after the workings of the divine Spirit, is the matter of first moment in developing character and patience and steadfastness in work. When Mr. Stimson and Mr. Jagnow can so divide the duties of the station that one can remain in the training school at home and in the care of the station, while the other spends many weeks, even months, each year in the field, we may reasonably expect to see the results steadily increase in amount and value on every island, in every church and school and home.

Miss Jennie Baldwin reports a successful and interesting year's work in the girls' school. There have been forty-eight pupils in attendance, besides fifteen day pupils, women from the vicinity who learned what they could. Twelve of the girls united with the church, and give promise of real reënforcement to the work this coming year. The influence of the deportation of the student preachers is felt throughout the islands, in the families to which the girls belong; the report runs that the schools are all to be closed and the missionaries removed, and the parents in some instances have called their daughters home. At the last report, however, three new girls had entered the school, and the number of pupils at that time was forty. We are used to the fact that Christian laborers are imprisoned in Turkey without cause; it is strange that a Protestant government should thus interfere with a Christian work in behalf of its own subjects. We feel almost sure that this unfortunate step will be recalled and disowned, and that missionary work everywhere in these islands will enjoy the protection to which the German government is pledged.

GUAM.

The year has been marked by the necessary return to this country of both Mrs. Price and Mrs. Logan, on account of their health, and by the withdrawal from the work of Mr. and Mrs. Logan. Mr. Price, also, is by no means strong, though he steadfastly stays by the work. The station is well housed, with a good home for two families, a chapel of fair dimensions, well filled on Tuesdays, and a building for the school. The present urgent need is for a missionary family and two single women to engage in teaching and in work for women. Mr. Price mentions with special gratification that when the chapel building was purchased "the Chamorro Christians took charge of the needful repairs and bore all the expense of such repairs." Two families came to Agana early this year to become preachers and teachers, and furnished part of the materials and all the labor of building a house to

live in. These constitute the nucleus of a training school. A day school was opened in February last, and at last accounts in June was in a prosperous condition. The civil authorities at Guam are favorable to missionary operations; the good will of the people seems to have been gained, and if the force can be kept full and strong the outlook is altogether encouraging.

MISSION TO THE PHILIPPINES.

DAVAO, MINDANAO. — Robert F. Black, *Ordained.*

Last October Rev. R. F. Black sailed for the Philippines, to begin missionary work there at some convenient point. He has spent the year diligently in making explorations among the islands, but especially in Mindanao, the largest in the group and as yet not occupied by any other missionary society. Under the counsel of missionaries already resident in the islands and of civilians to a good degree familiar with the condition of things, Mr. Black has been able to prosecute his inquiries with good dispatch and success. Transportation and subsistence have often been provided for him by courtesy of United States officials during his journeys, and he has occasion to remember with gratitude their friendly offices. He has met with no peril at any point, and his health has been firm throughout the year.

Mr. Black, after careful and extended inquiries for a suitable center of the mission, and taking counsel with others, missionaries and American officials, has recommended that Davao be fixed upon as the place of missionary residence and labor. The Committee has approved this choice, and has authorized Miss Gertrude Granger, Mr. Black's fiancée, already appointed, to join him there in November. The mission is thus assuming a definite settlement, and is about to enter upon the usual forms of missionary work. Mr. Black recommends three other cities, in different parts of Mindanao, as promising centers of work, and desires the Board soon to appoint other families to occupy them and to assist in opening the work. It is hoped that additional funds may soon be pledged for this work, so that it may rest on a firm basis and meet the great opening that lies before us there. An income of $4,000 a year would be none too much for the present call.

MEXICAN MISSION.

GUADALAJARA. — John Howland, L. H. Jamison, *Ordained;* Mrs. Sarah B. Howland, Mrs. Anna F. Jamison, Miss Alice Gleason.

CHIHUAHUA. — James D. Eaton, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Gertrude C. Eaton, Miss M. Lizzie Hammond.

HERMOSILLO. — Horace T. Wagner, *Ordained;* Mrs. Della McC. Wagner.

PARRAL. — Miss Mary Dunning.

EL FUERTE. —

In this country. — Otis C. Olds, Alfred C. Wright, *Ordained;* Mrs. Helen C. Olds, Mrs. Annie C. Wright, Miss Mary F. Long, Miss Ellen O. Prescott.

Five stations; 31 outstations; 6 ordained missionaries; 6 wives; 5 single women; total American force, 17; 3 ordained preachers; 8 unordained; 11 teachers; 1 other native helper; total native helpers, 23. There are 21 organized churches, with 1,193 communicants, 105 added on confession during the year; number of adherents is 2,561; average attendance, 1,127; 74 places of regular meetings. The 29 Sabbath schools have a membership of 1,190. The mission has 1 theological school, with 7 students for the ministry; 3 boarding and high schools, with 85 male and 171 female pupils, an increase of 79 pupils in the year; 4 other schools, with 62 boys and 131 girls; total number under Christian instruction, 494. The people gave during the year for the support of their own work $6,852.

Mr. Olds's health has not permitted his return to the mission this year, and Mr. and Mrs. Wright have been compelled to withdraw temporarily for health reasons. Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Jamison, who had been at work for the mission for three years, have received appointment and are now regular members of the mission. Mr. Howland took a brief trip to the north for change and rest, and Miss Long and Miss Prescott are here from the mission at present upon leave of absence, which may be extended into a furlough.

Owing to the decreased number of workers in the field, the burden upon those remaining has been unusually heavy. At the same time Spanish workers have been brought out and more responsibility has been laid upon them.

Chihuahua. — This station, which has usually had three ordained workers, has during the past year been dependent upon the work of Dr. Eaton alone. The new Catholic bishop at Chihuahua, apparently not a little disturbed by the advance made by the Protestants, has founded a school for girls in the city, with a large force of American teachers. The number of priests has been increased and the cathedral and other churches in the city have been modernized by the introduction of electric lights. For several years, in different parts of Mexico, there has been something of a movement toward what is called an "Independent" Mexican Protestant church. This movement has usually been led by those who are not satisfied with the evangelical churches as they now exist. It may be that some of these leaders are spurred on by the charge that is freely made by Catholics that those who accept Protestantism are traitors to their country. This movement in Chihuahua has drawn away two or three members from the mission church.

The year under review has been a successful one for the Mexican church under the leadership of its native pastor. It was not expected that the transition from the pastorate of the missionary to that of a native could be made with perfect ease. It will take some time for the people to become accustomed to a pastor from among themselves. There is no doubt, however, that they will ultimately accept the arrangement and recognize it to be the best possible for the permanent growth of the church. The native pastor's wife is a graduate of the *Colegio Chihuahuense.* There has been gain in church membership and a decided advance in the matter of self-support. More than one thousand dollars have been raised for this purpose. An addition has been put on to the rear of Trinity Church, without any expense to the mission. This hall, called "Social Hall," is under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society of the English-speaking congregation. This society was instrumental in securing the funds for the hall itself. It is now used by the English section of the Sunday school, by the Mexican Woman's Aid Society, and for

monthly socials of both Americans and Mexicans. This hall is a substantial addition to the mission plant.

Batopilas. — The work at Batopilas was greatly aided by Governor Shepherd, who had residence there, but who died last year. His son has expressed his willingness to continue the assistance given by his father. The pastor was called away to Parral to take the place made vacant in that church when Mr. Olds left a year ago, so that the services here have been kept up by the brethren themselves with the help of the teacher of the private school in the city. They are now looking for a pastor, and the brethren are pledged to the payment of thirty-five dollars a month toward his support.

Ciudad Guerrero. — The chapel which was in process of construction a year ago is not yet completed. The people are making great sacrifice to finish the building and have it ready for occupancy. All the brethren have imposed a voluntary tax on themselves, to be paid weekly until the necessary amount should be raised.

The work at El Paso, Jimenez, and other places has made good progress during the year, although all these places have suffered more or less from the want of proper supervision and care.

The Chihuahua station has received from the sale of religious publications and for 545 copies of the Scriptures $634. In this fact we find much encouragement for the work in that part of Mexico. In Catholic countries much reliance is placed upon the sale of the Bible, in whole or in part, and of religious books.

Colegio Chihuahuense. — This school has been larger this year than ever before, enrolling 113 girls, who were boarders, thirty-one of these belonging to the kindergarten department. The primary room has been uncomfortably full, so that some who wished to enter have been refused until a vacancy should occur, and every chair in the kindergarten department has been occupied. This latter department has been very attractive to parents, and without doubt is one of the best means for breaking down prejudice and attaching parents to the school.

The mission is much indebted to Miss Pauline Vance, who has rendered invaluable service in the conduct of the school. Quite a proportion of the day pupils have been from non-evangelical families, who would not be willing to enter into the school prayer meeting held each week. In a few cases they have bought hymn books and the Bible or a Testament, in order to be able to take part in the morning devotional exercises of the school. An alumni association of the school has been organized, and at the meeting in June there was a larger number of graduates present than ever before. Some of these girls are occupying positions of no little influence, and thus the school multiplies itself in the homes and in the schools of its graduates.

Parral. — In the absence of Mr. Olds this station has been under the care of Dr. Eaton, of Chihuahua, who has made four trips to the Parral field during the year and has attended two local conferences or conventions — one held in Las Cuevas and the other in Parral, both very largely attended. Mrs. Eaton has joined with her husband in this general supervision and care of the wide field under their charge.

The church in Parral has been greatly favored in having an earnest, faithful native pastor. While there have not been many new members during the year, there is now a considerable number of candidates who are waiting for admission in the near future. The church has made good progress in self-support. It pays the incidental expenses of the church, makes contributions to general benevolence, and raises twenty dollars a month toward the salary of its pastor. The usual meetings of the church have been well attended, especially the weekly prayer meeting and the Sunday evening service, in which men predominate. There are Americans enough in the city to sustain an English service, if there were some one there to conduct it. Many of these are eager to have an English preaching service on the Sabbath.

The outstations of Parral have not had the supervision that they should have for their best growth, but the work has made good progress during the year in practically all of them. The sale of Bibles and religious books has amounted to over $250 during the year.

The Girls' School. — The girls' school has been particularly favored this year. It has got well established in its new quarters, which are well lighted and well ventilated, the rooms being warm in winter and protected from heat in the summer. Several Catholic mothers have brought their children to the Protestant school because the building itself and surroundings were so comfortable, and they felt sure their children would be safe under the missionary's care, although it cost more to send the children to the missionary school than it would to send them to the schools in the city. Since last August the school has had an enrollment of over one hundred and fifty, including the kindergarten. The new building, which was thought when secured would be adequate for the needs of the school for many years yet, has proven itself to be not sufficient for the numbers seeking admission. The American teachers in the school have followed up their children in the homes, where they have found a hearty welcome. The school has therefore been not only an advantage to the pupils who have come within it, but it has opened the homes to the visits of the missionary, thus widening and deepening their influence in the city.

El Fuerte. — This field is one in which the churches and congregations are widely scattered. The work of superintending the field requires long and tiresome tours over the mountains and across the plains. The people generally are poor, and for this reason possibly more than any other there are few priests in the district. There are not more than five or six Roman Catholic churches in the whole field covered by this station, and with about as many priests, yet there are more than thirty towns and villages not very far from the town of El Fuerte itself, ranging in population from fifty to two thousand or more. There is but little difficulty encountered in finding places for meetings, which are well attended. This is especially true in some smaller villages, where not infrequently almost the entire population attended the evangelistic services. On almost every hand there are hopeful signs of large ingatherings in the near future. Throughout the field there has been increased attendance during the year.

Owing to the condition of his health, it has been impossible for Mr. Jamison to remain in this hot district, and he therefore has been transferred by the mission to Guadalajara. Another missionary is very essential for the west side of the mountain. The new Kansas City, Mexico, and Orient Railroad, which is being built in that field, will greatly facilitate the carrying on of the work in the future.

Hermosillo. — During the year the faithful colporter of the American Bible Society, who for eleven years has served in this field, was assassinated. He was a strong Christian worker, and his absence will be severely felt by our mission as well as by all who are interested in the progress of the kingdom there. Regular services are kept up in twelve different towns, while in five others there are religious services more or less constantly. At Hermosillo the regular attendance at all the services has increased. Six new members were received by baptism and on confession of faith to the church. Meetings have been held frequently by church members in different parts of the town. The church is looking for a native pastor, and is ready to pay about thirty dollars a month toward his support.

The church at Campos is building a new edifice, but has not yet been able for want of funds to put the roof on. Some twenty new members have been added during the year, and four young men have gone to Guadalajara to attend the training school in preparation for future service. The believers are scattered widely through different towns and villages. While this makes their meeting together more inconvenient, it adds to their influence upon the general community. At Agua Prieta and Douglas, two towns with only a river between, where there was nothing but a ranch three years ago, there is now the largest city between Sonora and the United States. A Sunday school has been started in each one of these towns by a native brother.

The church membership in the state of Sonora, of which Hermosillo is the capital, has increased over twenty per cent during the year on confession of faith, and ten young men from this state are now in course of training in the training school at Guadalajara.

The mission work in this state is practically self-supporting, apart from the salaries of the missionaries in charge. It is one of the very encouraging parts of our Mexican field.

Guadalajara. — The work of the station has gone on during the year without interruption, in spite of the necessary absence of some of the missionary force during the year. Sixteen members were received to the church on confession of faith. The Sunday school has had a marked increase in attendance, rising from eighty a year ago to a present average of 110. On Children's Day the attendance was about 150. Christmas time, instead of the usual Christmas tree for the Sunday school pupils, the school voted that each member of the school should make an offering to some one else. The Endeavor Society is an unusually strong one, mainly composed of boys and girls from the school. It has been of great service in developing and strengthening the Christian character of the students. This society has continued the support during the year of an Indian orphan, and it also sent a delegate to the National Convention of Christian Endeavor in Mexico City.

While there is no regularly organized society for temperance work, the station has always been active in this department, and from the beginning regular temperance instruction is given in the mission school. A temperance department is conducted in *El Testigo*, the paper published by the mission.

English services have been kept up in the church each Sabbath, Mr. Howland acting as pastor for those services, for which the English congregation pays him a salary. This salary is used in providing teachers in the school, thus relieving him from school duties so that he can prepare for his Sunday work. In many ways the American church has been most helpful to the mission. It is hoped that in time they will be able to secure an American pastor of their own, using the mission church, but having an entirely distinct and separate organization. This will greatly relieve the mission of the responsibility of the church.

El Testigo. — This has been issued during the year as usual, under the editorship of Mr. Howland, who has found it difficult to give the time to the paper which it ought to have in order to give it the widest influence in Mexico. The mission force should be increased so that one man can give practically his entire time to the preparation of Christian literature.

In the outstations of Guadalajara the work has gone on as usual, with much to encourage.

Instituto Corona. — The girls' school opened in December with twenty boarders, of whom six had never been in the house before. The pupils themselves have contributed over $171 toward the expenses of their tuition, only two girls being now in the school who pay nothing. The year here reported has on the whole been more progressive and more satisfactory than any previous year in the history of the school. Marked advance has been made in several departments. Two girls from the school have been received into church fellowship.

Colegio Internacional.— This training school for the mission has had a most prosperous year, marked by steady growth and development in all departments. Before the close of the last school year the accommodations were so crowded that rooms outside were hired for the printing department, the space thus saved to the school being used for dormitories. These were at once filled to overflowing at the opening of the new school year in January. There are thirty-one boarding pupils. As no advertising for the school has been done, the administration feel greatly encouraged. Students have sought this school from all over our mission field, with a view to preparing themselves for Christian work among their own people. There is every reason to believe that if a new building could be erected on the most fitting site already secured for it, with accommodations sufficient to meet the needs of the school, not only the number of pupils would be greatly multiplied, but the influence of the school would be increased many fold.

As has appeared from the previous parts of this report, the great need of our mission is for more trained native Christian workers. They are wanted for pastors at every one of the mission stations, and to serve also as evangelists and teachers. In many of these positions they would be entirely supported by the Mexican churches and congregations. If the ten pupils from

the state of Sonora and the nine from the state of Chihuahua can be returned to their respective states to engage in aggressive Christian work, and their places taken by twice that number of young men, who undoubtedly would be ready to come were accommodation provided, we would soon see a marked change in the condition of Christian work throughout our entire field. Not only do these pupils pay in part for what they receive, but all do manual labor in some form toward helping themselves along. A large part of the work within the school is done by the young men themselves, and all the work of the printing department is done by the pupils. The Industrial Department connected with the school includes not only printing, but tailoring, carpentry, shoemaking, bookbinding, etc. Plans are also being made to have the boys do their own washing.

Mr. Howland, in closing his report, says: "Openings for the school are practically unlimited; the school is no longer an experiment. Extension is possible along almost any desirable line." The one thing which the school needs above all else is a proper building in which to conduct its work.

MISSION TO SPAIN.

MADRID. — William H. Gulick, *Ordained;* Miss Mary L. Page, Miss Anna F. Webb, Miss Alice H. Bushée.

Associated with the mission, but not under appointment. — Miss May Morrison, Miss Grace Gulick, Miss Elizabeth M. Gulick.

One station; 16 outstations; 1 ordained missionary; 3 single women; total American missionaries, 4; 4 ordained native preachers and 2 unordained; 15 Spanish teachers; 3 other native helpers; total native helpers, 24. There are 8 organized churches, with 351 communicants, of whom 40 were added on confession of faith during the year. There are 17 places of regular preaching: average attendance, 475; adherents, 1,495. The 23 Sunday schools have a membership of 791. The boarding school for girls has 26 students. There are also 15 common schools, with 558 boys and 328 girls enrolled; total under Christian instruction in the mission is 912. Local contributions for the support of the work amounted to $3,543.

As this report is in preparation word comes of the lamented death of Mrs. Gulick in London on September 14, whither she had gone for treatment.

It was five years the 28th of last April since the headquarters of the mission to Spain were quietly moved from San Sebastian to Biarritz, France, only a few miles from the Spanish frontier. The time to return to Spanish soil seems now near at hand, and, Providence permitting, next October the mission center will be established in Madrid. Though the primary reason for establishing the headquarters of the mission in the capital of the country is to plant there the International Institute for Girls in Spain, it is believed that it will also be advantageous for the distinctively evangelistic work of the mission. The labor of superintendence of the different stations in the north will be but little if any increased, whereas there will be a distinct gain in the Spanish mind in having the center of the mission at the capital, making it less provincial and more national in character.

During the first year of the young king's independent reign, the question of the religious orders within the Roman Catholic Church has deeply agitated

France and Spain. While France with a strong hand has forced the various congregations to conform to the law or to disband, Spain has temporized, and has evaded the solution of the question which has been persistently demanded by the truly liberal parties in the country, both monarchical and republican. The result has been that the requirements of the concordat between Spain and the Vatican, explicitly limiting to a small number the orders that may legally exist in Spain, have been a dead letter. It would be impossible to say how many friars and nuns belonging to the French orders that have been suppressed have gone over into Spain during the last fourteen months. During the spring it was announced in the public press that in a single day over a hundred had passed the frontier into the province of Guipuzcoa, of which San Sebastian is the capital, and it was estimated that not less than two thousand during that month had taken up their residence in various convents and conventual establishments within the limits of the province. It is also reported that a large number of them have settled in the adjoining province of Bilbao; and it is an acknowledged fact that all through the northern tier of provinces of Spain — not to say anything of the middle and south of the country — large country houses and valuable estates are being bought by the agents of these French orders, who seem to have no limit of money. In Santander and the western part of the field the returned friars of the Philippine Islands have settled in great numbers.

It cannot be denied that the money which these new organizations are spending with lavish hand is attracting to their chapels, convents, and schools a considerable number of adherents, who otherwise would have fallen readily under the influence of our evangelistic agencies in the various fields; but it is a matter of continued wonder that the effect of such a numerous and financially powerful body of incomers from the former Spanish colonies and from France should affect our work so little as it apparently does. And above all it is to be noted that the very fact of this invasion, openly in defiance of the law, but as openly permitted by the reactionary elements of the country now holding the reins of government, has awakened a spirit of alarm and remonstrance, which finds its voice in the parliament of the nation and in the public press as not before for many years.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE.

In the middle of the winter term the house which the Institute had occupied in Biarritz for nearly five years being sold, it was necessary to move into other premises somewhat hastily. Fortunately a house not far away in Biarritz, though somewhat smaller than the one that was abandoned, was secured, and without any interruption of the school work the classes were continued until the end of the academic year. When the girls were dismissed at the close of the term to return to their homes, it was with the understanding that the school should be convened next autumn in Madrid. Fourteen of them were accompanied by one of the American ladies of the mission to Madrid, where they were to take the examinations in the Government Institute in which they had been matriculated. Four notes are given by the Institute in the following order: Approved, Good, Notable, and Best.

Counting all the subjects in which they were examined, a total of sixty-six "notes" were given — forty-four of these were the highest marks, *Sobresaliente* (Best), and twenty-two the next below, "Notable," no one having fallen in any study to the level of the two lower grades. Within the forty-four notes of *Sobresaliente*, eleven *Matriculas de Honor* were given to five girls, which means that these will be permitted to present themselves for the next examinations *free of cost* in eleven different subjects of their own election or that of their teachers. The percentage of high marks received by these girls is said to be the largest ever given to any group of students *extra muros* presenting themselves for examinations in that Institute. It has made a deep impression, not only within the doors of the Government Institute and upon the examining board before which the girls appeared, but on the entire community that is in the way of hearing of these results.

Especial pains were taken in the school to train the girls in personal habits and modes of thought and in a knowledge and practice of the Scriptures and in the practical duties of active members of a Christian church. This training is largely in connection with the Christian Endeavor Society, which, organized several years ago in the institute, now has its branches throughout Spain. A considerable number of these girls on reaching their homes find immediate work in connection with the congregations of which they form a part; in teaching in the day schools and in the Sunday schools; in the various meetings of the churches, and in their missionary and charitable undertakings. During the year five of the students united with the church in public profession of faith. A large majority of the thirty-four were members of the church.

Christian Endeavor. — It may now well be said that this method of Christian work has become thoroughly acclimatized in Spain. Introduced by the missionaries of the American Board, for several years societies of this order were found only at our mission stations, but in later years many other churches have formed them at their different centers of work. The honorary president of the national body is Rev. William H. Gulick, of the American Board's Mission to Spain; the president of the United Societies of Spain is Don Enrique de Tienda, the American Board's Spanish pastor in Santander; the general secretary and editor of their paper, entitled *Esfuerzo Cristiano*, is the son of the American Board's pastor at Zaragoza, and this pastor, Rev. Carlos Araujo, who was for several years the general secretary of the United Societies, is now filling the important post of field secretary. The annual report of the United Societies, presented to the Denver convention in July of the present year, shows that there were then twenty societies of young people, seventeen of juniors, and seven of mothers — a total of forty-four societies, with 552 active members and 707 associate; a total of 1,259 members. This noble work must to a very considerable extent be accredited to the efforts of our mission.

Santander. — Our work here is an illustration of how the gospel is gradually winning its way among the people. The church planted here nearly thirty years ago having passed through many vicissitudes, and at one time for a period of four years being without a chapel (as no landlord could be

found who would let a room for the mission work), for ten years has had the benefit of a chapel of its own. Around this center there has grown up the largest and most thrifty day school of the city. While the adults in the church form a solid nucleus of some forty individuals, the means by which the community is most effectively reached is through the flourishing day schools of over three hundred children, the large majority of whom are from Roman Catholic families. These parents, desiring for their children a good primary education, have found that in none of the schools of the city is it so certainly secured as in ours. It is made plain to all applicants that the Scriptures are a theme of daily study, that the school is evangelical, and that the pupils will be expected also to attend the exercises of the Sunday school. As we have had occasion to report for many successive years, these conditions have not deterred the parents from putting their children into our schools to the extent that our rooms are habitually crowded to overflowing.

Bilbao. — The fact that this is the richest city in Spain, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, is perhaps not a condition favoring the gospel work that is being carried on in its midst. The chapel that we have occupied for several years is situated on one of the busiest streets in a part of the city that is teeming with shops and families of the lower middle class. It is a characteristic of this congregation that on every especial occasion which is announced from the pulpit, and notice of which is carried into the families of the 130 school children, the chapel is full to overflowing, and this especially occurs on stated and anniversary occasions, on which the general public have learned to expect special services in our mission chapels. The pastor of this church, to a much larger extent than occurs with most of the evangelical pastors in the land, is highly esteemed for his gift of stirring and helpful speech on public occasions of a philanthropic kind. As very seldom happens in Spain with his colleagues in the ministry, he is frequently invited to take part in public discourses on such occasions, together with the Roman Catholic orators of the day.

The day school is under the pastor's direct superintendence, and for several years he has been the teacher of the older boys of the school. The 130 pupils fill to overflowing the insufficient room at our disposal for the school, which is obliged to occupy during the week a large part of the chapel, which has to be vacated for that purpose. The larger number of these pupils are members of the Christian Endeavor Societies, and take their part in the meetings of the societies. The pastor here has a large field for evangelistic labor in the mining district that surrounds the city of Bilbao. For the lack of funds this work has been limited in later years, but there are many places where he is always welcome and where any room that can be secured for the purpose of a meeting is sure to be filled to overflowing whenever it is announced that he will preach. This work justly bespeaks the interest of all Christian friends, and would be a worthy recipient of very much more financial aid than it now receives, the burden of its maintenance for several years having rested on Mr. Gulick personally.

San Sebastian. — This community presents some conditions unlike those in any other of the stations in the north of Spain. It is a small town of some

34,000 inhabitants, nearly surrounded by the sea, and is one of the most attractive watering places to be found in Spain. The lack of local industries deprives the community of that special class which is largely the one from which the evangelical work has hitherto drawn most of its adherents. The result is that the number of adults that are generally found in the meetings and are permanently attached to the local church is smaller than at most of our stations. Those, however, who are with us are tried and steadfast, and are worthy representatives of the doctrine that they profess. The circumstance that for several years San Sebastian was the home of the International Institute, which made a deep and lasting impression as a representation of evangelical activity, has given the Protestant work in that town a special note that it does not seem likely ever to lose. The pastor is favorably known among the liberal-minded men of the community, who respect his convictions and admire his outspoken frankness as an evangelical pastor and teacher. The day school numbers 100 pupils, some thirty of whom are the kindergarten class, whose teacher is the eldest daughter of the pastor of Zaragoza, and who is a graduate of our International Institute. This church will always be remembered as the birthplace of Christian Endeavor in Spain, when the International Institute formed so considerable a part of its constituency. The pastor of this church has been recently appointed by the United Societies of Christian Endeavor field secretary for the north of Spain. During the month of July he made his first tour in this official capacity, and the reports that have just come in from the various stations that he visited bear testimony to the stimulus received by all with whom he met.

Pamplona. — This capital of the ancient kingdom of Spanish Navarre is a picturesque town situated on the lower reaches of the Pyrenees. Though there is not in this city an evangelical chapel open to the public, for years there has existed within it a group of intelligent and steadfast evangelical Christians that have honored the name that they have professed. The church in Pamplona may well be called, in Scripture phrase, "The church which is in Manuel's house," and it consists of himself and family and a few faithful neighbors who for years have maintained regular worship within their own doors. Pamplona has been one of the strongholds of clerical fanaticism from time immemorial, but during the last few years there has been a marked growth of liberal thought in the community. This is largely the result of the efforts of an enthusiastic republican, who in the face of the bitterest opposition has maintained a well-conducted newspaper and a most lively campaign in favor of all correct liberal thought. The community that has been formed by his efforts creates an atmosphere in sympathy with the evangelical principles professed by our immediate friends, and if a chapel were opened there now, undoubtedly it would be filled with these partly emancipated minds, who, however, are not yet ready to make the large and prolonged sacrifice for conscience' sake that would be involved in the maintenance of a hall of such a kind.

Logrono. — Far up on the higher waters of the river Ebro is situated this thrifty city, the birthplace of the famous General Espartero, of the time of Queen Isabella the Second, and the home of Señor Sagasta, and which is

now a thrifty modern town with a future of unlimited growth. A former pastor of Zaragoza, under the auspices of the American Board, founded this station. The evangelist teacher here is a fruit of the mining district within the parish of the pastor of Bilbao, and his wife is from Zaragoza and is a graduate of the International Institute. This church has passed through many vicissitudes, but for several years there has been a congregation of between twenty and thirty members and a school of some eighty children. The evangelist is teacher of the boys and his wife of the girls of the school. It is the only representative of evangelical thought in that entire district, and after many a season of persecution has at last won a position of distinct recognition on the part of the community and the government authorities.

Pradejon. — This station is about three hours distant from Logrono. There is no pastor nor evangelist here, but for several years the leading representative of the gospel work has been the young woman who is the teacher of the school. She is a graduate of the International Institute, and not only is the teacher of the school of some seventy boys and girls, but is practically the evangelist of the place. She generally conducts the morning and evening meetings on Sunday, making the morning meeting a congregational Sunday school and the evening service one of Bible reading, prayer, and song.

Tauste. — This is a distinct outgrowth from Zaragoza, though the local evangelist here is a fruit of the gospel work in Pradejon. For many years he devoted several hours a day to teaching in the school, the rest of his time being given to the cultivation of little fields from which he gained the larger part of the maintenance of himself and family. His eldest daughter, having passed about three years in our boarding school in San Sebastian and Biarritz, returned home and took charge of the school that hitherto had been entirely under the care of her father. Under her direction seventy or eighty younger children are received. She has continued the school without vacation since the day she took charge of it, some three years ago. This summer one of the girls of the institute has taken up her abode with this brave teacher and shares with her through the long summer days the care of the little children.

Zaragoza. — Zaragoza is one of the most important centers of evangelical work in Spain. It is a university city of about one hundred thousand inhabitants. There is an outlying district which has offered a favorable field for the missionary efforts of the central church. The five or six outlying stations regularly visited by the pastor have been more or less feeders of the parent church, and seldom a Sunday service passes at which some visitor from the suburban villages is not found in the meeting. During the past year there have been two cases of interested inquiry on the part of the priests, one of whom is of the city of Zaragoza itself. Their interviews with the pastor have been extremely interesting and have emphasized the fact that there are not a few parish priests in the Roman Catholic Church of Spain, honest and serious men, who have come to know something of the gospel, who would be glad to openly embrace it if they could see within their reach any means of honorable livelihood, either as laborers in the gospel or in any secular calling.

The Monthly Paper, Esfuerzo Cristiano. — Any record of the year's work would be imperfect were no mention made of this paper. Commencing as a manuscript sheet some ten years ago, and as a printed eight-page paper five years ago, it has now twenty-four pages, and is one of the most important illustrated periodicals connected with the evangelical work in Spain. Not only has it been from the beginning the special organ of the Christian Endeavor movement in Spain, but yielding to the evident needs of the work, it has gradually assumed a more general character. It is not too much to say that the Christian Endeavor idea, humanly speaking, would never have made the advances that it has in Spain without this help, while at the same time it has been a powerful means toward awakening and fostering the sense of companionship and Christian brotherhood among all evangelical workers in Spain. It is acknowledged by all as filling an hitherto entirely unoccupied field, and it exhibits from month to month a larger variety of signatures to its various articles than appear in any other evangelical paper in the country.

AUSTRIAN MISSION.

PRAGUE. — Albert W. Clark, D D., John S. Porter, *Ordained;* Mrs. Ruth E. Clark, Mrs. Lizzie C. Porter.

One station; 44 outstations; 4 missionaries, two of whom are ordained. There are 18 churches, with 1,414 full members, 213 received on confession during the year; 14 ordained Bohemian preachers; 5 evangelists; 4 pupils in training; several colporters supported by other societies; 14 Young Men's Christian Associations; 1 Young Women's Christian Association; 1 Rescue and Reform Home; average congregations, 2,430; adherents, 4,970; contributions of the people, 20,393 crowns, or $4,078, a gain over last year of $558. Literature circulated: Bibles, 1,830; Testaments, 11,203; portions, 7,882; other books and booklets, 7,650; tracts, papers, etc., 180,000.

Dr. and Mrs. Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Porter, who constitute the entire mission force, have been at their post throughout the year. This mission covers a large territory and has almost unlimited possibilities of enlargement. Each year since we began work in Austria new concessions have been obtained, so that the earlier restrictions have been in no small measure removed. The beginning of the work in a new place regularly takes the name of a Young Men's Christian Association, with a constitution and form of service recognized and approved by the government. Out of these organizations grow the churches. A long step in advance was made during the year here reported, in that the government, by decision of the Supreme Court, recognizes the Congregational churches in Austria as Christian churches. Hitherto the members of these churches have been officially called heretics, but after careful examination of their creeds and practices by the courts in the settlement of a marriage question in Prague, they are officially declared to be "Christian." This decision will remove many disabilities and give larger freedom.

The mission conducts no educational work. It is the only mission of the Board which reports no schools or pupils. One reason for this is that as yet there is not liberty to carry on work for children apart from the chil-

dren of Protestants. The time may come when it will be necessary for the permanent success of the work to open schools for small children, but that time has not yet arrived. Instead of carrying on a theological training school, carefully selected young men are sent to existing evangelical schools in Scotland or elsewhere, and there trained for work among their own people. This method has proven hitherto both economical and satisfactory. The Bohemian pastors are strong and able men, and the spirit of the work and the workers is that of advance.

While pressing always and vigorously along all available lines for direct Bible study and evangelization, the mission carries on also extensive colporterage operations with the publication of Sunday school and other evangelical literature. The mission Sunday school lesson comments in Bohemian are regularly used in large quantities among the Bohemians in Cleveland and Chicago. Seeing the need of special effort to counteract the tendency to gross intemperance, efforts are turned also in that direction; and to stem the tide of immorality, and to create a sentiment in favor of Christian purity, a rescue work is carried on.

As will be seen in the following report, one great need of the mission now is more money for the erection of halls in which to conduct regular services and to be the headquarters of the evangelical work in the larger and more promising centers. In many places the congregations have outgrown the earlier accommodations and are hampered in farther growth by the inadequacy of their accommodations. They are themselves contributing to the extent of their ability for the better equipment of their plant. In many sections the meeting place is only a common room or a hall made by the removal of partitions in a tenement house. At the beginning of the work this makeshift answered the purpose very well, but now with large congregations, low ceilings and poor ventilation, the heat and stifling air give great discomfort to those who participate in the worship. The church members often hesitate to invite friends to the services where they know they must be so very uncomfortable. There are now not less than four places in the mission calling loudly for new and commodious places in which the increasing congregations can be accommodated.

THE CHURCHES.

During the year under review the work of the mission has made steady progress. A glance at the statistical statements at the beginning of this report will clearly reveal this fact. The four halls in the city of Prague, in which four churches worship, have been better filled than ever before with attentive and interested listeners. Five new churches have been organized, one at Zizkow, a suburb of Prague, with 70,000 inhabitants; one at Pisek, at Brünn, and one at Hruba Lhota, these two both in Moravia, and one at Lodz in Russia. This indicates one of the years of largest growth in church organization ever experienced by this mission.

The Weinberge church has assumed the entire support of its pastor, making the second entirely independent, self-supporting church in the mission. The churches continually experience depletion, through emigration to Canada or the United States, of some of their most useful members. More

people than usual have emigrated this year, and yet there has been a net increase of church members of 117, or nearly ten per cent. A priest some time ago was converted to the evangelical faith, and during the year began publicly to preach the gospel. This has attracted no little attention, and the preaching has been strong.

Smichov dedicated in July a new house, which contains a large, comfortable hall, Young Men's Christian Association rooms, a gymnasium and bath rooms. The American Board did not contribute anything for the erection of this most useful building. The Pilsen congregation and church have purchased a house with a large hall in the rear, formerly used as a dance hall. This constitutes the largest meeting place as yet in the mission. This has been well fitted up by the people, at no little sacrifice, with comfortable benches and a large organ. If this house were free from debt this church could become self-supporting at once. The old house in Kladno has been sold at a price sufficient to secure a new one well suited to the needs of the work.

Temperance work, an important and necessary part of the operations of this mission, has made good progress, with a healthy and growing sentiment in favor of total abstinence.

Prague. — The members of the Prague church who reside in the suburb of Zizkov were eager to make more direct and positive effort for the 70,000 people in that suburb than was possible to do through the agency of the church in the city. For this reason the new church in that section was organized into a separate church with a pastor of its own. Even with the withdrawal of this part of the congregation, the hall in which the mother church worships is crowded with listeners. Pastor Adlof, of the Prague church, in addition to other literary work, edits the Young Men's Christian Association organ, *The Young Christian.* The new church has growing audiences, the hall being crowded on Wednesday evening to hear the pastor expound the Scripture. The educated classes are attracted by the ability and earnestness of the pastor and by the power of his presentation of the truth.

Vienna. — There are two churches in Vienna. Owing to the moving propensities of the people, many coming to the city only for the winter, the congregations fluctuate. However, there are cases not a few where conversion occurs in the city and the converts return to their country home carrying the gospel with them and starting new centers of light and truth. There have been several cases of open persecution. The saying is current among the Bohemians in Vienna who know our work and fear it, that all the people who hear the gospel preached once are hypnotized so that they must continue to attend. These two churches have three outstations in the city, one in Moravia and one over the line in Hungary. The Vienna pastors edit and publish a little temperance paper.

Russian Work. — The work in Russia already referred to, while under the superintendence of our mission, is financially supported by the Congregational church in St. Petersburg. The Russian authorities do not favor the regular visitation of Bohemian pastors to that part of the field, so arrange-

ments will be made for the administration of the sacraments by local workers.

Space will not permit the individual mention of all the churches and outstations in this mission. Few if any missions of our Board aim more directly, in all efforts put forth, at personal conversion.

LITERATURE.

Owing to the degree of education possessed by those among whom we work, evangelical literature has wide influence and is much employed. For ten years a Sunday school lesson paper has been edited and published with increasingly encouraging results. A paper for young men representing the work of the Young Men's Christian Association is published three times a month, and a temperance paper is published at Vienna. All these, together with the sermons, tracts, etc., issued by Dr. Clark and his associates, receive a wide reading and exert a deep influence. People in Bohemia who do not dare visit a preaching hall can read, in secret, Christian literature. A glance at the statistics of the mission will show how much of this literature has been distributed during the year. As the Sunday school lesson papers are so easily lost and are of such temporary value, the mission is planning to prepare and publish a Sunday school lesson book covering the lessons of an entire year, accompanied by daily Bible readings, with notes on the same. It is the plan to make this a permanent contribution to the Bohemian Christian literature.

The work of this mission can well be characterized by the words "enlargement and advance." Its needs are many, while the results are full of encouragement.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE MISSIONS OF THE A. B. C. F. M. FOR THE YEAR 1902–1903.

Missions.	When established.	Stations.	Outstations.	Missionaries.					Native Laborers.					Church Statistics.								Educational Statistics.							Total native contributions.
				Ordained.	Physicians and men not ordained.	Single women.	Wives.	Total missionaries.	Ordained preachers.	Unordained preachers.	Teachers.	Other native laborers.	Total native laborers.	Places of regular meeting.	Organized churches.	Communicants.	Added by confession.	Adherents.	Average attendance.	Sabbath schools.	Sabbath school membership.	Theological schools.	Students for the ministry.	Boarding and high schools.	Pupils.	Other schools.	Pupils.	Total number under instruction.	
W. Cent. Africa.	1880	4	14	7	1	9	7	24	..	14	22	10	46	20	4	221	58	1,746	1,927	..	1,140	1	12	..	....	17	2,204	2,216	$50
E. Cent. Africa.	1893	3	9	2	3	1	5	11	..	..	3	10	13	20	1	47	..	1,300	600	3	300	..	..	2	126	3	84	210	31
Zulu	1835	11	20	10	2	9	10	31	10	19	88	414	531	142	23	4,298	389	15,600	11,828	23	1,717	1	12	3	316	67	3,085	3,413	7,963
Europ'n Turkey.	1859	4	55	11	..	7	9	27	15	15	50	15	95	..	16	1,492	131	3,628	3,277	56	2,719	1	5	3	175	22	559	829	6,062
Western Turkey.	1819	7	103	19	3	31	22	75	32	42	279	23	376	124	43	4,427	212	16,202	13,094	122	9,917	1	6	15	1,306	133	5,431	7,370	66,652
Central Turkey .	1847	2	47	7	1	14	6	28	22	27	201	6	256	62	33	6,453	423	20,263	14,617	64	12,321	1	12	13	711	138	6,052	7,062	17,659
Eastern Turkey .	1836	5	107	10	3	17	12	42	15	29	206	24	276	79	44	2,529	236	12,653	10,478	81	7,659	1	10	10	435	112	5,828	6,845	8,626
Marathi . . .	1813	8	142	13	2	15	13	43	32	28	363	160	583	142	58	6,163	675	14,327	....	177	10,050	1	27	17	2,233	161	4,694	9,230	2,895
Madura . . .	1834	11	335	14	..	9	12	35	25	157	340	87	609	335	38	5,109	349	17,496	10,255	88	7,941	1	28	7	599	191	5,186	8,148	6,216
Ceylon	1816	6	31	4	..	4	4	12	14	21	326	34	395	43	18	2,092	65	3,495	2,246	..	3,366	1	2	5	363	132	10,305	10,992	7,734
Foochow . . .	1847	5	96	8	3	15	10	36	10	64	110	68	252	131	61	2,656	351	7,000	3,813	77	2,185	2	20	10	339	104	2,076	2,618	6,132
South China . .	1883	2	28	2	..	..	2	4	1	25	13	7	46	28	4	1,504	553	1,920	1,500	4	230	..	..	1	24	11	315	339	5,324
North China .	1854	7	50	16	4	12	19	51	4	38	22	24	88	55	8	2,056	269	2,000	....	1	30	1	9	8	287	18	186	542	1,162
Shansi	1882	2	..	1	..	2	1	4	4	2	1	5	12	..	2	134	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	8	16	....
Japan[4]	1869	12	102	25	..	23	22	70	48	37	..	24	109	216	785	10,693	826	15,000	8,000	..	4,728	1	16	7	890	3	135	1,041	21,365
Philippines . .	1903	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
Micronesia . .	1852	4	63	10	..	7	8	25	22	58	62	24	166	180	57	6,603	1,007	17,250	2,790	14	3,628	..	..	9	149	108	3,913	4,142	6,371
Mexico . . .	1872	5	31	6	..	5	6	17	3	8	11	1	23	74	21	1,193	105	2,561	1,127	29	1,190	1	7	3	196	4	193	494	6,852
Spain	1872	1	16	1	..	3	..	4	4	2	15	3	24	17	8	351	40	1,495	475	23	791	..	..	1	26	15	886	912	3,543
Austria	1872	1	44	2	..	..	2	4	14	5	..	..	19	..	18	1,414	213	4,870	2,430	..	331	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	4,078
Totals		101	1293	169[1]	22	183[2]	170[3]	544	275	591	2,112	941	3,919	1,668	535	59,585	5,902	158,806	88,457	762	70,243	14	166	114	8,183	1,240	51,140	66,419	$178,765

[1] Of whom 12 are physicians.

[2] Of whom 10 are physicians.

[3] Of whom 2 are physicians.

[4] These are figures of Kumi-ai churches with which the American Board coöperates.

[5] Of which 36 are self-supporting.

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1903.

COST OF THE MISSIONS.

Mission to West Central Africa.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$17,063.43	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	1,312.07	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa	1,684.88	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	340.00	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	667.49	$21,067.87

Mission to East Central Africa.

Remittances, drafts and purchases	$6,509.45	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	1,026.61	
Outfits, refits and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa	1,490.48	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	365.00	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	312.50	$9,704.04

Zulu Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$25,251.69	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	3,674.59	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa	1,429.04	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	320.01	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	470.00	$31,145.33

European Turkey Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$32,696.65	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	1,918.24	
Refit and traveling expenses of missionary to Turkey	278.60	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	380.00	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	1,567.91	$36,841.40

Western Turkey Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$73,340.92	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	5,726.30	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey	4,202.60	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	1,080.00	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	2,182.37	$86,532.19

Central Turkey Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$25,122.75	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	1,235.43	
Refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey	414.85	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	430.00	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	705.00	$27,908.03

Eastern Turkey Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$36,984.01	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	2,948.02	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey	923.71	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	675.00	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	843.04	$42,373.78

Marathi Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$71,795.01	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	5,120.23	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to India	4,104.75	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	940.00	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	2,454.18	$84,414.17

Madura Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$47,090.08	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	3,872.14	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to India	3,248.51	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	750.00	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	2,300.00	$57,260.73

Ceylon Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$11,276.65	
Expenses of missionary and family in this country	1,044.73	
Traveling expense of missionary, in part	113.50	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	645.00	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	850.00	$13,929.88

South China Mission.

Remittances and purchases		$7,181.73

Foochow Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$36,172.67	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	1,271.01	
Refit and traveling expenses of missionary to China	355.40	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	565.00	$38,364.08

North China Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$26,565.54	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	4,661.82	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to China	6,408.87	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	1,510.00	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	1,446.41	$40,592.64

Shansi Mission.

Remittances and purchases	$1,157.63	
Expenses of missionaries' families in this country	1,665 38	
Outfit, refit, and traveling expenses of missionaries to China	562.53	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	312.50	$3,698.04

Japan Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$84,768.80	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	5,613.23	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Japan	4,256.38	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	1,465.00	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	1,743.44	$97,846.85

Mission to Mexico.

Remittances and purchases	$19,735.02	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	1,003.70	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	240.00	
Grant for missionary's child in this country	200.00	$21,178.72

Grants-in-aid for Hawaiian Islands.

Drafts and purchases		$1,015.57

Micronesian Mission.

Drafts and purchases	$13,540.71	
Outfit and running expenses of schooner *Carrie and Annie*	534.23	
Insurance on *Carrie and Annie*	433.33	
Outfit and running expenses of schooner *Vine*	3,905.79	
Expenses of schooner *Hiram Bingham*	852.52	
Insurance on *Hiram Bingham*	300.00	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	748.65	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries	631.13	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	580.00	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	2,085.35	$23,611.71

Mission to Spain.

Remittances, purchases, and forwarding supplies		$15,268.78

Mission to Austria.

Remittances and forwarding supplies		$10,912.21

Work in the Philippines

Remittances and forwarding supplies		$2,245.21

COST OF COMMUNICATING INFORMATION.

1. Agencies.

Salary of Rev. C. C. Creegan, D.D.	$3,500.00	
Traveling expenses	541.08	
Salary of Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, PH.D.	3,500.00	
Traveling expenses	377.01	
Circulars, tracts, postage, rent, clerk hire, and stationery	12,058.18	
Traveling expenses of returned missionaries and others in this department	2,635.13	
Services of Dr. Strong in this department	750.00	$23,361.40

2. Publications.

Cost of *Missionary Herald*, including salaries of editor and general agent, and copies sent gratuitously, according to the rule of the Board, to pastors, honorary members, and donors	$11,191.18		
Deduct amount received from subscribers	$3,238.49		
for advertising in *Missionary Herald*	1,119.25		
income from *Missionary Herald* Fund	93.47	4,451.21	$6,739.97
Annual Report, 1,650 copies			674.86
Dr. Hillis's sermon, 3,500 copies			86.07
Almanacs, $487.23, less $407.02 received from sales			80.21
Mission Dayspring			289.91
Clerk hire			350.00
Expenses of distribution of miscellaneous publications			50.00
Pamphlets, tracts, and miscellaneous printing	3,165.01		
Less amounts received from sales of "Mission Stories," $11.75; "In Lands Afar," $44.30; "Thirty Years in Japan," $7.90	63.95	3,101.06	$11,372.08

COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

1. Department of Correspondence.

Salary of Dr. Smith, $3,750, less $809.06 received from Fund for Officers	$2,940.94	
Salary of Dr. Barton, $3,750, less $809.06 received from Fund for Officers	2,940.94	
Salary of Dr. Daniels, $4,050, (including grant), less $809.05 received from Fund for Officers	3,240.95	
Salary of Mr. Hicks	2,291.67	
Clerk hire	4,939.02	$16,353.52

2. Treasurer's Department.

Salary of Treasurer, $3,250, less $809.05 received from Fund for Officers	$2,440.95	
Clerk hire	4,917.13	$7,358.08

3. New York City.

Office rent	$416.00	
Clerk hire	1,016.20	
Furniture, stationery, postage, and incidental expenses	689.25	$2,121.45

4. Miscellaneous Charges.

Rent of Missionary Rooms	$3,104.20	
Electric lights	44.51	
Furniture and repairs	402.28	
Copying letters, documents, etc.	664.36	
Expenses of Annual Meeting	623.16	
Postage	322.16	
Stationery, printing, and binding	647.07	
Certificates of honorary membership	146.34	
Books and periodicals for library	199.35	
Rent of boxes in safe deposit vaults	75.00	
Bill of examiner of accounts	150.00	
Incidentals	484.80	$6,863.23
Balance at the credit of the Board August 31, 1903		254.45
		$740,777.17

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1903.

Balance at the credit of the Board August 31, 1902	$1,461.12
Donations as acknowledged in the *Missionary Herald*	597,104.79
Legacies as acknowledged in the *Missionary Herald*	122,049.03
Interest on General Permanent Fund	20,162.23
	$740,777.17

FUNDS OF THE BOARD.

GENERAL PERMANENT FUND.

Income for general work.

This Fund September 1, 1902, was	$379,023.22	
Added during the year	50,000.00	$429,023.22

PERMANENT FUND FOR OFFICERS.

Income applied on salaries of executive officers.

This Fund amounts as last year to	$44,498.00
The income of this Fund, applied to salaries, was	3,236.22

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND.

This Fund, including unpaid pledges, amounts to $121,614.23. *Cash* received $109,183.44

CONDITIONAL GIFTS FUND.

Income used for payments to living donors.

This Fund amounts to $390,857.57

ASA W. KENNEY FUND.

This Fund amounts to $30,000.00

BANGOR CHURCHES FUND.

Income for salary of missionary.

This Fund amounts to $12,000.00

WILLIAM WHITE SMITH FUND.

Income for education of native preachers and teachers in Africa.

This Fund amounts as last year to $30,859.38

HARRIS SCHOOL OF SCIENCE FUND.

Income for current expenses of school.

This Fund amounts as last year to $25,000.00

ANATOLIA COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FUND.

Income for current expenses of college.

This Fund September 1, 1902, was	$31,854.76	
Added during the year	7,000.00	$38,854.76

HOLLIS MOORE MEMORIAL TRUST.

Income used for Pasumalai Seminary.

This Fund amounts as last year to $5,000.00

MISSION SCHOLARSHIPS.

This Fund amounts as last year to $9,800.94

C. MERRIAM FEMALE SCHOLARSHIP.

This Fund amounts as last year to $3,000.00

BENJAMIN SCHNEIDER MEMORIAL FUND.

This Fund amounts as last year to $2,000.00

MARASH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY FUND.

This Fund amounts as last year to $1,800.00

GORDON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, TUNG-CHO, CHINA.

This Fund amounts as last year to $10,000.00

FOOCHOW COLLEGE PROFESSORSHIP ENDOWMENT.

This Fund amounts as last year to $10,000.00

JAFFNA MEDICAL MISSION ENDOWMENT.

This Fund amounts as last year to $7,777.69

WOMAN'S MEDICAL MISSION ENDOWMENT, JAFFNA.

This Fund amounts to $1,030.00

BLANK MEMORIAL FUND.

Income for scholarships, Anatolia College.

This Fund amounts as last year to $2,000.00

ATTERBURY FUND.
Income for work in China.

This Fund amounts as last year to		$4,750.00

NORTH CHINA COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.
Income for current expenses of college.

This Fund amounts as last year to		$10,000.00

WILLIAMS HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT.

This Fund amounts as last year to		$3,000.00

C. F. GATES MARDIN HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP.

This Fund amounts as last year to		$1,740.10

HERBERT R. COFFIN FUND.
Income for native agency.

This Fund amounts to		$4,850.00

SECOND CHURCH, AINTAB.

This Fund September 1, 1902, was	$3,535.17	
Added during the year	140.00	$5,675.17

PERA CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

This Fund September 1, 1902 was	$15,554.01	
Added during the year	1,252.49	$16,806.50

VLANGA CHURCH FUND.

This Fund September 1, 1902, was	$8,820.70	
Less amount paid	104.76	$8,715.94

MARSOVAN CHURCH FUND.

This Fund amounts to		$8,552.01

YOZGAT SCHOOL FUND.

This Fund amounts as last year to		$2,453.62

TALAS BOYS' ACADEMY FUND.

This Fund amounts as last year to		$1,030.00

AMELIA A. LEONARD FUND.
Income for educational work in Marsovan.

This Fund September 1, 1902, was	$2,275.85	
Added during the year	48.84	$2,324.69

"MISSIONARY HERALD" FUND.
Income for expenses of publishing *Missionary Herald.*

This Fund September 1, 1902, was	$2,355.00	
Added during the year	50.00	$2,405.00

FRANK H. WIGGIN, *Treasurer.*

Boston, Mass., September, 1903.

BOSTON, October 2, 1903.

We have employed Andrew Stewart, expert accountant, who has examined the books and accounts of FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for the year ending August 31, 1903, who reports them correct. His statement we herewith submit as a part of this report.

We have also examined the certificates of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities held by the Treasurer, representing the Investments of the several Funds of the Board, and find them to correspond with the Balance Sheet of August 31, 1903, and with the detailed statements of the books of the Board in which these Funds are entered.

The Treasurer's Bond, duly approved, was exhibited by the Chairman of the Prudential Committee.

EDWIN H. BAKER,
W. B. PLUNKETT,
Auditors.

28 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
October 1st, 1903.

To the Auditing Committee of the
American Board of Commissioners for
Foreign Missions.

GENTLEMEN: At your request I made the annual examination of the books and accounts of the Board for the year which ended with the 31st day of August, 1903, and have the honor to report to you as follows:

REPORT.

My audit comprised a thorough revision of the work done in connection with the accounting affairs of the Board; namely, determining the accuracy of the additions and verifying the postings of the books which deal directly with the income and outgo of money. I took account of the cash on the morning of the 8th of September and found that the amount required by the books was on hand, and also proved the correctness of the amounts deposited in banks to the credit of the Board. I saw that all balances were properly carried forward, and traced all results into the final balance sheet taken from the ledger as of the 31st of August, 1903, which is an accurate statement and which showed a balance to the credit of the Board of two hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-five cents ($254.45) at that time.

I also examined carefully the vouchers for the disbursement of moneys — many thousands in number — and found that they adequately sustained the charges of moneys expended. I feel convinced that all receipts of money were properly accounted for, as the donations received were acknowledged in the *Missionary Herald.*

Your Committee as usual having examined the certificates of stocks, bonds, and other securities held by the Treasurer, representing the investments standing on the debit side of the balance sheet, made any examination of those securities by me unnecessary.

I am glad to say that I found the Treasurer's books and accounts to have been kept with the same care and fidelity as heretofore, and the general accounting and financial matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the Board to have been conducted in a conscientious and competent manner.

Yours very truly,

ANDREW STEWART, *Examiner.*

SUMMARY OF DONATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

MAINE.

Donations	$6,622.04
Legacies	700.00
Donations for School Fund	321.99
Donations for Micronesian Navy	3.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women* (of which $125 are legacies)	4,001.05
	$11,648.08

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Donations	$8,269.26
Legacies	7,048.60
Donations for School Fund	439.84
Donations for Micronesian Navy	23.07
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which $2,174.23 are legacies)	5,396.52
	$21,177.29

VERMONT.

Donations	$8,923.65
Legacies	5,646.67
Donations for School Fund	335.82
Donations for Micronesian Navy	3.50
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which $1,675 are legacies)	6,828.48
	$21,738.12

MASSACHUSETTS.

Donations	$114,958.51
Legacies	54,469.94
Donations for School Fund	2,365.34
Donations for Micronesian Navy	53.91
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	5.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which $51,275.89 are legacies)	70,676.14
	$242,528.84

RHODE ISLAND.

Donations	$5,318.55
Legacies	572.19
Donations for School Fund	183.31
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	4,912.09
	$10,986.14

CONNECTICUT.

Donations	$57,146.07
Legacies	14,612.32
Donations for School Fund	1,430.15
Donations for Micronesian Navy	149.16
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which $2,610.85 are legacies)	30,489.02
	$103,826.72

NEW YORK.

Donations	$34,570.53
Legacies	16,357.25
Donations for School Fund	1,173.46
Donations for Micronesian Navy	6.65
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	11,846.42
	$63,954.31

NEW JERSEY.

Donations	$5,548.01
Donations for School Fund	62.69
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	3,028.11
	$8,638.81

PENNSYLVANIA.

Donations	$5,204.21
Legacies	1,817.16
Donations for School Fund	104.80
Donations for Micronesian Navy	10.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	324.84
	$7,461.01

MARYLAND.

Donations	$177.81
Donations for School Fund	13.92
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	69.51
	$261.24

VIRGINIA.

Donations	$99.40
Donations for School Fund	3.27
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	63.25
	$165.92

WEST VIRGINIA.

Donations	$18.00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Donations	$1,238.71
Donations for School Fund	23.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	1,185.06
	$2,446.77

NORTH CAROLINA.

Donations	$206.44
Donations for School Fund	3.98
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	21.00
	$231.42

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Donations	$25.00
Donations for School Fund	1.05
	$26.05

GEORGIA.

Donations	$90.34
Donations for School Fund	14.90
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	82.60
	$187.84

FLORIDA.

Donations	$271.12
Legacies	500.00
Donations for School Fund	35.14
Donations for Micronesian Navy	2.55
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	227.48
	$1,036.29

ALABAMA.

Donations	$87.55
Donations for School Fund	6.15
	$93.70

MISSISSIPPI.

Donations	$22.00
Donations for School Fund	3.55
	$25.55

*The donations for Mission Work for Women (excepting those from the Woman's Board for the Pacific) are taken from *Life and Light*, and differ somewhat from amounts in the *Herald*.

LOUISIANA.

Donations	$68.47
Donations for School Fund	28.96
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	21.00
	$118.43

TENNESSEE.

Donations	$236.93
Donations for School Fund	51.13
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	1.70
	$289.76

ARKANSAS.

Donations	$6.00

TEXAS.

Donations	$204.80
Donations for School Fund	62.13
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	5.00
	$271.93

INDIANA.

Donations	$305.96
Legacies	10.00
Donations for School Fund	30.05
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	39.80
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	811.54
	$1,197 35

KENTUCKY.

Donations	$413.25
Donations for School Fund	5.40
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	11.70
	$430.35

MISSOURI.

Donations	$1,501.89
Legacies	220.30
Donations for School Fund	160.55
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	13.50
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	3,623.89
	$5,520.13

OHIO.

Donations	$11,639.93
Legacies	247.00
Donations for School Fund	318.37
Donations for Micronesian Navy	20.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	7,493.86
	$19,719.16

ILLINOIS.

Donations	$32,295.97
Legacies	381.50
Donations for School Fund	574.43
Donations for Micronesian Navy	36.25
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	587.43
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	26,015.32
	$59,890.90

MICHIGAN.

Donations	$12,093.55
Legacies	504.79
Donations for School Fund	335.71
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	152.24
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	5,681.88
	$18,768.17

WISCONSIN.

Donations	$4,966.07
Legacies	936.90
Donations for School Fund	250.87
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	121.91
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	5,838.19
	$12,113.94

IOWA.

Donations	$4,658.89
Legacies	2.57
Donations for School Fund	430.57
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	336.88
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	9,573.10
	$15,002.01

MINNESOTA.

Donations	$5,827.20
Legacies	776.37
Donations for School Fund	207.56
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	115.36
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	5,109.72
	$12,036.21

KANSAS.

Donations	$968.71
Donations for School Fund	142.66
Donations for Micronesian Navy	90.91
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	7.53
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	2,030.99
	$3,240.80

NEBRASKA.

Donations	$2,340 06
Donations for School Fund	215.26
Donations for Micronesian Navy	8 30
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	401.76
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	1,420.33
	$4,385.71

CALIFORNIA.

Donations	$7,217.30
Legacies	252.35
Donations for School Fund	302.23
Donations for Micronesian Navy	3.25
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	7,375.03
	$15,150.16

OREGON.

Donations	$396.78
Donations for School Fund	29.47
	$426.25

COLORADO.

Donations	$1,690.12
Donations for School Fund	111.21
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	117.77
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	2,347.55
	$4,266.65

WASHINGTON.

Donations	$1,124.23
Donations for School Fund	139.43
Donations for Micronesian Navy	2.80
	$1,266.46

NORTH DAKOTA.

Donations	$508.53
Donations for School Fund	88.14
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	17.36
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	286.94
	$900.97

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Donations	$678.38
Donations for School Fund	101.67
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	56 04
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	1,163 46
	$1,999.55

MONTANA.

Donations	$147.24
Donations for School Fund	3.75
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	48.28
	$199.27

IDAHO.

Donations	$100.95
Donations for School Fund	12.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	15.00
	$127.95

WYOMING.

Donations	$46.55
Donations for School Fund	40.40
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	10.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	139.16
	$236.11

UTAH.

Donations	$154.93
Donations for School Fund	31.60
	$186.53

NEVADA.

Donations	$10.35

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Donations	$216.00

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Donations	$0.97

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Donations	$452.83
Donations for School Fund	19.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	79.80
	$551.63

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

Donations	$18.00
Donations for School Fund	3.10
	$21.10

CANADA.

Province of Quebec Donations	$832.90
Province of Ontario Donations	3,572.13
Province of Manitoba Donations	151.34
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	1,814.96
	$6,371.33

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Donations	$1,472.16
Donations for School Fund	44.50
	$1,516.66

WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Donations	$2,175.33

FOREIGN LANDS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS.

Donations	$3,883 91
Legacies	16,993.12
Donations for School Fund	4.40
Donations for Micronesian Navy	2.20
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	322.96
	$21,206.59

FROM JAFFNA MEDICAL MISSION FUNDS.

For current expenses of medical work in Jaffna	$1,742.50

WILLIAM WHITE SMITH FUND.

Income for education of native preachers and teachers in Africa	$1,389.18

BENJAMIN SCHNEIDER FUND.

Income for training preachers in Central Turkey, care Rev. A. Fuller, D.D.	$40.00

ATTERBURY FUND.

Income for education of students in Theological Seminary, Tung-cho	$300.00

NORTH CHINA COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

Income for current expenses	$319.99

GORDON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, TUNG-CHO, CHINA.

Income of endowment	$304.00

WILLIAMS HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT.

Income for current expenses	$95.98

INCOME ENDOWMENT ANATOLIA COLLEGE.

For scholarship from Blank Memorial Fund	$78.00
For college expenses at Marsovan	1,436.59
	$1,514.59

MEDICAL WORK, ANATOLIA COLLEGE.

For medical work	$1,694 00

C. F. GATES MARDIN HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP.

Income for scholarship in Mardin High School	$50.00

HERBERT R. COFFIN FUND.

For support of native mission helpers	$200.00

FOOCHOW COLLEGE PROFESSORSHIP ENDOWMENT.

For professorship in China	$1,620.00

FROM INCOME MISSION SCHOLARSHIPS.

As acknowledged in *Missionary Herald*,	$525.00

TOTAL.

Donations	$351,175.81
Legacies	122,049.03
Donations for School Fund	10,266.91
Donations for Micronesian Navy	415.55
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	1,982.58
Donations for Mission Work for Women, as above, $220,382.93 (of which $25,985.33 are from legacies), the difference being explained on page 155.	223,468.70
Income of funds as above (13)	9,795.24
	$719,153.82

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD.

THE following table exhibits the income of the Board from all sources since its organization:—

For the year ending			
September,	1811		$999.52
August 31,	1812		13,611.50
"	1813		11,361.18
"	1814		12,265.56
"	1815		9,493.89
"	1816		12,501.03
"	1817		29,948.63
"	1818		34,727.72
"	1819		37,520.63
"	1820		39,949.45
"	1821		46,354.95
"	1822		60,087.87
"	1823		55,758.94
"	1824		47,483.58
"	1825		55,716.18
"	1826		61,616.25
"	1827		88,341.89
"	1828		102,009.64
"	1829		106,928.26
"	1830		83,019.37
"	1831		100,934.09
"	1832		130,574.12
"	1833		145,847.77
"	1834		152,386.10
July 31,	1835		163,340.19
"	1836		176,232.15
"	1837		252,076.55
"	1838		236,170.98
"	1839		244,169.82
"	1840		241,691.04
"	1841		235,189.30
"	1842		318,396.53
"	1843		244,254.43
"	1844		236,394.37
"	1845		255,112.96
"	1846		262,073.55
"	1847		211,402.76
"	1848		254,056.46
"	1849		291,705.27
"	1850		251,862.21
"	1851		274,902.28
"	1852		301,732.20
"	1853		314,922.88
"	1854		305,778.84
"	1855		310,427.77
"	1856		307,318.69
"	1857		388,932.69

For the year ending			
July 31,	1858		$334,018.48
"	1859		350,915.45
"	1860		429,799.08
August 31,	1861		340,522.56
"	1862		339,080.56
"	1863		397,079.71
"	1864		531,985.67
"	1865		534,763.33
"	1866		446,942.44
"	1867		437,884.77
"	1868		535,838.64
"	1869		525,214 95
"	1870		461,058.42
"	1871		429,160.60
"	1872		445,824.23
"	1873		431,844.81
"	1874		478,256.51
"	1875		476,028.19
"	1876		465,442.40
"	1877		441,391.45
"	1878		482,204.73
"	1879		518,386.06
"	1880		613,539.51
"	1881		691,245.16
"	1882		651,976.84
"	1883		590,995.67
"	1884		588,353.51
"	1885		625,832.54
"	1886		658,754.42
"	1887		679,573.79
"	1888		665,712.21
"	1889		685,111.33
"	1890		762,585.63
"	1891		824,325.50
"	1892		840,804.72
"	1893		679,285.94
"	1894		705,132.70
"	1895		716,837.17
"	1896		743,104.59
"	1897		642,781.07
"	1898		687,208.98
"	1899		644,200.89
"	1900		737,957.30
"	1901		697,370.90
"	1902		845,105.85
"	1903		740,777.17

PLACES OF MEETING AND PREACHERS.

Year.	*Place of Meeting.*	*Preacher.*	*Text.*
1810.	Farmington	No Sermon.	
1811.	Worcester	No Sermon.	
1812.	Hartford	No Sermon.	
1813.	Boston	*Timothy Dwight, D.D.	John x, 16.
1814.	New Haven	*James Richards, D.D.	Ephesians iii, 8.
1815.	Salem	*Calvin Chapin, D.D.	Psalm xcvi, 10.
1816.	Hartford	*Henry Davis, D.D.	Psalm cxix, 96.
1817.	Northampton	*Jesse Appleton, D.D.	1 Corinthians i, 21.
1818.	New Haven	*Samuel Spring, D D.	Acts viii, 30, 31.
1819.	Boston	*Joseph Lyman, D.D.	Isaiah lviii, 12.
1820.	Hartford	*Eliphalet Nott, D.D.	Mark xvi, 15.
1821.	Springfield	*Jedidiah Morse, D.D.	Psalm ii, 8.
1822.	New Haven	*Alexander Proudfit, D.D.	Malachi i, 11.
1823.	Boston	*Jeremiah Day, D.D.	Nehemiah vi, 3.
1824.	Hartford	*Samuel Austin, D.D.	Galatians i, 15, 16.
1825.	Northampton	*Joshua Bates, D.D.	John viii, 32.
1826.	Middletown	*Edward D. Griffin, D.D.	Matthew xxviii, 18, 20.

*Deceased.

Year.	*Place of Meeting.*	*Preacher.*	*Text.*
1827.	New York	*Lyman Beecher, D.D.	Luke xi, 21; Rev., etc.
1828.	Philadelphia	*John H. Rice, D.D.	2 Corinthians x, 4.
1829.	Albany	*Archibald Alexander, D.D.	Acts xi, 18.
1830.	Boston	*Thomas De Witt, D.D.	Matthew ix, 37, 38.
1831.	New Haven	*Leonard Woods, D.D.	Isaiah lxii, 1, 2.
1832.	New York	*William Allen, D.D.	John viii, 36.
1833.	Philadelphia	*William Murray, D.D.	2 Corinthians x, 4.
1834.	Utica	*Gardner Spring, D.D.	Matthew x, 6.
1835.	Baltimore	*Samuel Miller, D.D.	Numbers xiv, 21.
1836.	Hartford	*John Codman, D.D.	Matthew x, 8.
1837.	Newark	*John McDowell, D.D.	Acts iv, 12.
1838.	Portland	*Heman Humphrey, D.D.	Psalm cii, 13–16.
1839.	Troy	*Thomas McAuley, D.D.	Isaiah xi, 9.
1840.	Providence	*Nathan S. S. Beman, D.D.	Psalm lxxii, 17.
1841.	Philadelphia	*Justin Edwards, D.D.	Zachariah iv, 9.
1842.	Norwich	*William R. De Witt, D.D.	2 Corinthians v, 14.
1843.	Rochester	*Thomas H. Skinner, D.D.	Philippians iii, 13.
1844.	Worcester	*Rev. Albert Barnes	Luke xiv, 28–32.
1845.	Brooklyn	*Mark Hopkins, D.D.	Psalm lv, 22.
1846.	New Haven	*Joel Hawes, D.D.	1 Samuel vii, 12.
1847.	Buffalo	*David Magie, D.D.	Isaiah xxxii, 15.
1848.	Boston	*Isaac Ferris, D.D.	Matthew vi, 10.
1849.	Pittsfield	*Samuel H. Cox, D.D.	Daniel vii, 27.
1850.	Oswego	*Richard S. Storrs, D.D.	1 Corinthians xv, 58.
1851.	Portland	*David H. Riddle, D.D.	Isaiah xli, 14, 15.
1852.	Troy	*Leonard Bacon, D.D.	2 Corinthians v, 7.
1853.	Cincinnati	*William Adams, D.D.	Matthew xiii, 38.
1854.	Hartford	*Charles White, D.D.	Matthew vi, 10.
1855.	Utica	*Nehemiah Adams, D.D.	Galatians ii, 20.
1856.	Newark	*George W. Bethune, D.D.	1 Timothy i, 15.
1857.	Providence	*M. La Rue P. Thompson, D.D.	Matthew xxviii, 20.
1858.	Detroit	*George Shepard, D.D.	Luke xi, 41.
1859.	Philadelphia	*Robert W. Patterson, D.D.	Matthew xiii, 33.
1860.	Boston	*Samuel W. Fisher, D.D.	Isaiah xlv, 1–6; xliii, 21.
1861.	Cleveland	*Richard S. Storrs, D.D.	1 Corinthians i, 28.
1862.	Springfield	*Henry Smith, D.D.	John xvii, 20, 21.
1863.	Rochester	*Elisha L. Cleveland, D.D.	Luke xxiv, 45–47.
1864.	Worcester	*Jonathan B. Condit, D.D.	Philippians ii, 15, 16.
1865.	Chicago	*Edward N. Kirk, D.D.	2 Corinthians v, 7.
1866.	Pittsfield	*Laurens P. Hickok, D.D.	Philippians ii, 10, 11.
1867.	Buffalo	*Joseph P. Thompson, D.D.	John i, 4.
1868.	Norwich	*Henry A. Nelson, D.D.	John xii, 32.
1869.	Pittsburg	*John Todd, D.D.	Malachi i, 11.
1870.	Brooklyn	*Jonathan F. Stearns, D.D.	Matthew xxviii, 18–20.
1871.	Salem	*Truman M. Post, D.D.	Mark x, 45.
1872.	New Haven	*Samuel C. Bartlett, D.D.	1 Corinthians ii, 1–5.
1873.	Minneapolis	*Julius H. Seelye, D.D.	Romans iv, 25.
1874.	Rutland	*Henry M. Scudder, D.D.	Romans x, 14, 15.
1875.	Chicago	*Israel W. Andrews, D.D.	Romans i, 14.
1876.	Hartford	*William M. Taylor, D.D.	Ezekiel xlvii, 9.
1877.	Providence	*James H. Fairchild, D.D.	1 John iv, 20.
1878.	Milwaukee	Henry H. Jessup, D.D.	Address.
1879.	Syracuse	*George F. Magoun, D.D.	Matthew xxviii, 18, 19.
1880.	Lowell	*Jacob M. Manning, D.D.	Revelation xxi, 1.
1881.	St. Louis	*A. J. F. Behrends, D.D.	Luke xiv, 28, 30.
1882.	Portland	*Edward P. Goodwin, D.D.	Acts xiii, 2.
1883.	Detroit	*William M. Barbour, D.D.	Mark xii, 31.
1884.	Columbus	*Aaron L. Chapin, D.D.	Acts xx, 24.
1885.	Boston	*George Leon Walker, D.D.	Hebrews xi, 13, 39, 40.
1886.	Des Moines	John L. Withrow, D.D.	Acts xxvi, 17, 18.
1887.	Springfield	Frederick A. Noble, D.D.	Luke xi, 2.
1888.	Cleveland	Henry Hopkins, D.D.	John xiv, 6; Eph. i, 23
1889.	New York	Lewellyn Pratt, D.D.	John xx, 21–23.
1890.	Minneapolis	Arthur Little, D.D.	John xii, 24.
1891.	Pittsfield	*Edwin B. Webb, D.D.	1 Corinthians iii, 9.
1892.	Chicago	Daniel March, D.D.	Matthew xxi, 5.
1893.	Worcester	Albert J. Lyman, D.D.	1 Corinthians ix, 19–23.
1894.	Madison	*T. Eaton Clapp, D.D.	Acts xi, 18.
1895.	Brooklyn	George A. Gordon, D.D.	1 Corinthians ii, 2.
1896.	Toledo	Edward N. Packard, D.D.	Acts ii, 14–18.
1897.	New Haven	Nehemiah Boynton, D.D.	John xxi, 17.
1898.	Grand Rapids	R. R. Meredith, D.D.	Luke iv, 18.
1899.	Providence	George C. Adams, D.D.	John x, 10.
1900.	St. Louis	Edward C. Moore, D.D.	1 Kings xix, 7.
1901.	Hartford	Edward D. Eaton, D.D.	Matt. xi, 4, 5.
1902.	Oberlin	Newell D. Hillis, D.D.	Matt. xiii, 33: Mark vii, 24.
1903.	Manchester	Willard G. Sperry, D.D.	Rev. xiv, 1.

* Deceased.

MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD.

THE following list presents the names of Missionaries now in connection with the Board, in the field, or expecting to return, giving the year in which they went out, the missions and stations with which they are connected, but not in all cases their Postoffice Addresses. These Postoffice Addresses are given in the American Board Almanac.

ZULU MISSION.

MISSIONARIES.	WENT OUT.
Rev. Stephen C. Pixley, Inanda,	1855
Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman, Amanzimtote,	1860
Mrs. Mary K. Edwards, Inanda,	1868
Rev. Charles W. Kilbon, Amanzimtote,	1873
Miss Martha E. Price, Amanzimtote,	1877
Rev. Herbert D. Goodenough, Johannesburg,	1881
Mrs. Caroline L. Goodenough,	1881
Rev. William C. Wilcox, Amanzimtote,	1881
Mrs. Ida B. Wilcox,	1881
Miss Fidelia Phelps, Inanda,	1884
Mrs. Euphemia S. Harris, Umzumbe,	1888
Miss Martha H. Pixley, Esidumbini,	1889
Rev. James C. Dorward, Amanzimtote,	1890
Mrs. Florence A. Dorward,	1890
Rev. Charles N. Ransom, Amanzimtote,	1890
Mrs. Susan H. C. Ransom,	1890
Rev. Fred R. Bunker, Umvoti,	1891
Mrs. Isabel H. Bunker,	1891
George B. Cowles, Jr., Amanzimtote,	1893
Mrs. Amy Bridgman Cowles,	1893
Miss Laura M. Mellen, Amanzimtote,	1895
Rev. Frederick B. Bridgman, Durban,	1897
Mrs. Clara Davis Bridgman,	1897
Miss Hattie Clark, Amanzimtote,	1897
James B. McCord, M.D., Durban,	1899
Mrs. Margaret M. McCord,	1899
Rev. James D. Taylor, Amanzimtote,	1899
Mrs. Katherine M. Taylor,	1899
Rev. Albert E. Le Roy, Amanzimtote,	1901
Mrs. Rhoda A. Le Roy,	1901
Miss Caroline E. Frost, Umzumbe,	1901

EAST CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSION.

Rev. George A. Wilder, D.D., Chikore,	1880
Mrs. Alice C. Wilder,	1880
Rev. Francis W. Bates, Mt. Silinda,	1888
Mrs. Laura H. Bates,	1888
William L. Thompson, M.D., Mt. Silinda,	1891
Mrs. Mary E. Thompson,	1888
Miss H. Juliette Gilson, Melsetter,	1896
William T. Lawrence, M.D., Chikore,	1900
Mrs. Florence E. Lawrence,	1900
Columbus C. Fuller, Mt. Silinda,	1902
Mrs. Julia B. Fuller,	1902

WEST CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSION.

Rev. William H. Sanders, Kamundongo,	1880
Mrs. Sarah Bell Sanders,	1888
Rev. William E. Fay, Bailundu,	1882
Mrs. Annie M. Fay,	1886
Rev. Wesley M. Stover, Bailundu,	1882
Mrs. Bertha D. Stover,	1882
Rev. Walter T. Currie, Chisamba,	1886
Mrs Amy J. Currie,	1893
Mrs. Marion M. Webster, Bailundu,	1887
Rev. Thomas W. Woodside, Sakanjimba,	1888
Mrs. Emma D. Woodside,	1888
Miss Helen J. Melville, Chisamba,	1893
Miss Rose A. Bower, M.D., Sakanjimba,	1894
Miss Margaret W. Melville, Chisamba,	1895
Rev. Frederick C. Wellman, M.D., Kamundongo,	1896
Mrs. Lydia J. Wellman,	1896
Miss Sarah Stimpson, Kamundongo,	1898
A. Yale Massey, M.D., Chisamba,	1899
Mrs. Ella M. Massey,	1902
Miss Emma C. Redick, Sakanjimba,	1900
Miss Diadem Bell, Chisamba,	1902
Miss Elizabeth B. Campbell, Bailundu,	1902
Rev. Merlin Ennis, Kamundongo,	1903

EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION.

Rev. James F. Clarke, D.D., Samokov,	1859
Rev. Henry C. Haskell, D.D., Philippopolis,	1862
Mrs. Margaret B. Haskell,	1862
Rev. Lewis Bond, Monastir,	1868
Mrs. Fannie G. Bond,	1868
Miss Esther T. Maltbie, Samokov,	1870
Rev. George D. Marsh, Philippopolis,	1872
Mrs. Ursula C. Marsh,	1875
Rev. John W. Baird, Samokov,	1872
Mrs. Ellen R. Baird,	1870
Rev. J. Henry House, D.D., Salonica,	1872
Mrs. Addie B. House,	1872
Miss Ellen M. Stone, Salonica,	1878
Rev. Robert Thomson, Samokov,	1881
Mrs. Agnes C. Thomson,	1881
Miss Harriet L. Cole, Monastir,	1883
Miss Mary L. Matthews, Monastir,	1888
Miss Mary M. Haskell, Samokov,	1890
Rev. William P. Clarke, Samokov,	1891
Mrs. Martha G. Clarke,	1900
Rev. Edward B. Haskell, Salonica,	1891
Miss Agnes M. Baird, Samokov,	1898
Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke, Sofia,	1899
Rev. Theodore T. Holway, Salonica,	1901
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Holway,	1901
Rev. Leroy F. Ostrander, Samokov,	1902
Mrs. Mary L. Ostrander,	1902

WESTERN TURKEY MISSION.

Rev. Wilson A. Farnsworth, D.D., Cesarea,	1852
Mrs. Caroline E. Farnsworth,	1852
Rev. Joseph K. Greene, D.D., Constantinople,	1859
Mrs. Mathilde H. Greene,	1895
Rev. George F. Herrick, D.D., Constantinople,	1859
Mrs. Helen M. Herrick,	1859

Mrs. Julia F. Parmelee, Trebizond, 1871
Rev. Theodore A. Baldwin, Brousa, 1867
Mrs. Matilda J. Baldwin, 1867
Rev. Henry S. Barnum, D.D., Constantinople, 1867
Mrs. Helen P. Barnum, 1869
Rev. Charles C. Tracy, D.D., Marsovan, 1867
Mrs. Myra P. Tracy, 1867
Rev. Lyman Bartlett, Smyrna, 1867
Miss Harriet G. Powers, Brousa, 1868
Rev. Henry T. Perry, Sivas, 1869
Mrs. Mary H. Perry, 1892
Rev. Edward Riggs, D.D., Marsovan, 1869
Mrs. Sarah H. Riggs, 1869
Miss Laura Farnham, Adabazar, 1871
Miss Mary M. Patrick, PH.D., Constantinople, 1871
Miss Phebe L. Cull, Marsovan, 1871
Mrs. Emma R. Hubbard, Sivas, 1873
Mrs. Sarah S. Smith, Marsovan, 1874
Rev. James L. Fowle, Cesarea, 1878
Mrs. Caroline P. Fowle, 1878
Rev. Robert Chambers, D.D., Bardezag, 1879
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chambers, 1879
Miss Fannie E. Burrage, Cesarea, 1880
Mr. William W. Peet, Constantinople, 1881
Mrs. Martha H. Peet, 1881
Mrs. Etta D. Marden, Constantinople, 1881
Miss Isabella F. Dodd, Constantinople, 1882
Miss Emily McCallum, Smyrna, 1883
Miss Flora A. Fensham, Constantinople, 1883
Miss Ida W. Prime, Constantinople, 1884
Rev. William S. Dodd, M.D., Cesarea, 1886
Mrs. Mary L. Dodd, 1886
Rev. James P. McNaughton, Smyrna, 1887
Mrs. Rebecca G. McNaughton, 1885
Rev. George E. White, Marsovan, 1890
Mrs. Esther B. White, 1890
Miss Cornelia S. Bartlett, Smyrna, 1890
Miss Anna B. Jones, Constantinople, 1890
Rev. Alexander MacLachlan, Smyrna, 1890
Mrs. Rose H. MacLachlan, 1891
Miss Susan D. Riggs, Marsovan, 1892
Rev. Henry K. Wingate, Cesarea, 1893
Mrs. Jane C. Wingate, 1887
Miss Annie M. Barker, Constantinople, 1894
Miss Ilse C. Pohl, Smyrna, 1894
Miss Charlotte R. Willard, Marsovan, 1897
Thomas S. Carrington, M.D., Marsovan, 1897
Mrs. Phebe W. Carrington, 1897
Miss Minnie B. Mills, Smyrna, 1897
Miss Claribel Platt, Smyrna, 1899
Miss Mary E. Kinney, Adabazar, 1899
Miss Mary Myrtle Foote, Constantinople, 1899
Rev. Ernest C. Partridge, Sivas, 1900
Mrs. Winona G. Partridge, 1900
Rev. Charles T. Riggs, Constantinople, 1900
Mrs. Mary R. Riggs, 1900
Miss Emma D. Cushman, Cesarea, 1900
Miss Mary I. Ward, Marsovan, 1900
Miss Mary L. Graffam, Sivas, 1901
Miss Stella N. Loughridge, Cesarea, 1901
Miss Charlotte P. Halsey, Smryna, 1901
Miss Adelaide S. Dwight, Cesarea, 1902
Miss Susan W. Orvis, Cesarea, 1902
Miss Mary W. Riggs, Adabazar, 1902
Rev. Herbert M. Allen, Bardezag, 1903
Mrs. Ellen R. Allen, 1903
Charles Ernest Clark, M.D., Sivas, 1903
Mrs. Ina V. Clark, 1903
Mr. Dana K. Getchell, Marsovan, 1903
Mr. Samuel L. Caldwell, Smyrna, 1903
Mrs. Carrie B. Caldwell, 1903
Rev. Herbert M. Irwin, Cesarea, 1903
Mrs. Genevieve D. Irwin, 1903
Miss Nina E. Rice, Sivas, 1903

CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION.

Mrs. Josephine L. Coffing, Hadjin, 1857
Mrs. Margaret R. Trowbridge, Aintab, 1861
Miss Corinna Shattuck, Oorfa, 1873
Miss Ellen M. Pierce, Aintab, 1874
Rev. Americus Fuller, D.D., Aintab, 1874
Mrs. Amelia D. Fuller, 1874
Miss Charlotte D. Spencer, Hadjin, 1875
Rev. Thomas D. Christie, D.D., Tarsus, 1877
Mrs. Carmelite B. Christie, 1877
Rev. Charles S. Sanders, Aintab, 1879
Rev. William N. Chambers, Adana, 1879
Mrs Cornelia P. Chambers, 1879
Miss Clarissa D. Lawrence, Adana, 1880
Rev. Lucius O. Lee, D.D., Marash, 1880
Miss Ellen M. Blakely, Marash, 1885
Miss Elizabeth S. Webb, Adana, 1886
Miss Eula G. Bates, Hadjin, 1889
Rev. Frederick W. Macallum, Marash, 1890
Mrs. Henrietta M. Macallum, 1890
Miss Mary G. Webb, Adana, 1890
Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge, Aintab, 1891
Miss Effie M. Chambers, Oorfa, 1893
Rev. John C. Martin, Hadjin, 1893
Mrs. Mary Isabel Martin, 1893
Miss Lucile Foreman, Aintab, 1894
Mr. John E. Merrill, Aintab, 1898
Miss Isabella B. Trowbridge, Aintab, 1900
Miss Annie E. Gordon, Marash, 1901
Miss Cora May Welpton, Marash, 1901

EASTERN TURKEY MISSION.

Rev. Herman N. Barnum, D.D., Harpoot, 1858
Mrs. Mary E. Barnum, 1859
Miss Hattie Seymour, Harpoot, 1867
Rev. Alpheus N. Andrus, Mardin, 1868
Mrs. Olive L. Andrus, 1868
Miss Charlotte E. Ely, Bitlis, 1868
Miss M. A. C. Ely, Bitlis, 1868
Rev. Royal M. Cole, Bitlis, 1868
Mrs. Lizzie Cole, 1868
Rev. George C. Raynolds, M.D., Van, 1869
Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds, 1869
Miss Caroline E. Bush, Harpoot, 1870
Daniel M. B. Thom, M.D., Mardin, 1874
Mrs. Helen L. Thom, 1886
Rev. John K. Browne, Harpoot, 1875
Mrs. Leila Browne, 1876
Mrs. Seraphina S. Dewey, Mardin, 1877
Miss Agnes M. Lord, Erzroom, 1881
Miss Mary L. Daniels, Harpoot, 1885
Miss Emma M. Barnum, Harpoot, 1889
Rev. George P. Knapp, Harpoot, 1890
Mrs. Anna J. Knapp, 1890
Miss Grace H. Knapp, Bitlis, 1893
Miss Johanna L. Graf, Mardin, 1894
Rev. Robert S. Stapleton, Erzroom, 1897
Mrs. Ida S. Stapleton, M.D., 1898
Rev. Clarence D. Ussher, M.D., Van, 1898

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Ussher, 1899
Miss Theresa L. Huntington, Harpoot, 1898
Miss Ruth M. Bushnell, Erzroom, 1898
Miss Grisell M. McLaren, Van, 1900
Miss Miriam V. Platt, Harpoot, 1900
Henry H. Atkinson, M.D., Harpoot, 1901
Mrs. Tacy A. Atkinson, 1901
Herbert L. Underwood, M.D., Bitlis, 1901
Mrs. Dora E. Underwood, 1901
Rev. Edward F. Carey, Harpoot, 1901
Mrs. Lora G. Carey, 1901
Miss Agnes Fenenga, Mardin, 1901
Miss Susan R. Norton, Van, 1903
Miss Bertha Wilson, Harpoot, 1903

MARATHI MISSION.

Mrs. Mary E. Bissell, Ahmednagar, 1851
Mrs. Elizabeth D. Harding, Sholapur, 1869
Rev. Henry J. Bruce, Satara, 1862
Mrs. Hepzibeth P. Bruce, 1862
Rev. Richard Winsor, Sirur, 1870
Mrs. Mary C. Winsor, 1870
Rev. Robert A. Hume, D.D., Ahmednagar, 1874
Mrs. Kate F. Hume, 1882
Rev. William O. Ballantine, M.D., Rahuri, 1875
Mrs. Josephine L. Ballantine, 1885
Rev. Edward S. Hume, Bombay, 1875
Mrs. Charlotte E. Hume, 1875
Rev. Lorin S. Gates, Sholapur, 1875
Mrs. Frances A. Gates, 1875
Rev. James Smith, Ahmednagar, 1879
Mrs. Maud Smith, 1879
Rev. Justin E. Abbott, D D., Bombay, 1881
Mrs. Camilla L. Abbott, 1902
Rev. Henry Fairbank, Rahuri, 1886
Mrs. Ruby E. Fairbank, 1882
Mrs. Minnie L. Sibley, Wai, 1886
Miss Emily R. Bissell, Ahmednagar, 1886
Miss Anna L. Millard, Bombay, 1887
Miss Anstice Abbott, Bombay, 1888
Miss Jean P. Gordon, Wai, 1890
Miss Belle Nugent, Ahmednagar, 1890
Rev. Henry G. Bissell, Ahmednagar, 1892
Mrs. Theo. K. Bissell, 1892
Rev. Edward Fairbank, Vadala, 1893
Mrs. Mary A. Fairbank, 1893
Miss Esther B. Fowler, Sholapur, 1893
Miss Mary Etta Moulton, Wai, 1894
Miss Julia E. Bissell, M.D., Ahmednagar, 1894
Miss Mary B. Harding, Sholapur, 1897
Miss Louise H. Grieve, M.D., Satara, 1900
Mrs. Emily D. Harding, Wai, 1900
Rev. William Hazen, Sholapur, 1900
Miss Florence E. Hartt, Ahmednagar, 1900
Lester H. Beals, M.D., Ahmednagar, 1902
Mr. Merrill A. Peacock, Bombay, 1902
Mrs. Nellie L. Peacock, 1902
Rev. Byron K. Hunsberger, Bombay, 1903
Mrs. Elizabeth Hume Hunsberger, 1903
Rev. Theodore S. Lee, Ahmednagar, 1903
Mrs. Hannah Hume Lee, 1903
Miss Ruth P. Hume, M.D., Ahmednagar, 1903

MADURA MISSION.

Mrs. Susan R. Chester, Dindigul, 1896
Rev. Hervey C. Hazen, Aruppukottai, 1867
Mrs. Hattie A. Hazen, 1884
Rev. John S. Chandler, Madura, 1873
Mrs. Henrietta S. Chandler, 1877
Rev. James E. Tracy, D.D., Periakulam, 1877
Mrs. Fannie S. Tracy, 1877
Rev. John P. Jones, D.D., Pasumalai, 1878
Mrs. Sarah A. Jones, 1878
Miss Eva M. Swift, Madura, 1884
Rev. James C. Perkins, Tirumangalam, 1885
Miss Mary M. Root, Madura, 1887
Rev. Frank Van Allen, M.D., Madura, 1888
Mrs. Harriet D. Van Allen, 1888
Miss Bessie B. Noyes, Madura, 1890
Rev. Franklin E. Jeffery, Melur, 1890
Mrs. Capitola M. Jeffery, 1890
Rev. Edward P. Holton, Manamadura, 1891
Mrs. Gertrude M. Holton, 1894
Rev. Willis P. Elwood, Palani, 1891
Mrs. Agnes A. Elwood, 1891
Miss Mary T. Noyes, Madura, 1892
Rev. Charles S. Vaughan, Manamadura, 1893
Mrs. M. Ella Vaughan, 1893
Miss Lydia Gertrude Barker, Madura, 1893
Rev. William M. Zumbro, Pasumalai, 1894
Rev. David S. Herrick, Battalagundu, 1894
Mrs. Dency T. M. Herrick, 1887
Miss Harriet E. Parker, M.D., Madura, 1895
Rev. William W. Wallace, Pasumalai, 1897
Mrs. Genevieve T. Wallace, 1897
Miss Mary R. Perkins, Tirumangalam, 1899
Miss Helen E. Chandler, Madura, 1899
Rev. John J. Banninga, Tirumangalam, 1901
Mrs. Mary B. Banninga, 1901
Rev. John X. Miller, Madura, 1903
Mrs. Margaret Y. Miller, 1903

CEYLON MISSION.

Miss Susan R. Howland, Oodooville, 1873
Rev. Richard C. Hastings, Batticotta, 1879
Mrs. Minnie B. Hastings, 1882
Rev. Thomas B. Scott, M.D., Manepy, 1893
Mrs. Mary E. Scott, M.D., 1893
Miss Isabella H. Curr, M.D., Inuvil, 1896
Miss Annie Young, M.D., Inuvil, 1899
Rev. Giles G. Brown, Udupitty, 1899
Mrs. Clara L. Brown, 1899
Miss Helen I. Root, Oodooville, 1899
Rev. James H. Dickson, Tillipally, 1900
Mrs. Frances A. Dickson, 1900

FOOCHOW MISSION.

Rev. Charles Hartwell, Pagoda Anchorage, 1852
Mrs. Hannah L. Hartwell, 1858
Rev. Joseph E. Walker, D.D., Shao-wu, 1872
Henry T. Whitney, M.D., Pagoda Anchorage, 1877
Mrs. Lurie Ann Whitney, 1877
Miss Ella J. Newton, Foochow, 1878
Miss Elsie M. Garretson, Foochow, 1880
Rev. George H. Hubbard, Pagoda Anchorage, 1884
Mrs. Nellie L. Hubbard, 1884
Miss Kate C. Woodhull, M.D., Foochow, 1884
Miss Hannah C. Woodhull, Foochow, 1884
Rev. Lyman P. Peet, Foochow, 1888
Mrs. Caroline K. Peet, 1887
Rev. G. Milton Gardner, Shao-wu, 1889
Mrs. Mary J. Gardner, 1889
Hardman N. Kinnear, M.D., Ponasang, 1889

Mrs. Ellen J. Kinnear, 1893
Edward L. Bliss, M.D., Shao-wu, 1892
Mrs. Minnie B. Bliss, 1898
Miss Caroline E. Chittenden, Ing-hok, 1892
Rev. Willard L. Beard, Foochow, 1894
Mrs. Ellen L. Beard, 1894
Miss Emily S. Hartwell, Foochow, 1896
Miss Lucy P. Bement, M.D., Shao-wu, 1898
Miss Frances K. Bement, Shao-wu, 1898
Miss Jean H. Brown, Foochow, 1899
Miss Minnie Stryker, M.D., Foochow, 1900
Miss Josephine C. Walker, Shao-wu, 1900
Miss Martha S. Wiley, Foochow, 1900
Miss Harriet L. Osborne, Foochow, 1901
Miss Evelyn M. Worthley, Ponasang, 1901
Rev. Edward H. Smith, Ing-hok, 1901
Mrs. Grace W. Smith, 1901
Rev. Lewis Hodous, Ponasang, 1901
Mrs. Anna J. Hodous, 1901
Miss Emily D. Smith, M.D., Ing-hok, 1901

SOUTH CHINA MISSION.

Rev. Charles R. Hager, M.D., Hong Kong, 1883
Mrs. Marie von Rausch Hager, 1897
Rev. Charles A. Nelson, Canton, 1892
Mrs. Jennie M. Nelson, 1892

MISSION TO NORTH CHINA.

Rev. Charles A. Stanley, D.D., Tientsin, 1862
Mrs. Ursula Stanley, 1862
Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, D.D., Tung-cho, 1865
Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich, 1879
Rev. Mark Williams, Tung-cho, 1866
Miss Mary E. Andrews, Tung-cho, 1868
Miss Mary H. Porter, Peking, 1868
Rev. Devello Z. Sheffield, D.D., Tung-cho, 1869
Mrs. Eleanor W. Sheffield, 1869
Miss Jane E. Chapin, Peking, 1871
Rev. Henry D. Porter, M.D., D.D., Pang-Chuang, 1872
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Porter, 1879
Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D.D., Pang-Chuang, 1872
Mrs. Emma D. Smith, 1872
Miss Jane G. Evans, Tung-cho, 1872
Rev. William P. Sprague, Kalgan, 1874
Mrs. Viette I. Sprague, 1893
Rev. William S. Ament, D.D., Peking, 1877
Mrs. Mary A. Ament, 1877
Rev. James H. Roberts, Kalgan, 1877
Mrs. Grace L. Roberts, 1877
Rev. Franklin M. Chapin, Lin-Ching, 1880
Mrs. Flora M. Chapin, 1880
Rev. Henry P. Perkins, Pao-ting-fu, 1882
Mrs. Estella A. Perkins, M.D., 1886
Rev. Edwin E. Aiken, Pao-ting-fu, 1885
Mrs. Rose E. Aiken, 1902
James H. Ingram, M.D., Tung-cho, 1887
Mrs. Myrtle B. Ingram, 1895
Miss Luella Miner, Tung-cho, 1887
Miss H. Grace Wyckoff, Pang-Chuang, 1887
Miss E. Gertrude Wyckoff, Pang-Chuang, 1887
Rev. Elwood G. Tewksbury, Tung-cho, 1890
Mrs. Grace H. Tewksbury, 1890
Miss Nellie N. Russell, Peking, 1890
Miss Abbie G. Chapin, Tung-cho, 1893
Rev. George D. Wilder, Tientsin, 1894
Mrs. Gertrude Stanley Wilder, 1893
Miss Frances B. Patterson, Tientsin, 1898
Rev. Howard S. Galt, Tung-cho, 1899
Mrs. Louise A. Galt, 1899
Rev. William B. Stelle, Peking, 1901
Mrs. M. Elizabeth Stelle, 1899
James H. McCann, Tientsin, 1901
Mrs. Netta K. McCann, 1901
Miss Bertha P. Reed, Pao-ting-fu, 1902
Francis F. Tucker, M.D., Pang-Chuang, 1902
Mrs. Emma B. Tucker, 1902
Miss Laura N. Jones, Pao-ting-fu, 1903

SHANSI MISSION.

Rev. Ireneus J. Atwood, M.D., at present at Pao-ting-fu, 1882
Mrs. Annette W. Atwood, 1882
Mrs. Lydia C. Davis, Tai-ku, 1889
Mrs. Mary Alice Williams, Tai-ku, 1891
Willoughby A. Hemingway, M.D., at present at Pao-ting-fu, 1903
Mrs. Mary E. Hemingway, 1903

JAPAN MISSION.

Rev. Daniel C. Greene, D D., Tōkyō, 1869
Mrs. Mary J. Greene, 1869
Rev. Jerome D. Davis, D.D., Kyōtō, 1871
Mrs. Frances H. Davis, 1883
Mrs. Agnes H. Gordon, Kyōtō, 1872
Rev. John L. Atkinson, D.D., Kōbe, 1873
Mrs. Carrie D. Atkinson, 1873
Miss Eliza Talcott, Kōbe, 1873
Miss Julia E. Dudley, Kōbe, 1873
Rev. Wallace Taylor, M.D., Osaka, 1873
Mrs. Mary F. Taylor, 1873
Miss Julia A. E. Gulick, Miyazaki, 1874
Rev. John H. DeForest, D.D., Sendai, 1874
Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest, 1874
Rev. Dwight W. Learned, D.D., Kyōtō, 1875
Mrs. Florence H. Learned, 1875
Miss Martha J. Barrows, Kōbe, 1876
Miss H. Frances Parmelee, Maebashi, 1877
Rev. Otis Cary, Kyōtō, 1878
Mrs. Ellen M. Cary, 1878
Rev. James H. Pettee, D.D., Okayama, 1878
Mrs. Belle W. Pettee, 1878
Miss Abbie M. Colby, Osaka, 1879
Rev. George Allchin, Osaka, 1882
Mrs. Nellie M. Allchin, 1882
Miss Adelaide Daughaday, Sapporo, 1883
Miss Susan A. Searle, Kōbe, 1883
Rev. George M. Rowland, Sapporo, 1886
Mrs. Helen A. Rowland, 1886
Rev. Arthur W. Stanford, Kōbe, 1886
Mrs. Jane H. Stanford, 1886
Miss Cornelia Judson, Matsuyama, 1886
Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, Tottori, 1887
Mrs. Fanny G. Bartlett, 1894
Rev. Cyrus A. Clark, Miyazaki, 1887
Mrs. Harriet M. Clark, 1887
Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, D D., Matsuyama, 1887
Mrs. Cara M. Gulick, 1887
Miss Mary E. Wainwright, Okayama, 1887
Rev. George E. Albrecht, D.D , Kyōtō, 1887
Mrs. Leonora B. Albrecht, 1887
Rev. Horatio B. Newell, Niigata, 1887
Mrs. Jane C. Newell, 1888

Miss Mary F. Denton, Kyōtō, 1888
Miss Gertrude Cozad, Kōbe, 1888
Miss Annie H. Bradshaw, Sendai, 1889
Rev. Hilton Pedley, Maebashi, 1889
Mrs. Martha J. Pedley, 1887
Miss Mary B. Daniels, Osaka, 1889
Miss Fannie E. Griswold, Maebashi, 1889
Rev. Schuyler S. White, Tsuyama, 1890
Mrs. Ida McL. White, 1888
Rev. William L. Curtis, Niigata, 1890
Mrs. Gertrude A. Curtis, 1890
Miss Clara L. Brown, Niigata, 1890
Miss Elizabeth Torrey, Kōbe, 1890
Miss Alice P. Adams, Okayama, 1891
Miss Lucy E. Case, Osaka, 1892
Miss Cora F. Keith, Kōbe, 1899
Rev. Henry J. Bennett, Tottori, 1901
Miss Mary A. Holbrook, M.D., Kōbe, 1901
Rev. Morton D. Dunning, Kyōtō, 1902
Mrs. Mary W. Dunning, 1902
Rev. Charles M. Warren, Kyōtō, 1902
Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sapporo, 1902
Mrs. Anna E. Bell, 1902
Rev. C. Burnell Olds, Miyazaki, 1903
Mrs. Genevieve W. Olds, 1903
Miss Olive S. Hoyt, Kōbe, 1903
Miss Charlotte B. DeForest, Kōbe, 1903

MICRONESIAN MISSION.

Rev. Hiram Bingham, D.D., at Honolulu, 1856
Rev. Edmund M. Pease, M.D., Kusaie, 1877
Mrs. Harriet A. Pease, 1877
Rev. Alfred C. Walkup, Kusaie, 1880
Miss Annette A. Palmer, Ponape, 1884
Rev. Irving M. Channon, Kusaie, 1890
Mrs. Mary L. Channon, 1890
Miss Ida C. Foss, Ponape, 1890
Miss Jessie R. Hoppin, Kusaie, 1890
Miss Louise E. Wilson, Kusaie, 1893
Rev. Clinton F. Rife, M.D., Kusaie, 1894
Mrs. Isadora Rife, 1894
Rev. Francis M. Price, Guam, 1894
Mrs. Sarah J. Price, 1894
Miss Jennie Olin, Kusaie, 1897
Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, Ruk, 1898
Miss Jane D. Baldwin, Ruk, 1898
Rev. Martin L. Stimson, Ruk, 1898
Mrs. Emily B. Stimson, 1898
Rev. Thomas Gray, Ponape, 1900
Mrs. Leta D. Gray, 1900
Rev. Albert A. Jagnow, Ruk, 1903

MISSION TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Rev. Robert F. Black, Davao, Mindanao, P. I., 1902
Mrs. Gertrude G. Black, 1903

MISSION TO MEXICO.

Rev. John Howland, Guadalajara, 1882
Mrs. Sara B. Howland, 1882
Rev. James D. Eaton, D.D., Chihuahua, 1882
Mrs. Gertrude C. Eaton, 1882
Rev. Alfred C. Wright, Guadalajara, 1886
Mrs. Annie C. Wright, 1886
Miss Ellen O. Prescott, Parral, 1888
Miss Mary Dunning, Parral, 1889
Rev. Otis C. Olds, Parral, 1890
Mrs. Helen C. Olds, 1897
Rev. Horace T. Wagner, Hermosillo, 1894
Mrs. Della McC. Wagner, 1895
Miss M. Lizzie Hammond, Chihuahua, 1894
Miss Mary F. Long, Chihuahua, 1897
Miss Alice Gleason, Guadalajara, 1901
Rev. Lewis H. Jamison, Parral, 1903
Mrs. Annie E. Jamison, 1903

MISSION TO SPAIN.

Rev. William H. Gulick, Madrid, 1871
Miss Alice H. Bushee, Madrid, 1892
Miss Mary L. Page, Madrid, 1892
Miss Anna F. Webb, Madrid, 1892

MISSION TO AUSTRIA.

Rev. Albert W. Clark, D.D., Prague, 1872
Mrs. Ruth E. Clark, 1884
Rev. John S. Porter, Prague, 1891
Mrs. Lizzie L. Porter, 1893

CORPORATE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

[The names under each state are arranged according to date of election.]

Maine.

1876. Frederick A. Noble, D.D., Phillips.
1883. William H. Fenn, D.D., Portland.
1884. Rev. William P. Fisher, Brunswick.
1889. David N. Beach, D.D., Bangor.
1890. Galen C. Moses, Bath.
1891. Smith Baker, D.D., Portland.
1892. George H. Eaton, Calais.
1894. Clarence A. Beckwith, D.D., Bangor.
1895. Hon. Egerton R. Burpee, Bangor.
1901. John M. Gould, Portland.

New Hampshire.

1881. Franklin D. Ayer, D.D., Concord.
1890. Edward P. Kimball, Portsmouth.
1893. William J. Tucker, D.D., Hanover.
1894. Elisha R. Brown, Dover.
1896. Cyrus Richardson, D.D., Nashua.
1896. Rev. Edward C. Ewing, Newcastle.
1897. George E. Hall, D.D., Dover.
1897. George E. Street, D.D., Exeter.

Vermont.

1869. Charles F. Thompson, Brattleboro.
1871. General Oliver O. Howard, Burlington.
1877. Matthew H. Buckham, D.D., Burlington.
1877. Rev. Henry Fairbanks, PH.D., St. Johnsbury.
1880. William S. Smart, D.D., Brandon.
1886. George L. Phillips, D.D., Rutland.
1890. Charles W. Osgood, Bellows Falls.
1894. Gilbert M. Sykes, Dorset.

Massachusetts.

1867. Joshua W. Wellman, D.D., Malden.
1872. L. Henry Cobb, D.D., Conway.
1874. Richard H. Stearns, Boston.
1875. Egbert C. Smyth, D.D., Andover.
1875. A. Lyman Williston, Northampton.
1876. Elbridge Torrey, Boston.
1877. William H. Willcox, D.D., Malden.
1879. Elnathan E. Strong, D.D., Auburndale.
1881. Albert H. Plumb, D.D., Boston Highlands.
1882. Judson Smith, D.D., Boston.
1882. Franklin Carter, LL.D., Great Barrington.
1883. Samuel B. Capen, LL.D., Boston.
1883. Hon. William P. Ellison, Newton.
1886. G. Henry Whitcomb, Worcester.
1887. Arthur Little, D.D., Dorchester.
1887. Rev. George A. Tewksbury, Concord.
1887. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., Cambridge.
1887. Jonathan L. Jenkins, D.D., Jamaica Plain.
1887. Elijah Swift, Falmouth.
1888. Francis E. Clark, D.D., Auburndale.
1888. Henry Hopkins, D.D., Williamstown.
1888. Rev. Payson W. Lyman, Fall River.
1889. Albert E. Dunning, D.D., Brookline.
1889. Lyman S. Rowland, D.D., Lee.
1889. A. G. Cumnock, Lowell.
1889. Hon. J. M. W. Hall, Cambridge.
1890. Rev. John R. Thurston, Whitinsville.
1890. Thomas Weston, Newton.
1890. William W. Jordan, D.D., Clinton.
1891. Samuel E. Herrick, D.D., Boston.
1891. Charles H. Daniels, D.D., South Framingham
1891. William G. Ballantine, D.D., Springfield.
1892. William H. Davis, D.D., Newton.
1892. Henry M. Moore, Somerville.
1893. Elijah Horr, D.D., Malden.
1894. James L. Barton, D.D., Newton Centre.
1894. John E. Bradley, LL.D., Randolph.
1894. DeWitt S. Clark, D.D., Salem.
1894. Charles A. Hopkins, Brookline.
1894. Rev. John H. Lockwood, Westfield.
1894. Rev. Geo. E. Lovejoy, Lawrence.
1894. Edward F. Morris, Monson.
1895. Hon. Edward W. Chapin, Holyoke.
1895. Hon. W. Murray Crane, Dalton.
1895. Arthur M. Stone, Worcester.
1895. William F. Whittemore, Boston.
1895. Frank H. Wiggin, Boston.
1895. Rev. Charles M. Southgate, Auburndale.
1895. Hon. Henry E. Cobb, Newton.
1895. Rev. Asher Anderson, Boston.
1895. Rev. Frank L. Goodspeed, PH.D., Springfield.
1895. Thomas Todd, Concord.
1895. George A. Gordon, D.D., Boston.
1895. Hon. Frederick Fosdick, Fitchburg.
1895. Willard Scott, D.D., Worcester.
1896. Edward A. Reed, D.D., Holyoke.
1896. Samuel Usher, Cambridge.
1896. Charles J. Holmes, Fall River.
1896. Samuel B. Shapleigh, Allston.
1896. Philip W. Moen, Worcester.
1896. Hon. William B. Plunkett, Adams.
1896. Rev. William E. Wolcott, Lawrence.
1896. Rev. John A. MacColl, New Bedford.
1896. Charles N. Prouty, Spencer.
1896. Samuel V. Cole, D.D., Norton.
1896. George E. Tucker, Ware.
1896. Charles E. Swett, Winchester.
1897. Reuen Thomas, D.D., Brookline.
1897. James G. Buttrick, Lowell.
1897. Hon. Samuel C. Darling, Somerville.
1897. W. V. W. Davis, D.D., Pittsfield.
1897. Edward Whitin, Whitinsville.
1897. Rev. F. S. Hatch, Monson.
1897. John C. Berry, M.D., Worcester.
1897. Rev. Albert F. Pierce, Campello.
1897. Hon. Arthur H. Wellman, Malden.
1898. Henry H. Proctor, Boston.
1899. George Harris, D.D., Amherst.

1899. Mortimer B. Mason, Boston.
1899. Edward C. Moore, D.D., Cambridge.
1899. Miss Caroline Hazard, Wellesley.
1900. Rev. William R. Campbell, Roxbury.
1900. Rev. Franke A. Warfield, Milford.
1900. Rev. Robert M. Woods, Hatfield.
1900. Rev. Edward S. Tead, Somerville.
1900. George E. Keith, Campello.
1901. Prof. Edward Y. Hincks, Andover.
1901. Philip S. Moxom, D.D., Springfield.
1901. Rev. Edward M. Noyes, Newton Center.
1901. Frank Wood, Boston.
1902. Herbert A. Wilder, Newton.
1902. Pres. L. Clarke Seelye, Northampton.
1902. Samuel L. Loomis, D.D., Boston.
1903. Frank A. Day, Newton.
1903. Miss Mary E. Woolley, South Hadley.
1903. A. H. Lowe, Fitchburg.
1903. Luke W. Fowle, Woburn.
1903. L. A. Crossett, North Abington.
1903. Francis O. Winslow, Norwood.

Rhode Island.

1877. James G. Vose, D.D., Providence.
1894. Rev. James H. Lyon, Central Falls.
1897. Herbert J. Wells, Kingston.
1898. Rowland G. Hazard, Peacedale.
1898. Wallace Nutting, D.D., Providence.

Connecticut.

1870. Edward Hawes, D.D., Windsor.
1876. Burdett Hart, D.D., New Haven.
1877. Hon. Nathaniel Shipman, Hartford.
1877. James G. Johnson, D.D., Farmington.
1880. Hon. Robert Coit, New London.
1881. Lewis A. Hyde, Norwich.
1882. Azel W. Hazen, D.D., Middletown.
1883. Henry L. Hubbell, D.D., New Haven.
1884. James W. Cooper, D.D., New Britain.
1885. George P. Fisher, D.D., New Haven.
1889. Lewellyn Pratt, D.D., Norwich.
1889. Chester D. Hartranft, D.D., Hartford.
1889. Edwin H. Baker, Greenwich.
1890. Hon. N. D. Sperry, New Haven.
1890. Samuel H. Howe, D.D., Norwich.
1891. Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, Hartford.
1892. Waterman R. Burnham, Norwich.
1893. John H. Perry, Southport.
1894. Hon. O. V. Coffin, Middletown.
1894. John G. Davenport, D.D., Waterbury.
1894. Rev. William W. McLane, New Haven.
1895. Watson L. Phillips, D.D., New Haven.
1895. Russell T. Hall, D.D., New Britain.
1895. Edward W. Marsh, Bridgeport.
1895. Joseph H. Selden, D.D., Greenwich.
1895. William H. Woodwell, Hampton.
1896. Joseph Anderson, D.D., Waterbury.
1896. James B. Williams, Glastonbury.
1896. George M. Woodruff, Litchfield.
1896. Lucian D. Warner, Naugatuck.
1896. Rev. John DePeu, Bridgeport.
1896. George B. Stevens, D.D., New Haven.
1897. Newman Smyth, D.D., New Haven.
1897. Prof. Arthur L. Gillett, Hartford.
1897. Rev. James W. Bixler, New London.
1898. Rev. Calvin B. Moody, Bristol.
1899. Rev. Everett E. Lewis, Haddam.
1899. George B. Burrall, Lakeville.
1900. Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, Torrington.
1900. Rev. Frank S. Child, Fairfield.
1901. David N. Camp, New Britain.
1901. Edwin P. Parker, D.D., Hartford.
1902. Charles R. Burt, Hartford.
1902. Frank K. Sanders, D.D., New Haven.
1902. Rev. Frank D. Sargent, Putnam.
1902. Rev. William H. Holman, Southport.
1903. Henry H. Bridgman, Norfolk..
1903. William H. Catlin, Meriden.

New York.

1869. George N. Boardman, D.D., New York.
1871. D. Willis James, New York City.
1871. Simeon J. Humphrey, D.D., Clifton Springs.
1876. Edward N. Packard, D.D., Syracuse.
1876. Henry A. Stimson, D.D., New York City.
1882. Frank Russell, D.D., New York City.
1887. Thomas B. McLeod, D.D., Brooklyn.
1887. John F. Anderson, Jr., Brooklyn.
1887. John H. Washburn, New York City.
1887. William E. Park, D.D., Gloversville.
1887. George F. Pentecost, D.D., Yonkers.
1888. Hon. Chester H. Holcombe, Newark, Wayne Co.
1889. John D. Cutter, Brooklyn.
1889. Charles C. Creegan, D.D., New York City.
1890. William A. Robinson, D.D., Middletown.
1890. Samuel H. Virgin, D.D., New York.
1891. Joseph E. Brown, Brooklyn.
1894. Franklin S. Fitch, D.D., Buffalo.
1894. Charles A. Hull, Brooklyn.
1894. Albert J. Lyman, D.D., Brooklyn.
1894. Edward P. Ingersoll, D.D., New York City.
1894. John W. Simpson, D.D., Buffalo.
1894. Charles H. Richards, D.D., New York.
1895. Lucien C. Warner, M.D., New York City.
1895. David A. Thompson, Albany.
1895. J. J. McWilliams, Buffalo.
1896. Arcturus Z. Conrad, D.D., New York.
1896. William E. Griffis, D.D., Ithaca.
1896. Lyman Abbott, D.D., Brooklyn.
1896. Thomas Y. Crowell, New York City.
1896. Guilford Dudley, Poughkeepsie.
1896. Charles E. Jefferson, D.D., New York City.
1896. C. Delano Wood, Brooklyn.
1897. Robert J. Kent, D.D., Brooklyn.
1897. Albro J. Newton, Brooklyn.
1897. W. H. Nichols, Brooklyn.
1897. Charles P. Peirce, New York City.
1897. Rev. F. B. Makepeace, New York City.
1898. Dyer B. Holmes, New York City.
1899. Rev. Elliott C. Hall, Jamestown.
1899. Grace N. Kimball, M.D., Poughkeepsie.
1900. Newell D. Hillis, D.D., Brooklyn.
1900. Mrs. Joseph Cook, Ticonderoga.
1901. Frank S. Jones, Brooklyn.
1902. Harry P. Dewey, D.D., Brooklyn.
1902. Rev. N. McGee Waters, Binghamton.
1903. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

1888. Frank P. Woodbury, D.D., Montclair.
1891. Amory H. Bradford, D.D., Montclair.
1894. William Hayes Ward, D.D., Newark.
1895. Fritz W. Baldwin, D.D., East Orange.
1897. Rev. Harlan P. Beach, Montclair.

Pennsylvania.

1873. George L. Weed, Philadelphia.
1898. William H. Lambert, Philadelphia.
1899. Thomas C. Edwards, D.D., Kingston.
1903. H. J. Heinz, Pittsburg.

District of Columbia.

1877. Eliphalet Whittlesey, D.D., Washington.
1891. Merrill E. Gates, LL.D., Washington.
1896. David J. Brewer, LL.D., Washington.

Tennessee.

1897. James G. Merrill, D.D., Nashville.

Ohio.

1884. Charles F. Thwing, D.D., Cleveland.
1888. Washington Gladden, D.D., Columbus.
1890. Walter A. Mahony, Columbus.
1895. Casper W. Hiatt, D.D., Cleveland.
1896. Henry M. Tenney, D.D., Oberlin.
1896. Joseph C. Noyes, Cincinnati.
1897. Rev. Charles S. Mills, Cleveland.
1897. Lucius F. Mellen, Cleveland.
1898. William W. Mills, Marietta.
1902. J. Tyler Greer, Toledo.
1902. Henry C. King, D.D., Oberlin.
1902. Rev. John R. Nichols, Marietta.

Illinois.

1871. Eliphalet W. Blatchford, Chicago.
1871. Ralph Emerson, Rockford.
1875. Charles H. Bull, Quincy.
1876. Moses Smith, D.D., Chicago.
1877. Charles H. Case, Chicago.
1878. Joel K. Scarborough, Payson.
1883. William H. Rice, Evanston.
1886. Rev. Edward M. Williams, Chicago.
1888. G. S. F. Savage, D D., Chicago.
1889. E. F. Williams, D.D , Chicago.
1889. William A. Waterman, D.D., Elgin.
1891. Julian M. Sturtevant, D.D., Chicago.
1891. Edward H. Pitkin, Oak Park.
1892. Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, PH.D., Oak Park.
1893. Rev. Frederick S. Hayden, Jacksonville.
1893. Charles H. Hulburd, Chicago.
1894. H. T. Lay, Kewanee.
1895. Jean F. Loba, D.D., Evanston.
1895. Charles A. Webster, Galesburg.
1895. David Fales, Lake Forest.
1897. Willard B. Thorp, D.D., Chicago.
1897. Thomas McClelland, D.D., Galesburg.
1899. Mrs. Mary P. H. Leake, Chicago.
1899. Rev. Frederick E. Hopkins, Chicago.
1899. J. H. George, D.D., Chicago.
1901. William E. Barton, D.D., Oak Park.
1901. Thomas C. MacMillan, Chicago.
1902. Sydney Strong, D.D., Oak Park.

Michigan.

1882. James B. Angell, LL.D., Ann Arbor.
1886. Hon. Byron M. Cutcheon, Grand Rapids.
1889. William H. Warren, D.D., Lansing.
1892. George Parsons, Watervliet.
1893. Frank D. Taylor, Detroit.
1894. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., Detroit.
1894. C. A. Gower, Lansing.
1894. Willard G. Sperry, D.D., Olivet.
1895. E. F. Grabill, Greenville.
1897. Rev. William H. Pound, Lansing.

Wisconsin.

1876. Edward H. Merrell, D.D., Ripon.
1887. George R. Leavitt, D.D., Beloit.
1889. Alexander R. Thain, D.D., Wauwatosa.
1889. Edward D. Eaton, D.D., Beloit.
1894. John M. Whitehead, Janesville.
1895. Rev. Elihu C. Barnard, Whitewater.
1896. Eugene G. Updyke, D.D., Madison.
1899. Orrin H. Ingram, Eau Claire.

Minnesota.

1871. James W. Strong, D.D., Northfield.
1890. George H. Rust, Minneapolis.
1894. Leavitt H. Hallock, D.D., Minneapolis.
1895. George R. Merrill, D.D., Minneapolis.
1896. William H. Laird, Winona.
1898. Miss Margaret J. Evans, Northfield.
1900. Cyrus Northrop, LL.D., Minneapolis.
1901. Lowell E. Jepson, Minneapolis.
1903. Daniel Percy Jones, Minneapolis.

Iowa.

1891. Nathan P. Dodge, Council Bluffs.
1895. Alvah L. Frisbie, D.D., Des Moines.
1895. Dan F. Bradley, D.D., Grinnell.
1896. Hon. S. F. Smith, Davenport.
1896. William W. Gist, D.D., Cedar Falls.
1896. Rev. William A. Hobbs, Traer.
1897. Rev. Edmund M. Vittum, Grinnell.
1897. E. S. Miller, Des Moines.
1897. Rev. Frank N. White, Sioux City.
1898. Rev. J. E. Snowden, Cedar Falls.
1901. Mrs. J. F. Hardin, Eldora.

Missouri.

1885. Michael Burnham, D.D., St. Louis.
1892. Augustus W Benedict, St. Louis.
1896. President Homer T. Fuller, Springfield.
1900. Cornelius H. Patton, D.D., St. Louis.

Kansas.

1874. Richard Cordley, D.D., Lawrence.
1900. M. V. B. Parker, Olathe.

Nebraska.

1892. John E. Tuttle, D.D., Lincoln.
1894. Col. S. Storrs Cotton, Norfolk.
1894. Motier A. Bullock, D.D., Lincoln.
1895. Lewis Gregory, D.D., Lincoln.

North Dakota.

1896. Rev. Charles H. Dickinson, Fargo.

South Dakota.

1890. Rev. George B. Barnes, Valley City.
1890. Rev. Hiram D. Wiard, Huron.
1892. E. P. Wilcox, Yankton.

Colorado.

1890. Rev. Herbert W. Lathe, Manitou.
1894. James B. Gregg, D.D., Colorado Springs.
1895. Rev. Frank T. Bayley, Denver.

Utah.

1890. John D. Kingsbury, D.D., Salt Lake City.

Washington.

1896. President S. B. L. Penrose, Walla Walla.
1902. Rev. Edward L. Smith, Seattle.

California.

1871. John K. McLean, D.D., Berkeley.
1876. Edward P. Flint, Oakland.
1882. George Mooar, D.D., Oakland.
1886. Chas. A. Dickinson, D.D., Ceres.
1895. Warren F. Day, D.D., Los Angeles.
1895. Rev. Walter Frear, San Francisco.
1895. Robert R. Meredith, D.D., Pasadena.
1896. Rev. Charles R. Brown, Oakland.
1897. George C. Adams, D.D., San Francisco.
1903. J. Ross Clark, Los Angeles.

Hawaiian Islands.

1899. Peter C. Jones, Honolulu.
1899. Rev. Doremus Scudder, Honolulu.

Mexico.

1897. Prof. Arthur H. Pearson, Guadalajara.

Syria.

1897. Howard S. Bliss, D.D., Beirut.

CORPORATE MEMBERS DECEASED OR RESIGNED

SINCE JANUARY 1, 1896.

[The names of Corporate Members deceased or resigned prior to January 1, 1896, will be found in the Annual Report for 1895.]

Election.		*Death or Resignation.*
	Maine.	
1896.	Hon. Nelson Dingley,	1899
1880.	Hon. James W. Bradbury,	1901
	New Hampshire.	
1864.	Hon. John W. Noyes, *r.*,	1897
1867.	Alonzo H. Quint, D.D.,	1896
1897.	Dexter Richards,	1898
1860.	Samuel C. Bartlett, D.D., LL.D.,	1898
	Vermont.	
1892.	Albert H. Heath, D.D.,	1899
1897.	Hon. W. J. Van Patten, *r.*,	1899
	Massachusetts.	
1865.	Nathaniel George Clark, D.D., LL.D.,	1896
1869.	Edmund Kimball Alden, D.D.,	1896
1871.	Hon. Charles Theodore Russell,	1896
1875.	Rev. John W. Harding,	1896
1867.	Daniel T. Fiske, D.D., *r.*,	1897
1889.	Daniel March, D.D., *r.*,	1897
1890.	Henry D. Hyde, Esq.,	1897
1871.	Samuel G. Buckingham, D.D.,	1898
1871.	John N. Denison,	1899
1874.	Daniel L. Furber, D.D.,	1899
1874.	A. E. P. Perkins, D.D.,	1899
1874.	Samuel Johnson,	1899
1892.	William F. Day,	1899
1880.	William M. Barbour, D.D., *r.*,	1899
1882.	Hon. Robert R. Bishop, *r.*,	1899
1863.	Edwards A. Park, D.D.,	1900
1876.	Charles C. Burr, Esq.,	1900
1879.	Cyrus Hamlin, D.D.,	1900
1892.	Justin E. Twitchell, D.D.,	1900
1892.	Rev. Edward G. Porter,	1900
1849.	Augustus C. Thompson, D.D.,	1901
1871.	Edwin B. Webb, D.D.,	1901
1884.	Hon. William H. Haile,	1901
1900.	Hon. Eleazar Boynton,	1901
1883.	John Lincoln Barry, *r.*,	1901
1898.	G. R. W. Scott, D.D.,	1902
1898.	Henry S. Lee,	1902
1899.	Miss Abbie B. Child,	1902
1877.	Thomas J. Borden,	1902
1899.	Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer,	1903
1897.	Sewall G. Mack,	1903
1890.	Ezra A. Stevens,	1903
	Rhode Island.	
1885.	Royal C. Taft, *r.*,	1896
1875.	Thomas Laurie, D.D.,	1897
1894.	Nathan F. Dixon,	1897
1871.	Rowland Hazard,	1898
1888.	Francis W. Carpenter, *r.*,	1898
1897.	Alexander McGregor,	1899
1887.	Edward A. Studley,	1903
	Connecticut.	
1877.	Jonathan N. Harris, Esq.,	1896
1892.	Charles E. Mitchell, Esq., *r.*,	1896
1889.	Charles A. Jewell, Esq., *r.*,	1897
1895.	Charles M. Lamson, D.D.,	1899
1897.	Henry D. Smith,	1899
1897.	Frank A. Ferris, *r.*,	1899
1877.	George Leon Walker, D.D.,	1900
1871.	Charles Ray Palmer, D.D., *r.*,	1901
1894.	Simeon E. Baldwin, *r.*,	1901
1887.	Rowland Swift,	1902
1889.	William A. Slater, *r.*,	1902
1890.	S. Le Roy Blake, D.D.,	1902
1899.	Hon. Lorin A. Cooke,	1902
1870.	Joseph S. Ropes,	1903
1895.	Henry Blodget, D.D.,	1903
	New York.	
1875.	Malcolm McG. Dana, D.D.,	1897
1884.	James P. Wallace, Esq.,	1897
1846.	Hon. Calvin T. Hulburd,	1897
1885.	M. E. Strieby, D.D.,	1899

Election.		*Death or Resignation.*
1863.	Richard Salter Storrs, D.D., LL.D.,	1900
1851.	Adolphus J. F. Behrends, D.D.,	1900
1894.	John Dunn, Jr., *r.*,	1901
1863.	Zebulon S. Ely,	1902
1888.	William H. Thomson, M.D., *r.*,	1902
1890.	T. Eaton Clapp, D.D.,	1903
	New Jersey.	
1870.	Samuel Holmes,	1897
	Maryland.	
1873.	Howard Z. Culver, *r.*,	1896
	District of Columbia.	
1890.	J. E. Rankin, D.D., *r.*,	1896
	Alabama.	
1877.	Henry S. DeForest, D.D.,	1896
	Ohio.	
1884.	James Brand, D.D.,	1898
1891.	David O. Mears, D.D., *r.*,	1899
1894.	Walter Crafts, Esq.,	1896
1894.	James W. Hubbell, D.D.,	1896
1895.	Thomas E. Monroe, D.D., *r.*,	1898
1870.	James H. Fairchild, D.D.,	1902
1878.	Robert G. Hutchins, D.D., *r.*,	1902
1899.	John Henry Barrows, D.D.,	1902
	Indiana.	
1874.	Nathaniel A. Hyde, D.D.,	1901
	Illinois.	
1877.	Martin K. Whittlesey, D.D.,	1896
1884.	William E. Hale,	1898
1881.	Samuel W. Eaton, D.D., *r.*,	1899
1894.	F. G. Logan, *r.*,	1899
1871.	Edward P. Goodwin, D.D.,	1901
1878.	Franklin W. Fisk, D.D.,	1901
1890.	Thomas D. Robertson, Esq.,	1902
	Michigan.	
1872.	Philo Parsons, Esq.,	1896
	Wisconsin.	
1892.	Elisha D. Smith,	1898
1890.	George H. Ide, D.D.,	1903
	Minnesota.	
1894.	George H. Wells, D.D.,	1897
1895.	Rev. Cassius E. Wright, *r.*,	1898
1890.	Aaron Kimball,	1899
1889.	David C. Bell, Minneapolis, *r.*,	1903
	Iowa.	
1867.	Hon. John G. Foote,	1896
1870.	George F. Magoun, D.D.,	1896
1867.	Alden B. Robbins, D.D.,	1897
1895.	Charles Beardsley,	1897
1882.	Rev. George H. White,	1898
1896.	Edwin S. Hill, D.D., *r.*,	1901
	Kansas.	
1894.	Alfred W. Benson, *r.*,	1900
	Missouri.	
1860.	John B. Johnson, M.D., *r.*,	1900
	Idaho.	
1897.	Augustus G. Upton, D.D.,	1901
	California.	
1871.	Hon. Samuel Merrill, *r.*,	1897
1851.	John C. Holbrook, D.D.,	1900
1873.	John E. Todd, D.D., *r.*,	1902
1902.	Lucian H. Frary,	1903

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Presidents.

Elected.		*Service ended.*
1810.	John Treadwell, LL.D.	1820
1823.	Joseph Lyman, D.D.	1826
1826.	John Cotton Smith, LL.D.	1841
1841.	Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL.D.	1857
1857.	Mark Hopkins, D.D., LL.D	1887
1887.	Richard S. Storrs, D.D., LL.D.	1897
1897.	Charles M. Lamson, D.D.	1899
1899.	*Samuel B. Capen, LL.D.	

Vice-Presidents.

1810.	Samuel Spring, D.D.	1819
1819.	Joseph Lyman, D.D.	1823
1823.	John Cotton Smith, LL.D.	1826
1826.	Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL.D.	1839
1839.	Theo. Freylinghuysen, LL.D.	1841
1841.	Thomas S. Williams, LL.D.	1857
1857.	William Jessup, LL.D.	1864
1864.	Hon. William E. Dodge,	1883
1883.	Eliphalet W. Blatchford, Esq.	1897
1897.	D. Willis James, Esq.	1900
1900.	*Henry Hopkins, D.D.	

Prudential Committee.

1810.	William Bartlett, Esq.	1814
1810.	Samuel Spring, D.D.	1819
1810.	Samuel Worcester, D.D.	1821
1812.	Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.	1830
1815.	Jedediah Morse, D.D.	1821
1818.	Hon. William Reed,	1834
1819.	Leonard Woods, D.D.	1844
1821.	Samuel Hubbard, LL.D.	1843
1821.	Warren Fay, D.D.	1839
1828.	Benjamin B. Wisner, D.D.	1835
1831.	Elias Cornelius, D.D.	1832
1832.	Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong,	1850
1832.	Charles Stoddard, Esq.	1873
1834.	John Tappan, Esq.	1864
1835.	Daniel Noyes, Esq.	1846
1837.	Nehemiah Adams, D.D.	1869
1839.	Silas Aiken, D.D.	1849
1843.	William W. Stone, Esq.	1850
1845.	Hon. William J. Hubbard,	1859
1849.	Augustus C. Thompson, D.D.	1893
1850.	Hon. William T. Eustis,	1868
1850.	Hon. John Aiken,	1865
1851.	Hon. Daniel Safford,	1856
1854.	Henry Hill, Esq.	1865
1856.	Isaac Ferris, D.D.	1857
1856.	Walter S. Griffith, Esq.	1870
1856.	Asa D. Smith, D.D.	1863
1857.	Hon. Alpheus Hardy,	1886
1859.	Hon. Linus Child,	1870
1860.	William S. Southworth, Esq.	1865
1863.	Rev. Albert Barnes,	1870
1863.	Robert R. Booth, D.D.	1870
1865.	Abner Kingman, Esq.	1877
1865.	Andrew L. Stone, D.D.	1866
1865.	James M. Gordon, Esq.	1876
1866.	Rufus Anderson, D.D.	1875
1868.	Ezra Farnsworth, Esq.	1889
1869.	Edmund K. Alden, D.D.	1876
1870.	J. Russell Bradford, Esq.	1883
1870.	Hon. Joseph S. Ropes,	1894
1875.	Egbert C. Smyth, D.D.	1886
1876.	Edwin B. Webb, D.D.	1900
1876.	Charles C. Burr, Esq.	1900
1876.	Elbridge Torrey, Esq.	1893
1878.	Rev. Isaac R. Worcester,	1882
1882.	Albert H. Plumb, D.D.	1903
1883.	Hon. William P. Ellison.	1903
1884.	Charles F. Thwing, D.D.	1886
1886.	Edward S. Atwood, D.D.	1888
1886.	Charles A. Dickinson, D.D.	1892
1888.	Francis E. Clark, D.D.	1892
1889.	G. Henry Whitcomb, Esq.	
1893.	A. Lyman Williston, Esq.	1894
1893.	James G. Vose, D.D.	1899
1893.	Hon. Henry D. Hyde,	1897
1893.	Hon. James M. W. Hall.	
1893.	John E. Tuttle, D.D.	1894
1893.	William W. Jordan, D.D.	
1893.	Elijah Horr, D.D.	
1894.	Charles A. Hopkins.	
1894.	Nehemiah Boynton, D.D.	1899
1896.	William H. Davis, D.D.	
1897.	Hon. Samuel C. Darling.	
1899.	Edward C. Moore, D.D.	
1900.	Francis E. Clark, D.D.	
1900.	Edward Whitin, Esq.	
1903.	Arthur L. Gillett, D.D.	
1903.	Francis O. Winslow. Esq.	

Corresponding Secretaries.

1810.	Samuel Worcester, D.D.	1821
1821.	Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.	1831
1831.	Elias Cornelius, D.D.	1832
1832.	Benjamin B. Wisner, D.D.	1835
1832.	Rufus Anderson, D.D.	1866
1832.	Rev. David Greene,	1848
1835.	William J. Armstrong, D.D.	1847
1847.	Rev. Selah B. Treat,	1877
1848.	Swan L. Pomroy, D.D.	1859
1852.	George W. Wood, D.D.	1871
1865.	Nathaniel G. Clark, D.D.	1894
1876.	Edmund K. Alden, D.D.	1893
1880.	John O. Means, D.D.	1883

*Member of the Prudential Committee, *ex officio*.

Elected.		*Service ended.*
1884.	Judson Smith, D.D.	
1893.	Charles H. Daniels, D.D.	1903
1894.	James L. Barton, D.D.	

Assistant Corresponding Secretaries.

1824.	Rev. Rufus Anderson,	1832
1828.	Rev. David Greene,	1832

Editorial Secretary.

1894.	Elnathan E. Strong, D.D.	

Recording Secretaries.

1810.	Calvin Chapin, D.D.	1843
1843.	Rev. Selah B. Treat,	1847
1847.	Samuel M. Worcester, D.D.	1866
1866.	John O. Means, D.D.	1881
1881.	Henry A. Stimson, D.D.	

Assistant Recording Secretaries.

1836.	Charles Stoddard, Esq.	1839
1839.	Bela B. Edwards, D.D.	1842
1842.	Rev. Daniel Crosby,	1843
1888.	Edward N. Packard, D.D.	

Treasurers.

1810.	Samuel H. Walley, Esq.	1811
1811.	Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.	1822
1822.	Henry Hill, Esq.	1854
1854.	James M. Gordon, Esq.	1865
1865.	Langdon S. Ward, Esq.	1895
1896.	Frank H. Wiggin, Esq.	

Assistant Treasurer

Elected.		*Service ended.*
1895.	Frank H. Wiggin, Esq.	1896

Auditors.

1810.	Joshua Goodale, Esq.	1812
1812.	Samuel H. Walley, Esq.	1813
1813.	Charles Walley, Esq.	1814
1814.	Chester Adams, Esq.	1817
1817.	Ashur Adams, Esq.	1822
1822.	Chester Adams, Esq.	1827
1827.	William Ropes, Esq.	1829
1829.	John Tappan, Esq.	1834
1829.	Charles Stoddard, Esq.	1832
1832.	Hon. William J. Hubbard,	1842
1834.	Daniel Noyes, Esq.	1835
1835.	Charles Scudder, Esq.	1847
1842.	Moses L. Hale, Esq.	1868
1847.	Hon. Samuel H. Walley,	1876
1876.	Hon. Joseph S. Ropes,	1870
1868.	Hon. Thomas H. Russell,	1876
1870.	Hon. Avery Plumer,	1887
1874.	Richard H. Stearns, Esq.	1875
1875.	Elbridge Torrey, Esq.	1876
1876.	James M. Gordon, Esq.	1892
1876.	Hon. Arthur W. Tufts,	1892
1887.	Joseph C. Tyler, Esq.	1889
1889.	Samuel Johnson, Esq.	1897
1892.	Richard H. Stearns, Esq.	1896
1892.	Edwin H. Baker, Esq.	
1896.	Elisha R. Brown, Esq.	1901
1897.	Hon. Henry E. Cobb.	
1901.	Hon. William B. Plunkett.	

HONORARY MEMBERS.

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1900, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1903.[1]

Maine.

Drew, Hon. F. M.
Jordan, Benjamin C.
Stanton, Prof. J. Y.

New Hampshire.

Abbott, Mary N.
Bishop, Rev. Edwin Whitney
Bouton, Rev. Tilton C. H.
Chase, William M.
Dunham, Herman N.
McFarland, Henry
Newton, Dea. Solomon Quincy Adams
Remick, Dea. Chas. G.
Stanton, Prof. L. W.
Thayer, William F.
Wentworth, Rev. Henry H.

Vermont.

Ballou, Rev. Henry L.
Carhart, Rev. Charles L.
Chaffee, W. Jay
Cushman, Arthur H.
Jennings, Miss Elizabeth
Maxwell, Barbara A.
Miles, Rev. Harry R.
Simonds, Amelia V.
Tolman, A. E.
Tolman, George H.
Tolman, Henry S.
Tolman, Mrs. Mary Y.
Tolman, Mrs. Rosa E.
White, Harrie C.
White, Mrs. Susan L.

Massachusetts.

Aldrich, Chas. E.
Allbright, Rev. William H.
Allen, Clarence J.
Allen, Mrs. Eva O. J.
Allen, Charles L.
Allen, Miss Flora M.
Allen, Mrs. Mary O.
Baldwin, Edward L.
Baldwin, Mrs. Martha F.
Barber, Mrs. Guy G.
Bartlett, Charles A.
Bassett, Rev. Austin B.
Bates, Ernest G.
Bellows, John H.
Bennett, Rev. Henry J.
Bigelow, Henry
Bigelow, Robert E.
Blakely, David N.
Blanchard, George W.
Blanchard, Mrs. Celesta A.
Blanchard, Mrs. W. E.
Bovett, Mrs. Charles
Bradford, Mrs. Lewis
Breckinridge, William O.
Bridgeman, Clara A.
Brown, Henry R.
Brown, Mrs. Gertrude A.
Browne, Mrs. George E.
Buffum, Edwin C.
Burdett, James H.
Burnside, John
Burr, Mrs. Abby S.
Burrows, Rev. Frederick W.
Bursaw, William J.
Butler, Rev. Willis H.
Butler, Mrs. Mary W.
Calder, Miss Edna F.
Carey, Edward F.
Carpenter, Rev. Charles M.
Carson, Mrs. John D.
Carter, Edward C.
Chalmers, Rev. Andrew Burns
Chalmers, Mrs. Lillian K.
Chamberlaine, Miss Maud L.
Chase, Richard D.
Chute, Dea. Geo. A.
Clark, Mrs. Melissa J.
Clark, Henry D.
Cobban, Flora L.
Coit, Robert
Coit, Mrs. Lilla A.
Cooley, Fred S.
Coomes, Oren H.
Crane, Charles K.
Crane, Rev. Frank
Crane, Mrs. Fred. G.
Crane, Winthrop, Jr.
Cullens, Rev. Archibald
Cutler, Miss Mary E.
Darling, Charles B.
Davis, Miss Lucy B.
Dawes, Anna S.
Dawes, Elizabeth B.
Day, Fred Montague
De Fal, Carrie M.
Dodge, Rowland B.
Dodge, William H.
Du Bois, Mrs. Clara P.
Du Bois, George
Dumm, Rev. Benjamin Alfred
Dupee, E. F.
Eddy, Mrs. Julia
Elderkin, Noble S., Jr.
Elkins, Rev. Wendell P.
Ely, Arthur Edwin
Ferry, Gideon L.
Flansborgh, Mrs. J. W.
Fletcher, Mary E.
Foster, A. H.
Freethy, William R.
Freethy, Mrs. Harriet E. B.
Gould, Miss Ruth
Gould, Winfred
Groesbeck, Mrs. Frank N.
Hale, Alfred
Hale, Mrs. Margaret H.
Hall, Miss Margaret K.
Hastings, Dea. George Henry
Hayden, Albert L.
Hayward, Mrs. J. F.
Hill, Dea. Don Gleason
Hincks, Mrs. Edward Y.
Howlett, Olivia M.
Hull, George S.
Humphrey, Dea. George W.
Hutchinson, Edgar L.
Keedy, Rev. John L.
Keever, Eliner W.
Kendall, Charles E.
Kendall, Sarah A.
Keyes, Josephine
Kimball, Herbert A.
Kingsbury, Dr. Charles H.
Kirby, Alfred S. F.
Kirby, Mrs. Lydia H.
Knight, Joseph King
Lawrence, Mrs. Harlem S.
Libbey, Frederick J.
Little, Waldo F.
Logan, George A.
Lord, Frank M.
Mason, Mrs. Carrie L.
Mason, Mrs. Orlando
Mather, Charles H.
Mayhew, Mrs. Will W.
McCloud, John G.
Meekins, Dea. Lucius
Merrill, Rev. Charles C.
Merrill, Miss Florence
Merritt, Arthur H.
Miller, Mrs. John K.
Mix, Rev. Clifton H.
Newell, Henry C.
Noyes, Dea. James Y.
Onthank, Miss Harriet L.
Ostrander, Rev. Leroy F.
Packard, Abbott W.
Parker, Justin L.
Parker, Mrs. Sarah R.
Pelton, Ernest W.
Perry, Mr. C. H.
Pierce, Rev. C. P.
Proctor, Charles Waters
Proctor, Edward Edson
Proctor, Mrs. Ellen T.
Putnam, Frederick A.
Reed, Rev. Lewis Thurston
Rhoades, Rev. Winfred C.
Rice, Dea. George L.
Richards, Fred
Richardson, Elizabeth C.
Richardson, Mary D.
Richardson, Martha P.
Rideout, Reuben A.
Rogers, Caroline Elizabeth
Rudd, Rev. Edward Huntting
Sampson, Miss Mary
Sargent, Edward E.
Scott, George H.
Simonds, William B.
Simonds, Mrs. Martha D.
Sims, Mrs. Melissa M.
Slater, Charles S.
Smith, Bell L.
Smith, Edward C.
Smith, Howard J.
Snow, Rev. Everard W.
Stimpson, Frank E.
Stone, Ellen M.
Stratton, Danforth D.
Sturtevant, Dr. Charles
Taft, Arthur R.
Taggart, R. C.
Talmage, Rev. Charles H.
Tappan, Ernest S.
Tinkham, Charles S.
Torrey, Mrs. Sidney M.
Townsend, Miss Sarah
Van Teusen, May C.
Vinton, Mrs. Sarah O. L.
Wales, Charlotte E.
Walker, George B.
Walker, Mrs. Catherine C.
Warren, Mrs. George H.
Warren, Will S.

[1] The names of all Honorary Members constituted such from the beginning up to 1870 may be found in the Annual Report for that year; those constituted from 1870 to 1875, in the Report for 1875; those from 1875 to 1880, in the Report for 1880; those from 1880 to 1885, in the Report for 1885; those from 1885 to 1890, in the Report for 1890; those from 1890 to 1895, in the Report for 1895; and those from 1895 to 1900, in the Report for 1900. The full list is omitted here to save expense.

Welch, Mrs. Emma F.
Wellington, Raynor G.
Wetherell, Mrs. Lizzie E.
Wheeler, Rev. E. C.
White, G. Frank
White, Mrs. Mary B.
Whitney, Edward C.
Wright, Rev. Richard
Wurtzbach, Allan
Young, Frank B.

Rhode Island.

Freeman, Hon. E. L.

Connecticut.

Adams, Mrs. Mary Anna
Anderson, George Frederick
Baldwin, A. G.
Barrows, Rev. John O.
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